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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 365--78th Congress

Chapter 294--2d Session

H. R. 4204

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## DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 365

STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION ACT, 1945.

Includes appropriations for such organizations as the International Council of Scientific Unions, Inter-American Coffee Board, Inter-American Statistical Institute, and Pan American Union; cooperation with Latin America, which item is available for transfer from the State Department to other Government agencies and which may be used partly for agricultural experiment stations, etc.; antitrust-laws enforcement; Lands Division, Justice; RHC; Census Bureau; Bureau of Standards, providing for cooperation with other Federal agencies, Weather Bureau; and a census of agriculture.







# INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 4204

December 1, 1943	Hearings: House, H. R. 4204. Justice.
December 13, 1943	Hearings: House, H. R. 4204. Commerce.
January 17, 1944	Hearings: House, H. R. 4204. State.
February 16, 1944	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 4204. House Report 1149. Committee prints of the bill and Report. Print of the bill as reported.
February 17, 1944	House began debate.
February 18, 1944	Debate concluded. Passed House without amendment.
February 21, 1944	Print of the bill as referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations.
March 15, 1944	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 4204.
May 16, 1944	Senate Committee reported H. R. 4204 with amendments. Senate Report 887. Committee print of the Report. Print of the bill as reported.
May 17, 1944	Discussed in the Senate and passed with amendments. Senate Conferees appointed. Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
May 22, 1944	House Conferees appointed.
June 5, 1944	House received Conference Report. House Report 1599.
June 6, 1944	House agreed to Conference Report and acted on items in disagreement.
June 7, 1944	Senate agreed to Conference Report and acted on items in disagreement. Appointed Conferees for further conference.
June 8, 1944	House appointed Conferees for further conference.
June 12, 1944	Both houses received 2d Conference Report. House Report 1623. Senate agreed to Conference Report and acted on items in disagreement.
June 16, 1944	House agreed to 2d Conference Report and acted on items in disagreement.
June 18, 1944	House Conferees appointed for further conference.
June 19, 1944	Senate Conferees appointed for further conference.







June 20, 1944      House received 3d Conference Report. House Report  
1687.

June 21, 1944      House receded and concurred in Senate amendment  
with an amendment. Senate agreed to House amendment.

June 28, 1944      Approved. Public Law 365.















DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(Issued February 17, 1944, for actions of Wednesday, February 16, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. COMMODITY CREDIT; SUBSIDIES. Both Houses received the conference report on H. R. 3477, to continue CCC as a U. S. agency and restrict subsidies (pp. 1772-74, 1763-64). The Senate agreed to the report (p. 1764). The substitute bill presented by the conferees does not contain the Senate provision for a \$250,000,000 increase in CCC's borrowing power; retains the Senate provision for adjustment of maximum milk prices, omitting the language which specified what was to be included in farm labor costs and making other clarifying changes; retains the safeguard of AAA payments, etc., with a clarifying change; eliminates the Senate provision permitting subsidies relating to wheat and wool; retains the Senate authorization for temporary continuation of subsidy programs announced on or before Jan. 14, 1944; and provides that the extension of the life of CCC as a U. S. agency shall take effect Feb. 17, even if the bill should be enacted after that date.
2. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL; FLOOD CONTROL. Passed without amendment this bill, H. R. 4183, which appropriates no additional funds for flood control by this Department, prohibits the Department from using its examination and survey funds except in accordance with priorities approved by the Secretaries of War and Agriculture, and repeals the \$4,000,000 appropriation "Flood control, general" (pp. 1782-88).
3. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 4204 (H. Rept. 1149). The bill includes appropriations for such organizations as the International Council of Scientific Unions, Inter-American Coffee Board, Inter-American Statistical Institute, and Pan American Union; cooperation with Latin America, \$3,450,000 (\$4,500,000 for current year), which is available for transfer from the State Department to other Government agencies and which may be used partly for agricultural experiment stations, etc.; antitrust-laws enforcement; Lands Division, Justice; RFC; Census Bureau; Bureau of Standards, providing for cooperation with other Federal agencies, and Weather Bureau.



Excerpts from committee report on this bill:

Functions of a budget office. "It would appear to the committee on the basis of the justifications and other information presented that more effective budgetary and financial controls should be developed in the departments coming within the scope of this bill. Budgetary and financial divisions should be strengthened and staffed with adequate specialist personnel intelligently to pass upon the requirements of the various bureaus and divisions before the estimates are presented either to the Bureau of the Budget or to the Congress. The central budget organization of each of these departments should be vested with sufficient authority to pass upon, reduce or increase the estimates presented to it by the bureaus and divisions coming within the framework of the respective departments."

Foreign work. "The committee is in full accord with the Department of State in its stated objective that this Nation should not have a disseminated Foreign Service under the guidance of a number of Federal agencies...however, it must be remembered that this country, upon the cessation of hostilities, will no doubt become the center of world political and economic activity, and...perhaps most of the agencies of the Government will have some interest in areas beyond the continental limits of the United States. It is not believed that the Department should have in mind the assuming, during the post-war era, of all the detailed functions of these agencies in the foreign field, but that it should have the approval of programs and the coordination of programs as between the Department of State and other agencies and as between the agencies themselves before such programs are embarked upon."

Latin America. "\$3,450,000 is approved for...cooperation with the American republics..., a decrease of \$1,050,000 under both the Budget estimates and the amount available for this purpose for the current fiscal year...although this is a long-term program...many of the operations which are being performed...have directly aided the conduct of the war. In this latter connection; the committee might cite the work of the Department of Agriculture engaged in the development of complementary agricultural products, including rubber production, for which activity an estimate of approximately \$800,000 was submitted."

Lands Division. "Through this activity of clearing title and effecting payment for the land, this Division has saved the Government many millions of dollars representing the difference between owners' evaluations and the amounts of the final awards."

4. FOOD ADMINISTRATION. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution urging legislation "to end the general uncertainty under which producers of agricultural commodities are now laboring" (p. 1804).
5. PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution favoring legislation to permit the State and local taxation of U.S. property (p. 1804).
6. APPROPRIATIONS; RECLAMATION. Received (Feb. 14) from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$250,000 for the Bureau of Reclamation for the Colorado River front work and levee system, to increase food production (H.Doc. 419). To Appropriations Committee.
7. SYNTHETIC FUELS; PETROLEUM. Passed, 140-113, with amendments, H.R. 3209, authorizing building of experimental plants for producing synthetic fuels from coal and other substances (pp. 1776-82).  
Agreed to Rep. Johnson's (Ill.) amendment to authorize the building of one or more demonstration plants to produce liquid fuel from agricultural and forestry products (pp. 1777, 1778).  
After passing this bill, the House vacated that action and passed S. 1243 with an amendment to insert the language of H.R. 3209 (pp. 1781-82).



[COMMITTEE PRINT]

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

78TH CONGRESS } 2d Session }	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES {	REPORT No. —
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STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL,  
FISCAL YEAR 1945

FEBRUARY 16, 1944.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. RABAUT, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. —]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year 1945.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill embraces regular annual appropriations for the various branches of the Government service under the jurisdiction of the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The estimates of appropriation upon which the bill is based were submitted by the President in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 and will be found in that document, as follows:

Department of State: Pages 611 to 630, inclusive.

Department of Justice: Pages 547 to 569, inclusive.

Department of Commerce: Pages 359 to 399, inclusive.

The following table shows for each Department the appropriation for the fiscal year 1944, the estimate for the fiscal year 1945, the amount recommended by the committee for 1945, the increase or decrease in the amount recommended by the committee for 1945 as



compared with the 1944 appropriations, and the increase or decrease in the amount recommended by the committee as compared with the 1945 estimates:

Department	Appropriations for 1944	Estimates for 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 estimates
State .....	\$36,360,908	\$47,452,500	\$44,234,500	+\$7,873,592	-\$3,218,000
Justice .....	102,687,300	117,906,200	116,477,200	+13,789,900	-1,429,000
Commerce .....	72,566,570	71,933,000	70,593,000	-1,973,570	-1,340,000
Total .....	211,614,778	237,291,700	231,304,700	+19,689,922	-5,987,000
Estimated amount still to be appropriated for war overtime pay, fiscal year 1944 .....	22,766,000				
Grand total, Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce .....	234,380,778	237,291,700	231,304,700	-3,076,078	-5,987,000

*Permanent annual trust fund appropriations.*—In addition to the regular annual appropriations carried in the bill, the below tabulated permanent annual trust-fund appropriations, payable from trust-fund receipts, are estimated for the respective years:

Trust funds	Appropriation, 1944	Budget estimate, 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-), estimate compared with appropriation for 1944
Miscellaneous trust accounts, Department of State .....	\$3,119,980	\$3,114,980	-\$5,000
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund .....	1,440,600	1,455,500	+44,900
Fees and other collections, United States marshals .....	750,000	750,000	
Disposition of deposits of aliens who become public charges .....	4,000	4,000	
Returns of deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money .....	100,000	100,000	
Funds for Federal prisoners .....	1,093,665	1,150,000	+56,335
Commissary funds, Federal prisoners .....	646,851	659,675	+12,824
Special statistical work, Census trust fund .....	139,324	185,000	+45,676
Special statistical work, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce .....	12,000	12,000	
Unearned fees, Patent Office .....	30,000	30,000	
Total .....	7,336,420	7,491,155	+154,735

The amount of \$231,304,700 is recommended in the accompanying bill for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce. In order that the appropriations for the fiscal year 1944 and the amount recommended for 1945 may be placed on a comparable basis, the amount



of \$22,766,000 estimated as the cost of war overtime pay for the fiscal year 1944, which is still to be appropriated for, has been added to the appropriations already made for that fiscal year. Accordingly, the total requirements for these three Departments for the fiscal year 1944 are estimated at \$234,380,778 as compared with the committee's recommendation of \$231,304,700 for the fiscal year 1945, or a decrease of \$3,076,078. The reduction of \$5,987,000 under the Budget estimates effected by the Committee is the result of a detailed study of over 100 separate appropriation items. Inquiry has revealed that the Bureau of the Budget has made rather extensive reductions in most of the items presented to it by the various bureaus and divisions of these three Departments, and the committee believes that the additional cut of approximately \$6,000,000 which it has made reduces the funds for the fiscal year 1945 to the minimum need.

In considering the estimates of appropriation, the committee has attempted to evaluate the importance of the various projects and the need for continuing, expanding, or limiting activities under these projects. While recommendation is not made for the elimination of any project, it is the desire of the committee that a great number of the projects be reduced in scope and extent of activity and has so expressed itself by the reduction of appropriations for the items affected. No increases are recommended over the estimates submitted by the Bureau of the Budget. In a number of instances, the appropriation recommended is below the estimated requirements for the current fiscal year, leaving the bureaus affected with one alternative, and that is the reduction of personnel with a corresponding reduction in other objects of expense.

It would appear to the committee on the basis of the justifications and other information presented that more effective budgetary and financial controls should be developed in the departments coming within the scope of this bill. Budgetary and financial divisions should be strengthened and staffed with adequate specialist personnel intelligently to pass upon the requirements of the various bureaus and divisions before the estimates are presented either to the Bureau of the Budget or to the Congress. The central budget organization of each of these departments should be vested with sufficient authority to pass upon, reduce or increase the estimates presented to it by the bureaus and divisions coming within the framework of the respective departments.

The committee also wishes to point out the resulting confusion in instances where departments or subdivisions thereof attempt to justify increases on the basis of positions rather than man-years, as reflected in the Budget estimates and as approved by the Bureau of the Budget. So long as the present man-year system is operative, it is the wish of the committee that all changes in requirements for each ensuing fiscal year be explained and justified in terms of the formula established by the Bureau of the Budget.



## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Unit of organization	Appropriations for 1944	Estimates for 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 estimates
Domestic.....	\$6,451,000	\$8,435,000	\$8,418,000	+\$1,967,000	-\$17,000
Foreign Service.....	23,601,600	29,917,500	28,770,500	+5,168,900	-1,147,000
International obligations.....	6,308,308	9,100,000	7,046,000	+737,692	-2,054,000
Total.....	36,360,908	47,452,500	44,234,500	+7,873,592	-3,218,000
Estimated amount still to be appropriated for war overtime pay, fiscal year 1944.....	2,684,200				
Grand total, Department of State.....	39,045,108	47,452,500	44,234,500	+5,189,392	-3,218,000

It is patent that the shrinking of the world, because of the gradual but definite quickening of international communications and the maladjustment of political and economic conditions as a result of the conflict prevailing throughout the world, would impose a considerable added burden upon that branch of our Federal Government concerning itself with the representation of our international interests. It is somewhat difficult to describe in detail the added responsibilities confronting the Department of State today as these responsibilities increase and change in character almost hourly. Likewise, and for this same reason, it is difficult for the officials throughout the Federal service who are responsible for the fiscal programs and requirements of the State Department to predict with any degree of accuracy the financial needs of this Department 6 months or 1 year hence. In its detailed examination of the fiscal year 1945 estimates for this Department, the committee made every attempt to arrive at and base its recommendation on factual data. However, a number of appropriation items contained in the estimates of the Department of State are not susceptible of any such definiteness, in which instances the committee has effected reductions not inconsistent with such facts and conditions as were presented during the hearings.

The committee is in full accord with the Department of State in its stated objective that this Nation should not have a disseminated Foreign Service under the guidance of a number of Federal agencies, but one Foreign Service for the United States unified under the guidance of the Department of State. The adoption of this theory for the conduct of our foreign relations during the war period would seem to the committee to be doubly important. However, it must be remembered that this country, upon the cessation of hostilities, will no doubt become the center of world political and economic activity, and it may be safely said that perhaps most of the agencies of the Government will have some interest in areas beyond the continental limits of the United States. It is not believed that the Department should have in mind the assuming, during the post-war era, of all the detailed functions of these agencies in the foreign field, but that it should have the approval of programs and the coordination of programs as between the Department of State and other agencies and as between



the agencies themselves before such programs are embarked upon. In this connection, there is quoted an excerpt from the interesting statement of the Honorable Cordell Hull, which appears on pages 1 to 15 of the hearings:

There must be more effectively coordinated the activities of other departments and agencies in their proper sphere in the foreign field. The facilities of these other departments and agencies must be utilized to the fullest extent in performance of work contributory to the furtherance of general policy which the Department of State inevitably must direct pursuant to its responsibilities under the Constitution and statutes of the United States.

While adequate financial provision must be made for the Department of State in order that it may effectively carry out its responsibilities in the foreign field, the committee views with some apprehension the tremendous increase in the Foreign Service Auxiliary, for which item the appropriation in the fiscal year 1942 was \$150,000 and for which a request of \$6,480,000 was submitted for the ensuing fiscal year. It is understood that of this latter amount, \$1,618,000 represents the transfer of activities formerly performed by the Office of Foreign Economic Administration. It is hoped that the functions of this service are being given close and continued study and that downward revisions in this activity will be placed into effect as quickly as it is possible to do so.

The committee desires once again to place on record its views concerning the status of the American vice consuls, not of career, and the methods of the Department's administration of that segment of our Foreign Service. It is not at all satisfied with the progress that has been made to correct the many obvious inequalities which have been developing through the years since this Service was inaugurated. The Department is undoubtedly familiar with all of the problems and limitations of the present status of the noncareer vice consuls. However, the hearings in connection with this item contain a number of specific points which the Department might use as a basis for adjustments in order that these officers may be allowed the conditions of service commensurate with their responsibilities.

The Budget submissions for the fiscal year 1945 and the allowances by the committee will be discussed under the three major subdivisions of the Department, namely, "Domestic service," "Foreign service," and "International obligations."

#### DOMESTIC SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944 .....	\$6,451,000	
War overtime pay to be appropriated .....	1,069,130	
		\$7,520,130
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945 .....		8,435,000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945 .....		8,418,000

Included under this heading are five appropriation items, namely, "Departmental salaries," "Contingent expenses," "Printing and binding," "Passport agencies," and "Collecting and editing Territorial papers." The Budget estimate for departmental salaries for 1945 of \$7,700,000 is approved. Exclusive of the item of war overtime pay for the fiscal year 1945, increases requested and approved are \$430,000 for the Division of Communications and Records and approximately \$396,770 for the purpose of providing sufficient funds to fill 94 vacancies in positions considered necessary and authorized by the Department.



The testimony before the committee disclosed that no funds were contained in the pending estimates for the additional cost of the reorganization recently effected by the Department, and that additional funds in the approximate amount of \$500,000 will be requested so that they may be considered in the pending bill before it becomes a law.

The committee wishes to call to the attention of the Department its dissatisfaction with the present seemingly inadequate methods of position and budgetary control. Additional positions should be established within the limits of available appropriations after due consideration is given to savings that may accrue during the year. The committee does not consider it good budgetary practice to establish each year a number of positions far in excess of the appropriation limitation, when projected on an annual basis, and then to request each succeeding year funds with which to defray the cost of salaries connected with the established positions. It seems unreasonable to the committee, for example, for the Department, in connection with its 1945 requirements, to attempt to justify in the Division of Communications and Records 217 positions for which a total of 131 man-years was approved by the Bureau of the Budget. Accordingly, it is recommended that a definite and effective position and budgetary control system be established within the Division of Budget and Finance of the Department and, in connection therewith, there be designated a small group of organization specialists to pass upon the requests of the divisions and offices before positions are authorized.

#### FOREIGN SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944.....	\$23, 601, 600	
War overtime pay to be appropriated.....	1, 553, 670	
		\$25, 155, 270
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945.....		29, 917, 500
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945.....		28, 770, 500

The Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1945 of \$29,917,500 for this item consist of 13 separate appropriation items, approved by the committee in the amount of \$28,770,500, or a reduction of \$1,147,000 under the Budget estimates. The personnel requested for the ensuing fiscal year totals 5,854 man-years, as compared with 5,023 man-years for the current fiscal year, or an increase of 831 man-years. Of this total increase in man-years, 410 man-years is attributable to the transfer in 1945 of activities and personnel for which appropriations were heretofore made to the Office of Foreign Economic Administration. The total number of Foreign Service establishments as of December 1943 was 268 as compared with 255 in December 1942. Excluding the cost of overtime pay in the amount of \$1,945,300 estimated for 1945 and contained in the above tabulation, the principal increases allowed by the committee were for the items of "Transportation, Foreign Service"; "Cost-of-living allowances, Foreign Service"; "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service"; and, "Foreign Service Auxiliary."

*Transportation, Foreign Service.*—The committee recommends the amount of \$1,100,000 for this activity for the fiscal year 1945, a decrease of \$175,000 under the Budget estimates. While the committee recognizes the necessity for considerable travel because of the changing conditions and because of the change in emphasis which from time



to time must be placed on the different localities because of these changing conditions, the committee was not impressed with the need in 1943 of transferring 421 of the regular Foreign Service officers out of a total of approximately 850 employed during that year. It is believed that because of the present conditions of transportation and because of the great need for economy in all operations of the Federal Government, the expenditures of funds under this item should be scrutinized very closely and travel should be authorized only in the event of absolute necessity and in those instances where a predetermined advantage to the Service is to be obtained. The committee also wishes to remind the Department of its statement contained in the committee report covering the 1944 appropriations with respect to the necessity for limiting the travel of employees' families during this war period.

*Cost-of-living allowances, Foreign Service.*—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,250,000 for this item for 1945, a decrease of \$150,000 under the Budget estimates, but an increase of \$210,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The basis for the increase allowed is to provide on an annual basis in 1945 allowances provided for on a part-year basis for 1944 as a result of the supplemental appropriation in the amount of \$550,000 contained for this item in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944. A small additional amount will be available for the expected rise in the cost of living in 1945. The committee went into this item rather thoroughly with representatives of the Department and was impressed with the definite need for some increase because of the inflationary trend which is taking place in all parts of the world at the present time. Page 94 of the hearings contains a tabulation showing the increase in food costs in terms of local prices as compared with Washington. In the index figures presented a base of 100 is established for Washington for each of 3 years—1939, 1941 and 1943. The tabulation, covering 13 areas of the world, shows the index ranging from 95 to 264, with an average of 118, 128, and 155, respectively, for the 3 years covered.

*Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service.*—The amount of \$1,250,000 is approved for this item for the ensuing fiscal year, a decrease of \$50,000 under the Budget estimates and an increase of \$245,000 over the current year's appropriation. Of the total increases allowed, approximately \$87,000 is for the cost of war overtime pay for the fiscal year 1945. The remaining \$158,000 is to be used to grant to alien employees certain small increases in compensation in lieu of the overtime granted to American employees, and for additional salary requirements in the courier service necessary for the adequate safeguard of confidential official communications. A small amount of the increase allowed will also be available for the granting of administrative promotions in the most urgent cases.

*Foreign Service Auxiliary.*—The amount of \$6,200,000 is approved. This represents a decrease of \$280,000 in the Budget estimates of \$6,480,000 and an increase of \$3,150,000 over the current year's appropriation. Of this latter amount approximately \$590,000 is for the purpose of defraying the cost of war overtime pay in 1945. The balance of the increase is for a requested 765 man-years of employment and for other objects of expenditure. As previously indicated, the



bulk of the increase is attributable to the transfer to the State Department of functions and personnel presently under the jurisdiction of the Office of Foreign Economic Administration. This transfer was made by the Bureau of the Budget in the interests of a unified Foreign Service. It was represented to the committee on several previous occasions that this Service is a temporary one established for the purpose of augmenting the regular Foreign Service of the Department of State in its many and varied wartime functions abroad, the Service to be liquidated following the cessation of hostilities. The greater portion of employees engaged in this activity are performing functions which it would not be necessary to perform under normal conditions, and a lesser number are performing functions which would in normal times have been performed by newly appointed permanent Foreign Service officers.

The principal functions for which this Service was organized are economic in nature, involving preclusive buying of war materials, collaboration with the Allied authorities in maintaining oil supplies, and the handling of related problems of economic warfare; working with other governments and the military forces in the matter of agricultural supplies, rubber controls, mineral supply matters, and so forth. Information available to the committee gives it reason to believe that there is still considerable room for improvement in the administration of this Service and in the coordination of this Service with other agencies of the Government operating abroad. It is believed that this Service has been in operation for a sufficient period of time to enable the Department definitely and more closely to analyze requirements and to establish clearer lines of authority as between the Department of State and the other agencies operating in the economic field abroad. The reduction of \$280,000 was effected in the belief that the amalgamation of that portion of this item formerly carried under the Office of Foreign Economic Administration with the activities of the Department of State will enable the Department to show a saving in this amount. It is hoped that these and additional savings can be reflected in the Department's Budget estimates when it again appears before the committee.

#### INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944.....	\$6, 308, 308	
War overtime pay to be appropriated.....	51, 400	
		\$6, 369, 708
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945.....		9, 100, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945.....		7, 046, 000

This appropriation is (a) to provide funds for payment by the United States of its annual share in the expenses of certain international commissions, congresses, bureaus, or other associations of which it is a member and from which it receives certain benefits, and to the maintenance of which it is committed to contribute annually by reasons of treaty provisions or law; (b) to provide funds necessary to defray the cost of international conferences, proposed and undetermined, in which the United States Government will be a participant; and (c) to provide funds necessary for carrying into effect the established cooperative program with the South American republics as enunciated and agreed to in the resolutions and declarations adopted at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace at



Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1936, and at the Eighth International Conference of American States held at Lima, Peru, in 1938.

*International commissions, etc.*—With respect to the first category the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1945 are approved substantially without change, the principal request for increases being necessitated by the cost of war overtime pay included in the estimates. The committee desires to call attention to two items of appropriation under this heading, namely, the Rio Grande emergency flood protection and the American Mexican Claims Commission, estimated and approved in the amounts of \$100,000 and \$110,000, respectively. These items are not contained in the current year's appropriation. The first item is under the supervision of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, and is for the purpose of providing funds to be expended only for emergency work that may become necessary in keeping the Rio Grande in its normal boundary to prevent flooding and damage to the surrounding areas, which includes approximately 585,000 acres of land under very intensive cultivation, and to the pumping plants which are used to supply water for domestic purposes and for Army camps in that area.

The item of \$110,000 for the American Mexican Claims Commission is to be used for salaries and expenses necessary to the settlement of claims between the United States and Mexico. There are at the present time 1,119 cases pending—some of the claims dating back to 1869. Under the terms of the convention establishing this Commission, the Government of Mexico has agreed to pay \$40,000,000 in installments for the liquidation of the claims enumerated. Five percent of the amount of each claim certified to the Treasury is withheld by the Commission for necessary expenses so that, in the event the entire \$40,000,000 is paid out, the amount of \$2,000,000 will have been withheld by the Commission, which it would appear will more than offset the total administrative costs that have been incurred or are likely to be incurred in connection with this program.

*International conferences.*—With respect to an item of \$2,500,000 contained in the Budget estimates to cover the cost of participation by the United States in international conferences, the committee has approved the amount of \$1,500,000 for this purpose. Such conferences in which the United States participated as have been held up to the present time were financed out of the Emergency Fund for the President. The Department felt that such expenditures should be a part of the total cost of defraying State Department operations and had this item included in the regular Budget estimates. In view of the fact that, as of the date of the hearings, no conferences had been scheduled and in view of the general uncertainty as to the number and type of conferences that may be held in 1945, the committee deemed the amount of \$1,500,000 sufficient. It is appreciated that this is an uncontrollable item and, if additional funds are needed for this purpose, deficiency appropriations may be requested.

*Cooperation with the American republics.*—The amount of \$3,450,000 is approved for the item, "Cooperation with the American republics, for the fiscal year 1945," a decrease of \$1,050,000 under both the Budget estimates and the amount available for this purpose for the current fiscal year. The activities encompassed in this item of the bill are actually carried out by 10 departments and agencies of the



Government under the general approval and supervision of the Department of State. The funds, appropriated to the Department of State, are subsequently allocated to and expended by these other agencies of the Government in accordance with plans previously approved by the interdepartmental committee, acting for the Department of State and for the agencies concerned.

The purpose of this program has been, and will continue to be, under the limited appropriation recommended, the development of channels for the utilization of the people of this country and the peoples of the 20 other American republics in the consummation of their desires for a closer and more sympathetic understanding of each other's life, language, and culture. Although this is a long-term program, as distinguished from the program of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in those countries, many of the operations which are being performed within the scope of this appropriation are directly connected with the war effort, and the results that are being obtained have not only contributed considerably to a better social and political understanding between the United States and the republics to the south of us, so vital at this time, but also have directly aided the conduct of the war. In this latter connection, the committee might cite the work of the Department of Agriculture engaged in the development of complementary agricultural products, including rubber production, for which activity an estimate of approximately \$800,000 was submitted; the work of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in the training of pilots, for which work an estimate of \$800,000 was submitted; the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the results of whose work have been of vital importance during the present war and for which an estimate of approximately \$83,000 was submitted; the work of the Weather Bureau engaged in cooperative maintenance of radiosonde stations which has proved to be of great importance to our aviation; and, the work of the Fish and Wild Life Service of the Department of Interior, which has been engaged in increasing the food supply for those countries and which activity has proved itself of great benefit to the well-being of the South American countries concerned and indirectly to the interests of the United States.

Although some of the other items may appear to be somewhat more intangible, recent activities in some of the South American countries have given us concrete evidence of some of the results of this program in the Central and South American countries. Because of the tardiness of this country in attempting the development of mutual understandings with peoples to the south of us, the road has not been an easy one. Although this country is not seeking through this program one-sided material advantages, it is a matter of record that thus far 13 countries have declared war against our enemy and 7 have broken off relations, as compared with 8 countries having declared war and 5 countries having broken relations with our enemy in the First World War. The intent of the committee in effecting the reduction of \$1,050,000 under the Budget estimates is that the Department carry out only those programs most vital for the continued development of mutual understandings, and that the Department defer to a period of more normal conditions those programs which, although very desirable, can be postponed without serious effects to the broader aspects of this undertaking.



Because of the delay in the execution of a number of the activities included in the cooperative program during the current year, and in order that a greater degree of continuity may be obtained in the execution of these programs, the committee has recommended an increase in the limitation as to the amount of the current year's appropriation that may be available during the ensuing fiscal year from \$100,000 to \$400,000.

## TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Unit of Organization	Appropriations for 1944	Estimates for 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 estimates
Legal activities and general administration.....	\$21,253,600	\$22,866,200	\$22,397,200	+\$1,143,600	-\$469,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	42,768,000	50,432,000	49,850,000	+7,082,000	-582,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service.....	24,321,000	28,500,000	28,300,000	+3,979,000	-200,000
Federal prison system.....	14,344,700	16,108,000	15,930,000	+1,585,300	-178,000
Total.....	102,687,300	117,906,200	116,477,200	+13,789,900	-1,429,000
Estimated amount still to be appropriated for war overtime pay, fiscal year 1944.....	12,975,700				
Grand total, Department of Justice.....	115,663,000	117,906,200	116,477,200	+814,200	-1,429,000

The Budget estimates for this Department for the fiscal year 1945 called for a total personnel of 30,921 man-years, as compared with 31,576 man-years for the current fiscal year, or a reduction of 655 man-years. The principal reason for this reduced personnel is attributed to a recent reorganization of the Immigration and Naturalization Service which it is anticipated will become fully effective by the beginning of the fiscal year 1945. Most of the credit for this reorganization is due to Mr. Earl G. Harrison, Commissioner, who should be commended for instituting a number of reforms, the need for which has been developing since the enactment of our present immigration laws. It may be pointed out in this connection that testimony before the committee disclosed that prior to the stoppage of immigration there existed a complete absence of coordination between the activities of our Foreign Service officers and the Immigration and Naturalization Service in this country with respect to records of individual immigrants and their qualifications for subsequent citizenship. It is suggested that the Immigration and Naturalization Service interest itself in the formulation of plans for the integration of original Foreign Service officers' reports with the records subsequently developed in this country so that, as and when an immigrant applies for naturalization, it will not be necessary to duplicate the information originally obtained by the Foreign Service officers in order to pass upon qualifications for citizenship, as seems to have been the case heretofore.

Attention is specifically called to the statements in the testimony of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Mr. James V. Bennett, Director of the Federal Prison



System, regarding juvenile delinquency. This problem, although primarily a responsibility of local and State governments, portends of serious national aspects and such remedial action as can be taken, especially by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, should be initiated at the earliest possible date. It is the sense of the committee that the approach to this important problem can best be taken by these two agencies of the Department in cooperation with each other, one because of its close relationship with the law-enforcement officers throughout the country and its experience in training qualified local police officers and the other because of its experience in housing and guiding such juvenile delinquents as may become Federal charges.

Another matter to which the Department might devote some attention is the existing need for some type of Federal program to bridge the gap between the prison gate and a useful life as a citizen. This Nation is spending millions of dollars annually in the apprehension, incarceration, and rehabilitation of law violators and the activities of our Federal agencies and institutions in connection with these three phases of the criminal problem have been effective and efficient. The weakness in the present structure, however, would seem to be reflected in the difficulties that former inmates appear to be having in overcoming the stigma of a prison record and reestablishing themselves as useful citizens.

The committee wishes to reiterate its thoughts, expressed in the report on the 1944 bill, in connection with the work of the Antitrust Division with particular reference to the investigation and prosecution of small-loan organizations, commonly known as "loan sharks." It was anticipated that greater progress would be made in this phase of the antitrust activity during the past fiscal year than seems to be indicated by the testimony presented. It is hoped that during the ensuing year the Division will exert every effort to curb the unfair practices of some of these organizations which adversely affect many of our citizens who are in the least position to cope with the effects of a constantly changing economy.

As is indicated in the above tabulation of appropriations, the structural organization of the Department of Justice consists of four major subdivisions, namely, Legal Activities and General Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Federal Prison System. The action of the committee with respect to these four major activities will be discussed in that order.

#### LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944.....	\$21, 253, 600	
War overtime pay to be appropriated.....	1, 932, 630	
		\$23, 186, 230
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945.....		22, 866, 200
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945.....		22, 397, 200

This activity, as the title implies, handles all the legal work of the Federal Government, the functions being allocated to some 21 offices and divisions, exclusive of the Administrative Division.

The total of the Budget estimates for 1945 of \$22,866,200 for the activities contained in this major subdivision of the Department was reduced by the committee by \$469,000, of which \$40,000 is applicable to the Administrative Division. Included in the reduction of



\$429,000 for legal activities was a reduction of (1) \$25,600 for veterans' insurance litigation, (2) \$41,000 for the Lands Division, (3) \$50,000 for miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, and (4) \$200,000 for fees of witnesses.

*Veterans' insurance litigation.*—With respect to the item of veterans' insurance litigation, for which an estimate of \$175,600 was considered, it was noted by the committee that the workload in connection with the litigation of claims arising out of the First World War has been declining steadily during the past several years, the cases filed during the fiscal year 1943 totaling 129 as compared with 274 for the fiscal year 1941. Testimony before the committee indicates that the number of cases to be handled under the National Service Life Insurance Act in connection with the present World War was too conjectural to permit of a significant estimate. Furthermore, additional information made available to the committee indicates that the grounds on which litigation may be initiated in connection with the insurance placed in force as a result of the present conflict has been greatly limited as compared with the grounds on which litigation was initiated under the old act. As a matter of fact, the committee has been advised that there would only be one major basis for litigation under the present law and that is the claims made possible in instances where more than one beneficiary is involved. The committee is of the opinion that the amount of \$150,000 allowed for this purpose will enable the Division to retain a nucleus staff of specialists to carry on the uncompleted work still pending as a result of the last World War and to formulate plans for the handling of litigation which may arise in connection with the present law, the type and extent of work which may be foreseen at the present time being too uncertain to justify a larger appropriation.

*Lands Division.*—This Division of the Department, being purely a service organization, has very little control over the amount of work delegated to it by other agencies of the Government engaged in the process of acquiring land and structures for Federal use during the war emergency. A tabulation of the number of matters pending in condemnation as of the date of the testimony before the committee is shown on page 169 of the printed hearings. The total number of tracts involved is 73,996, containing approximately 18,000,492 acres. The Lands Division has nothing to do with the selection of the sites or properties, but merely performs the service of clearing title and effecting payment for approximately 16 agencies of the Government, including the War and Navy Departments. The work of the Division has steadily increased as exemplified by the cost of land acquired for 3 fiscal years, namely: 1941, \$60,248,000; 1942, \$180,595,000; 1943, \$156,714,000.

Through this activity of clearing title and effecting payment for the land, this Division has saved the Government many millions of dollars representing the difference between owners' evaluations and the amounts of the final awards. It was testified that on the basis of the present rate of progress, if no new requests for acquisition of lands are received, it would require approximately 3 years to dispose of the 73,996 tracts of land now pending in condemnation. The reduction of \$41,000 for this item was predicated on the belief of the committee that this sum could be absorbed without in any way affecting the efficiency of this Division.



*Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field.*—This item covers all miscellaneous expenses in the field, particularly in connection with the litigation of cases, and also covers personnel employed in the District of Columbia to maintain courthouses, and the operation of the Federal Courthouse Building in New York City. The appropriation is also used to employ stenographers, special assistants, special attorneys, and to cover other expenses in connection with lawsuits. A reduction of \$50,000 in the Budget estimates for 1945 of \$490,000 was based on the fact that a lesser amount would be needed for stenographic job reporting in the field as a result of Public Law 222, approved January 20, 1944, which transfers the responsibility for defraying such costs to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

*Fees of witnesses.*—The item of fees of witnesses, for which an estimate for 1945 of \$1,000,000 was submitted, is totally uncontrollable, the expenditures depending on the number of court cases and the number of witnesses subpoenaed. Although the funds appropriated under this heading can be used for no other purpose, it was the thought of the committee that an appropriation of \$800,000 would suffice in view of the fact that only \$187,000 was expended for the first four months of the current fiscal year, or approximately \$561,000 on an annual basis.

*Administrative Division.*—The committee was gratified to learn that progress is being made in streamlining the administrative processes within the Department of Justice, and hopes that by the time representatives of the Division again appear before the committee, these efforts may be reflected in somewhat reduced personnel and reduced costs. The committee, as a result of a study which it caused to be made during the past summer has discussed rather extensively the matter of the administration of the Department of Justice and the relationship of the Administrative Division to other major organizations within the Department, particularly the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Federal Prison System; and although it is satisfied that considerable improvement has been made, it is of the belief that further improvement may be effected. The reduction of \$40,000 in the Budget estimates effected by the committee was not greater for the reason that the committee feels that proper summary administrative controls must be maintained centrally although it is hoped that some of the detailed work now performed by the Administrative Division for the three bureaus mentioned may be transferred to those bureaus, or at least coordinated to such an extent that most of the duplication will be eliminated and greater efficiency will result.

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944 .....	\$42,768,000	
War overtime pay to be appropriated .....	6,072,460	
		\$48,840,460
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945 .....		50,432,000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945 .....		49,850,000

The activities and accomplishments of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were fully presented to the committee by the able Director of that Bureau, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, whose testimony appears on pages 205 to 235 of the hearing. The ramifications of our wartime restrictions, the invoking of previously inoperative statutes, and the passage of



additional statutes coming within the scope of activity of this Bureau, have resulted in tremendous increases in responsibility and volume of work, which must of necessity be performed. The work of the Bureau is divided into three major activities, namely, administration, identification, and investigation.

With respect to the first, no additional funds have been requested for either personal services or other objects of expense, even though the work load has increased considerably because of the increased activity in the field. A partial explanation of this is the 358,700 hours of overtime above the 48-hour week voluntarily performed during the fiscal year 1943 by the staff and for which no compensation was paid. A total of approximately \$6,600,000 as contained in the Budget estimates for administrative expenses.

The work in the Identification Division, has likewise shown a tremendous increase over the preceding fiscal year. As an example, Mr. Hoover stated that as of October 1, 1943, there were approximately 74,594,000 fingerprint records on file, and it is estimated that there will be on hand as of the end of the current fiscal year, or June 30, 1944, approximately 92,400,000 prints. During the fiscal year 1943, these prints were received at a daily average of 92,700 prints, whereas, during the fiscal year 1942, the daily average receipts were 50,000. The current backlog of prints that have been received but which have not as yet been classified, searched, or filed, is approximately 4,707,000. The work of the technical laboratory in this Division has likewise increased tremendously, the entire increase being due to the war activity of the Bureau. In 1942, the laboratory handled approximately 51,000 cases, whereas in 1943, it handled approximately 193,000 cases, involving 247,000 pieces of evidence for laboratory examination. No increase in funds has been requested for this activity for the fiscal year 1945, the total requested being the same as is available for the current fiscal year, approximately \$8,649,000. All of the personnel employed at the seat of Government is employed in connection with these two activities. The personnel authorized for the present fiscal year is 6,802 man-years and the same number is requested for the ensuing fiscal year.

The investigation work of the Bureau has assumed great importance during the war period. By Presidential directive in 1939, the President placed the responsibility for regulation of local law enforcement and the internal security of the country within the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The results obtained thus far indicate that this responsibility could not have been better placed. Members of the committee, although well apprised of the excellent work done in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, were nevertheless glad to hear Mr. Hoover state that there has not been a successfully consummated act of sabotage directed by Axis agents in the United States since the beginning of the national defense and subsequently the war emergency. It was testified that as of November 1, 1943, the Bureau had approximately 95,000 investigations assigned and approximately 34,000 unassigned. Each agent in the field service has assigned to him an average of 22 cases at all times, which is far in excess of the number of cases so assigned in previous years. The total number of hours of overtime above the 48-hour week performed in the field during the fiscal year 1943 amounted to approximately 3,814,000. The total personnel allowed for the current fiscal year is



14,177 man-years as compared with 14,248 man-years for 1945, or an increase of 71 man-years. The request is made in order that the Bureau may carry on a full-year basis a number of employees employed for a part of the current fiscal year.

The reduction of \$582,000 in the Budget estimates for 1945 effected by the committee was not made with the intent of reducing or hindering the Bureau's activity in any respect whatsoever, but was made rather on the premise that the amount would be absorbed because of the personnel turn-over and in the overtime cost which is estimated at \$6,535,550 for the fiscal year 1945.

#### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944-----	\$24, 321, 000	
War overtime pay to be appropriated-----	3, 990, 140	
		\$28, 311, 140
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945-----		28, 500, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945-----		28, 300, 000

The activities of the Immigration and Naturalization Service may be stated in the following 5 general headings: General administration, immigration and naturalization, border patrol, immigration stations, and alien enemy detention. Substantial reductions in the operating costs of the first 4 are slightly more than offset by the requested increase of approximately \$1,470,470 for alien enemy detention. The increase requested for alien enemy detention is to cover the salaries of approximately 90 additional employees needed to augment the staff presently engaged in the administration, management, and maintenance of detention facilities at various points throughout the United States, and for other expenses necessary for the housing and maintenance of internees.

At approximately this time last year, the Service had in operation 12 key facilities with an internee population of about 6,000 aliens. At the present time the Service is operating 16 detention facilities with an estimated population of 9,000, the increase in population having resulted principally from the transfer of 4,120 civilian internees from the Army during the current fiscal year. The committee was informed that this increase in population will result in the necessity for the Service to request supplemental funds for the current fiscal year in the approximate amount of \$1,000,000. It was testified that although the 1945 estimates were based on an average population of 8,000 internees, the actual number in camp at the present time is, as previously indicated, 9,000. The cost of maintaining the internees is about \$1 a day per internee, exclusive of the wages at the rate of 80 cents per day paid those performing work in accordance with the Geneva Convention. The latter is estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$160,000 in 1945.

The over-all reduction in personnel which the Service is hoping to effect in 1945 as the result of a recent reorganization is 708 man-years, accounting for approximately 810 positions, 224 of which are in headquarters and 586 in the field. It is the belief of the committee that the reduction of \$200,000 effected in the Budget estimates for 1945 can be absorbed in the amount of approximately \$3,727,850 requested for war overtime for 1945, which appears to have been calculated



liberally in view of the reduction in personnel, and in the amount estimated for supplies and materials for 1945, which would also appear somewhat excessive in view of the personnel reduction.

## FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944.....	\$14, 344, 700	
War overtime pay to be appropriated.....	980, 470	
		\$15, 325, 170
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945.....		16, 108, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945.....		15, 930, 000

The appropriation under this heading is contained in four items, namely, Bureau of Prisons, or cost of operation at seat of government, penal and correctional institutions, medical and hospital service, and support of United States prisoners.

The total personnel for the entire prison system is the same as allowed for the current fiscal year, or 3,245 man-years. The principal items of increase allowed by the committee are for the payment of promotions under the Ramspeck Act and for the care of prisoners, or for food, clothing, and other expenditures in connection with the prison population. The 1944 or current year appropriation was based on an average daily population of 17,108, whereas the 1945 estimates are based on an average daily population of 16,400. The cost of maintaining Federal prisoners is estimated at approximately 78.5 cents per man per day for 1944, but because of the gradual rise in living costs, the amount estimated per man per day for 1945 is 81.7 cents. In the opinion of Director Bennett, the present prison population is considered as having reached a low point and a gradual rise must be expected because of our more restrictive wartime statutes, principally the Selective Service Act, under which commitments showed an increase of about 300 percent this year over the preceding year. Another group whose commitments are increasing in our institutions is the military offenders, which would seem natural as the size of the Army grows. A further point, generally overlooked, but having a definite bearing on the cost of operating and maintaining Federal institutions, is the length of sentences being imposed, which has increased by approximately 36 percent since 1942.

It should be noted that the inmates of the Federal prison institutions are now producing war materials to the approximate value of \$19,000,000 per year, and the average value of goods produced per employed inmate has increased from approximately \$1,462 in 1939 to \$5,300 in 1943. In this connection, the committee was gratified to note that the present balance in the Federal prison industries' fund is approximately \$7,165,000 as compared with a balance of approximately \$3,536,000 on June 30, 1941.

Another item of increase allowed by the committee is an amount of approximately \$280,000 for the support of United States prisoners held at other than Federal institutions, which is estimated on the basis of an increase in the number of jail-days from approximately 1,247,000 in 1944 to 1,410,000 in 1945, together with an increase in the cost per jail-day for all expenditures other than personal services from an estimated 97 cents per jail-day to \$1 per jail-day.



## TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Unit of organization	Appropriations for 1944	Estimates for 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 estimates
Secretary's office.....	\$1,381,000	\$1,367,000	\$1,354,000	—\$27,000	—\$13,000
Census Bureau.....	3,750,680	6,525,000	5,665,000	+1,914,320	—860,000
Civil Aeronautics Administration.....	41,560,890	34,043,000	33,884,000	—7,676,890	—159,000
Civil Aeronautics Board.....	1,226,000	1,543,000	1,514,000	+223,000	—29,000
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	5,015,000	5,752,000	5,625,000	+610,000	—127,000
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....	1,654,000	1,905,000	1,905,000	+251,000	.....
Patent Office.....	4,500,000	5,022,000	5,022,000	+522,000	.....
National Bureau of Standards.....	2,559,000	2,924,000	2,924,000	+365,000	.....
Weather Bureau.....	10,920,000	12,852,000	12,700,000	+1,780,000	—152,000
Total.....	72,566,570	71,933,000	70,593,000	—1,973,570	—1,340,000
Estimated amount still to be appropriated for war overtime pay, fiscal year 1944.....	7,106,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total, Department of Commerce.....	79,672,670	71,933,000	70,593,000	—9,079,670	—1,340,000

The fiscal year 1945 estimates for the Commerce Department included amounts to be allocated for administrative expenses in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The total personnel requested for the ensuing year, including personnel in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, is 20,466 man-years, as compared with 19,991 man-years allowed for the current fiscal year. All of the administrative costs of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation are derived from earnings of the Corporation and its subsidiaries, necessitating no withdrawals from the Treasury general fund for this purpose. By law, the Congress fixes the amount that may be used from Corporation funds for administrative purposes for any given fiscal year. Excluding the Reconstruction Finance Corporation personnel included in the above total, the net request for personnel for the fiscal year 1945 is 17,831 man-years as compared with 17,727 man-years allowed for the current fiscal year, or an increase of 104 man-years. All of the bureaus of the Department are either directly or indirectly connected with the war effort and the estimates of these bureaus were examined by the committee in that light. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce especially are now performing important functions in connection with the plans for alleviating the inevitable upheaval in our Nation's economy during the transition period to follow the war period. In this connection, it is hoped that this Department which has been so closely allied with the business of the Nation during the past, and which has such an interest in the present economic structure of this country, will serve as the hub rather than the periphery of any post-war planning which is to be done by the Federal Government.



## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944.....	\$1,381,000	
War overtime pay to be appropriated.....	85,850	
		\$1,466,850
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945.....		1,367,000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945.....		1,354,000

The above heading encompasses five separate appropriation items for which the total Budget estimate for 1945 is \$1,367,000. The total personnel as requested in the estimates is 252 man-years as compared with 245 man-years for the current fiscal year, or an increase of 7 man-years. Total reductions in the amount of \$13,000 in the Budget estimates effected by the committee are to be applied to the items of salaries, printing and binding, and National Inventors' Council. An amount of \$100,000 was allowed for the purpose of establishing a working fund for the payment of salaries and other expenses necessary to the maintenance and operation of central duplicating, photographic, and drafting services. This fund will not be expendable as it will be reimbursed from agencies within and outside the Department of Commerce for whom these services will be performed.

The committee suggests that the building pass and security system presently in effect in the Department of Commerce building be restudied with the view of simplifying the procedure and reducing the cost thereof.

The Budget estimate covering the allocation of funds for administrative purposes in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the amount of \$11,800,000 was reduced by \$300,000. The workload of this organization in the form of commitments, loans, disbursements, and collections, has remained more or less constant during the past 2 or 3 fiscal years and for that reason it was felt that the request for an additional 370 man-years for personnel was not fully justified. The additional amount of \$1,917,000 allowed by the committee will cover the estimated cost of war overtime pay for the fiscal year 1945 of approximately \$1,100,000 and provide funds for such additional personnel as is felt may become necessary because of a presently unforeseen increase in the workload or other contingencies.

## CENSUS BUREAU

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944.....	\$3,750,680	
War overtime pay to be appropriated.....	509,160	
		\$4,259,840
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945.....		6,525,000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945.....		5,665,000

The reduction of \$860,000 in the Budget estimates for this activity is directed primarily at the Industry Division for an industry program on a current reporting basis, in which a reduction of \$800,000 was effected by the committee. In this activity the Bureau serves as the statistical collecting and compiling agency for the War Production Board and other war agencies responsible for industrial mobilization. The cost of this operation is presently being defrayed by these war agencies through the transfer of funds appropriated to them. It was the thought of the Census Bureau, in view of the fact that this program would be a continuing one after the close of hostilities, the



funds should be appropriated directly to the Census Bureau. The committee feels that this activity directly connected with and expanded by the war effort should be continued substantially by the present method of financing in view of the fact that the method of operation and type of statistics that may be necessary following the close of hostilities cannot be determined at this time and may be susceptible of considerable change. The committee has allowed the amount of approximately \$440,000 for this project, which will enable the Bureau to recruit and train a nucleus staff of specialists whose activities can be adapted to the type of work that it may be necessary for the Bureau to perform in this connection after the war ends. The program, as a whole, is looked upon with favor by the committee as such statistics will no doubt be greatly in demand following the war period, but it is not felt that a large organization for this purpose should be built up on the basis of the statistics which are being required for war purposes.

## CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944-----	\$41,560,890	
War overtime pay to be appropriated-----	3,290,900	
		\$44,851,790
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945-----		34,043,000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945-----		33,884,000

The committee wishes at the beginning to point out that the amount of \$41,560,890 representing the appropriation for the current fiscal year includes an item of \$9,907,890 appropriated in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1944, for the development of civil landing areas. This is a nonrecurring item which, when eliminated, reduces the current year's requirements to \$34,943,900. Accordingly, the net difference between the total requirements for 1944 and the amount allowed by the committee for 1945 is a decrease of \$1,059,900. The principal increases over the base for 1944 are for the establishment of air-navigation facilities, the maintenance of air-navigation facilities, and the enforcement of safety regulations. The amount of \$3,765,000 approved for the establishment of air-navigation facilities is considered as an increase since the entire amount of \$4,797,000 appropriated for this purpose for 1944 is for nonrecurring items and is deducted from the current year's appropriation in arriving at a base for 1945. These funds will be used for the installation of fan markers, the relocation of radio range stations, and remote control and communication stations, and for the extension of the teletypewriter program. The constantly increasing air traffic, the development of additional airports along the Federal airway system, and the general extension of the system to the present total of over 40,000 miles of Federal airways covering the continental United States and connecting the United States with Alaska, make these additional funds necessary.

With respect to the item for the maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, the amount of \$23,800,000 is recommended for the fiscal year 1945. This amount approximates the amount required to cover total obligations during the current fiscal year. The increase of \$686,000 over the current year's appropriation recommended for the enforcement of safety regulations is partially for the purpose of



carrying on a full-year basis the positions allowed in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act for a part of the year necessary to the effective discharge of duties relating to safety in the air and for two items of expense presently carried under the item for civilian pilot training. The cost of war overtime pay for 1945 is also included. Some of the duties of this Division are, testing the structural strength, operating performance, durability and reliability of aircraft, and various accessories; insuring minimum operational safety rules for airmen and aircraft; enforcing traffic rules to provide for safety in the actual operation of aircraft on the ground and in the air; inspecting manufacturing processes to determine adherence to the approved design; periodic inspection of aircraft in use to determine continued airworthiness; and administering written examinations and practical demonstrations for pilots seeking certificates.

It should be observed that the total personnel requirements for the fiscal year 1945 are 6,964 man-years as compared with an estimated 8,203 man-years for the current fiscal year, or a reduction of 1,239 man-years.

The committee discussed at great length with Mr. Stanton, Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the matter of seemingly excessive prices being paid for units of equipment necessary to the maintenance of the Federal airway system. It is commendable that something is already being done in this respect, and it is the hope of the committee that further progress can be made in the reduction of costs, especially for those items of equipment for which the Federal Government seems to be the sole customer.

Amounts which may be found to be necessary for the development of landing areas for national defense and for pilot training during the fiscal year 1945 are not contained in this estimate, but it is understood that requests for these items will be taken up later.

#### CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944.....	\$1, 226, 000	
War overtime pay to be appropriated.....	175, 000	
		\$1, 401, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945.....		1, 543, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945.....		1, 514, 000

The increase over the current year's requirements of \$113,000 allowed by the committee is, in the main, for (a) a small number of positions in the Economic Bureau for new route analyses and other economic studies of potential traffic, operating costs, etc., (b) for a small number of positions in the Economic Bureau which are required to handle war contracts work for the Army and to prepare special studies and reports required by war agencies; and (c) for the purpose of establishing a small office in Alaska which has been found necessary for the economic regulation of air transportation in that Territory.

#### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944.....	\$5, 015, 000	
War overtime pay to be appropriated.....	387, 330	
		\$5, 402, 330
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945.....		5, 752, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945.....		5, 625, 000



All activities of this Bureau have been concentrated upon the accomplishment of field and office projects required for war purposes. The constantly increasing demand for nautical and aeronautical charts and for other navigational aids justifies the amount of \$5,625,000 approved by the committee for the fiscal year 1945. The principal function of the Service, for which approximately 66 percent of the entire appropriation will be expended in 1945, is the production of marine charts required for the navigation of coastal waters. Approximately 21 percent is for the production of aeronautical charts of the land areas in the United States and Alaska. These charts serve the same purposes for air navigation as the marine charts do for water navigation. The third major function, and for which approximately 13 percent of the funds will be expended in 1945, is the execution of geodetic surveys along our coasts and throughout the interior of the United States and Alaska, and for seismological investigations. The increase recommended is to be used in the main for the employment of additional personnel because of the increased demand upon this Bureau by the war agencies, especially the Army and Navy. The total personnel requested for 1945 is 1,447 man-years as compared with a total of 1,324 man-years for the current fiscal year, or an increase of 123 man-years.

## BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944 .....	\$1, 654, 000	
War overtime pay to be appropriated .....	254, 820	
		\$1, 908, 820
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945 .....		1, 905, 000
Allowed, by the committee, fiscal year 1945 .....		1, 905, 000

The Budget estimate for 1945 is allowed without change. It will be observed that when the estimated cost of overtime pay for the current fiscal year, which is still to be appropriated, is added to the appropriation already made, the total requirements for the fiscal years 1944 and 1945 are about the same, no increases having been requested for additional personnel. The committee was favorably impressed with the presentation of justifications for this item, and it was gratified to note that some constructive work toward making the field service of this Bureau more effective has been done. Evidence before the committee has disclosed the great usefulness of this Bureau in the present war effort and it is the thought of the committee that this organization, reaching as it does the smaller segments of the business structure of this Nation, is in a very advantageous position to assume a leading role in the rehabilitation and guidance of small business which it would appear will need considerable assistance after the war.

## PATENT OFFICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944 .....	\$4, 500, 000	
War overtime pay to be appropriated .....	593, 370	
		\$5, 093, 370
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945 .....		5, 022, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945 .....		5, 022, 000

The Budget estimate for the fiscal year 1945 for this Bureau is approved in the full amount. Testimony before the committee discloses that the estimated workload for the fiscal year 1945 is com-



parable with the estimated workload during the current fiscal year and the recorded activities during the fiscal year 1943. The only increase requested and allowed is for the purpose of defraying the cost of war overtime pay during the ensuing fiscal year, which will approximate the amount still to be appropriated for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944.

## NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944 .....	\$2, 559, 000	
War overtime pay to be appropriated .....	378, 370	
		\$2, 937, 370
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945 .....		2, 924, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945 .....		2, 924, 000

The deduction of a nonrecurring item in the amount of \$110,000 contained in the current year's appropriation is approximately offset by increases requested for operation and administration, and testing, inspection, and information service. The National Bureau of Standards is now engaged almost exclusively in war work, involving the mechanical construction of a great many instruments and special devices. With respect to the item of general administration, the increase allowed is to be used in the establishment of a small number of positions necessary for the operation of the powerhouse and subsidiary equipment, and for the care of buildings and grounds. The increase allowed for testing, inspection, and information service is made necessary by the great increase in testing materials for war use.

## WEATHER BUREAU

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944 .....	\$10, 920, 000	
War overtime pay to be appropriated .....	1, 431, 300	
		\$12, 351, 300
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945 .....		12, 852, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945 .....		12, 700, 000

The amount of \$12,700,000, a reduction of \$152,000 in the Budget estimates, is approved for the fiscal year 1945. When the overtime-pay cost for the current fiscal year is considered in connection with this item, it will be observed that the net increase in total requirements for the fiscal year 1945, as compared with the current fiscal year, is \$348,700. The elimination from the 1945 estimate of certain non-recurring items contained in the 1944 appropriation should enable the Bureau substantially to carry out the purposes encompassed in the Budget request. The increases allowed by the committee are to cover, (a) the cost of a number of positions on a full-year basis for which allowance was made in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1944, for only a part of the year; (b) to establish and operate an observing and reporting program on ships at Pacific Ocean locations which are now considered blind spots; and (c) to provide for replacement of equipment expended in the service, including technical instruments, automobiles, and furniture. The reduction in the Budget estimates was made by the committee on the premise that the aviation weather service at Pacific Ocean locations will not be operative for the full fiscal year and the probability that a portion of the reduction will be absorbed in the amount of \$1,579,400 estimated for overtime compensation for the fiscal year 1945.



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1944, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1945, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1945

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Estimates, 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 Budget estimates
DOMESTIC					
Secretary's office, salaries-----	\$5, 693, 000	\$7, 700, 000	\$7, 700, 000	+\$2, 007, 000	-----
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses-----	410, 000	388, 000	388, 000	-22, 000	-----
Printing and binding-----	288, 000	265, 000	250, 000	-38, 000	-\$15, 000
Passport agencies-----	50, 000	70, 000	68, 000	+18, 000	-2, 000
Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States-----	10, 000	12, 000	12, 000	+2, 000	-----
Total, Department of State proper-----	6, 451, 000	8, 435, 000	8, 418, 000	+1, 967, 000	-17, 000
FOREIGN SERVICE					
Ambassadors, Ministers, etc-----	625, 000	657, 000	640, 000	+15, 000	-17, 000
Foreign Service officers, salaries of-----	4, 250, 000	4, 820, 000	4, 750, 000	+500, 000	-70, 000
Transportation of Foreign Service officers-----	850, 000	1, 275, 000	1, 100, 000	+250, 000	-175, 000
Foreign Service quarters-----	2, 550, 000	2, 700, 000	2, 550, 000	-----	-150, 000
Cost-of-living allowances-----	1, 040, 000	1, 400, 000	1, 250, 000	+210, 000	-150, 000
Representation allowances-----	225, 000	300, 000	300, 000	+75, 000	-----



Foreign Service retirement and disability fund-----	865,600	910,500	910,500	+44,900	-----
Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service-----	3,097,000	3,754,000	3,700,000	+603,000	-54,000
Miscellaneous salaries and allowances-----	1,005,000	1,300,000	1,250,000	+245,000	-50,000
Foreign Service, auxiliary-----	3,050,000	6,480,000	6,200,000	+3,150,000	-280,000
Contingent expenses, Foreign Service-----	4,400,000	4,580,000	4,400,000	-----	180,000
Foreign Service buildings fund-----	144,000	241,000	220,000	+76,000	-21,000
Emergencies arising in Diplomatic and Consular Service-----	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	-----	-----
Total, Foreign Service-----	23,601,600	29,917,500	28,770,500	+5,168,900	-1,147,000
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS					
Contributions, quotas, etc.-----	1,322,308	1,341,000	1,341,000	+18,692	-----
International conferences (emergency)-----	-----	2,500,000	1,500,000	+1,500,000	1,000,000
International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico: Salaries and expenses-----	290,000	350,000	348,000	+58,000	-2,000
Rio Grande emergency flood protection-----	-----	100,000	100,000	+100,000	-----
American Mexican Claims Commission-----	-----	110,000	110,000	+110,000	-----
International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada-----	43,000	47,000	45,000	+2,000	-2,000
International Joint Commission Waterways Treaty, United States and Great Britain-----	78,000	87,000	87,000	+9,000	-----



*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1944, the estimates for 1945, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1945—Continued*

### TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Estimates, 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1944 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1945 Budget estimates
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS—continued					
International Fisheries Commission, United States and Great Britain	\$25, 000	\$25, 000	\$25, 000		
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission	50, 000	40, 000	40, 000	—\$10, 000	
Total, international obligation, commissions, etc.	1, 808, 308	4, 600, 000	3, 596, 000	+ 1, 787, 692	—\$1, 004, 000
Cooperation with the American republics.	4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000	3, 450, 000	— 1, 050, 000	— 1, 050, 000
Total, Department of State, regular annual appropriations	1 36, 360, 908	47, 452, 500	44, 234, 500	+ 7, 873, 592	— 3, 218, 000

### TITLE II. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries:					
Attorney General's office	\$95, 400	\$100, 000	\$97, 500	+\$2, 100	—\$2, 500
Solicitor General's office	95, 600	110, 500	107, 500	+11, 900	—3, 000
Assistant Solicitor General's office	117, 700	133, 300	128, 300	+10, 600	—5, 000



Assistant to the Attorney General's office.....	176,500	180,000	180,000	+3,500	-----
Administrative Division.....	1,100,000	1,280,000	1,240,000	+140,000	-40,000
Tax Division.....	600,000	677,800	665,000	+65,000	-12,800
Criminal Division.....	653,000	1,263,500	1,250,000	+597,000	-13,500
Claims Division.....	510,000	713,000	710,000	+200,000	-3,000
Pardon Attorney's office.....	27,500	32,400	32,400	+4,900	-----
Board of Immigration Appeals.....	143,000	148,000	140,000	-3,000	-8,000
Contingent expenses.....	240,000	240,000	235,000	-5,000	-5,000
Traveling expenses.....	520,000	190,000	187,500	-332,500	-2,500
Printing and binding.....	600,000	510,000	500,000	-100,000	-10,000
Conduct of customs cases.....	146,900	155,900	154,000	+7,100	-1,900
Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws.....	1,600,000	1,400,000	1,390,000	-210,000	10,000
Examination of judicial offices.....	55,000	75,500	70,000	+15,000	-5,500
Veterans' insurance litigation.....	270,000	175,600	150,000	-120,000	-25,600
Lands Division.....	3,750,000	4,316,000	4,275,000	+525,000	-41,000
War Division.....	800,000	463,700	460,000	-340,000	-3,700
Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field.....	420,000	490,000	440,000	+20,000	-50,000
District attorneys.....	3,845,000	4,280,000	4,275,000	+430,000	-5,000
Special attorneys.....	200,000	200,000	200,000		

<sup>1</sup> Includes supplemental appropriations in amount of \$2,837,808.



*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1944, the estimates for 1945, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1945—Continued*

### TITLE II. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Estimates, 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 Budget estimates
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—continued					
Marshals-----	\$3, 883, 000	\$4, 384, 000	\$4, 370, 000	+\$487, 000	—\$14, 000
Fees of witnesses-----	1, 100, 000	1, 000, 000	800, 000	—300, 000	—200, 000
Pay and expenses of bailiffs-----	305, 000	347, 000	340, 000	+35, 000	—7, 000
Total, legal activities and general administration-----	21, 253, 600	22, 866, 200	22, 397, 200	+1, 143, 600	—469, 000
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION					
Salaries and expenses (regular)-----	7, 858, 000	9, 230, 000	9, 000, 000	+1, 142, 000	—230, 000
Salaries and expenses (special emergency)-----	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000		
Salaries and expenses (national defense)-----	34, 810, 000	41, 102, 000	40, 750, 000	+5, 940, 000	—352, 000
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation-----	42, 768, 000	50, 432, 000	49, 850, 000	+7, 082, 000	—582, 000
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	24, 321, 000	28, 500, 000	28, 300, 000	+3, 979, 000	—200, 000



## FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Bureau of prisons-----	336, 700	410, 000	400, 000	+ 63, 300	- 10, 000
Penal and correctional institutions-----	11, 624, 000	12, 958, 000	12, 800, 000	+ 1, 176, 000	- 158, 000
Medical and hospital service-----	1, 000, 000	1, 040, 000	1, 035, 000	+ 35, 000	- 5, 000
Support of United States prisoners-----	1, 384, 000	1, 700, 000	1, 695, 000	+ 311, 000	- 5, 000
Total, Federal prison system-----	14, 344, 700	16, 108, 000	15, 930, 000	+ 1, 585, 300	- 178, 000
Total, regular annual appropriations, Department of Justice-----	2 102, 687, 300	117, 906, 200	116, 477, 200	+ 13, 789, 900	- 1, 429, 000

## TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

SECRETARY'S OFFICE					
Salaries-----	\$534, 000	\$627, 000	\$620, 000	+ \$86, 000	-\$7, 000
Contingent and miscellaneous items-----	88, 000	69, 000	69, 000	- 19, 000	-----
Traveling expenses-----	140, 000	(3)	-----	- 140, 000	-----
Printing and binding-----	494, 000	444, 000	440, 000	- 54, 000	- 4, 000
National Inventors Council, service staff-----	125, 000	127, 000	125, 000	-----	- 2, 000
Working Capital Fund, Department of Commerce-----	-----	100, 000	100, 000	+ 100, 000	-----
Administrative expenses, loan agencies-----	(150, 000)	(120, 000)	(120, 000)	- (30, 000)	-----

<sup>2</sup> Includes supplemental appropriations in amount of \$30,000.<sup>3</sup> Travel distributed under respective appropriation items.



*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1944, the estimates for 1945, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1945—Continued*

### TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Estimates, 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1944 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1945 Budget estimates
SECRETARY'S OFFICE—continued					
Export-Import Bank of Washington-----	(\$308,600)			— (\$308,600)	-----
Reconstruction Finance Corporation and The RFC Mortgage Company-----	(9,583,000)	(\$11,800,000)	(\$11,500,000)	+ (1,917,000)	— (\$300,000)
Total, Secretary's office-----	1,381,000	1,367,000	1,354,000	—27,000	—13,000
CENSUS BUREAU					
Census of Agriculture-----	650,000			—650,000	-----
Age and citizenship certification-----	250,000	175,000	165,000	—85,000	—10,000
Foreign trade statistics-----	480,680	1,250,000	1,200,000	+719,320	—50,000
Compiling census reports, etc-----	2,370,000	5,100,000	4,300,000	+1,930,000	—800,000
Total, Census Bureau-----	3,750,680	6,525,000	5,665,000	+1,914,320	—860,000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION					
General administration-----	1,800,000	2,144,000	2,130,000	+330,000	—14,000
Air navigation facilities:					
Establishment of-----	4,797,000	3,765,000	3,765,000	—1,032,000	-----



Maintenance and operation of-----	21, 575, 000	23, 855, 000	23, 800, 000	+2, 225, 000	-55, 000
Technical development-----	612, 000	600, 000	580, 000	-32, 000	-20, 000
Safety regulation-----	2, 364, 000	3, 120, 000	3, 050, 000	+686, 000	-70, 000
Washington National Airport-----	505, 000	559, 000	559, 000	+54, 000	-----
Development of civil landing areas-----	9, 907, 890	-----	-----	-9, 907, 890	-----
Total, Civil Aeronautics Administration-----	41, 560, 890	34, 043, 000	33, 884, 000	-7, 676, 890	-159, 000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 214, 000	1, 529, 000	1, 500, 000	+286, 000	-29, 000
Printing and binding-----	12, 000	14, 000	14, 000	+2, 000	-----
Total, Civil Aeronautics Board-----	1, 226, 000	1, 543, 000	1, 514, 000	+288, 000	29, 000
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY					
Field expenses:					
Coast surveys-----	473, 000	517, 000	510, 000	+37, 000	-7, 000
Magnetic work-----	80, 000	115, 000	115, 000	+35, 000	-----
Geodetic control surveys-----	374, 000	415, 000	400, 000	+26, 000	-15, 000
Vessels, repairs of-----	85, 000	100, 000	100, 000	+15, 000	-----
Pay, etc., men on vessels-----	780, 000	780, 000	760, 000	-20, 000	-20, 000
Pay and allowances, commissioned officers-----	790, 000	850, 000	820, 000	+30, 000	-30, 000
Office force, salaries-----	1, 060, 000	1, 400, 000	1, 360, 000	+300, 000	-40, 000



*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1944, the estimates for 1945, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1945—Continued*

**TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued**

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Estimates, 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1944 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1945 Budget estimates
<b>CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD</b>					
General expenses, office	\$300, 000	\$425, 000	\$410, 000	+\$110, 000	—\$15, 000
Aeronautical charts	1, 073, 000	1, 150, 000	1, 150, 000	+77, 000	-----
Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey	5, 015, 000	5, 752, 000	5, 625, 000	+610, 000	—127, 000
<b>BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE</b>					
Departmental salaries and expenses	1, 359, 000	1, 550, 000	1, 550, 000	+191, 000	-----
Field office service	295, 000	355, 000	355, 000	+60, 000	-----
Total, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce	1, 654, 000	1, 905, 000	1, 905, 000	+251, 000	-----
<b>PATENT OFFICE</b>					
Salaries	3, 410, 000	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	+590, 000	-----
Photolithographing	225, 000	225, 000	225, 000	-----	-----
Miscellaneous expenses	65, 000	47, 000	47, 000	—18, 000	-----
Printing and binding	800, 000	750, 000	750, 000	—50, 000	-----
Total, Patent Office	4, 500, 000	5, 022, 000	5, 022, 000	+522, 000	-----



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS					
Operation and administration.....	441, 000	518, 000	518, 000	+ 77, 000	-----
Testing, inspection, and information service.....	1, 010, 000	1, 235, 000	1, 235, 000	+ 225, 000	-----
Research and development.....	808, 000	945, 000	945, 000	+ 137, 000	-----
Standards for commerce.....	190, 000	226, 000	226, 000	+ 36, 000	-----
Construction of wind tunnel.....	110, 000	-----	-----	- 110, 000	-----
Total, National Bureau of Standards.....	2, 559, 000	2, 924, 000	2, 924, 000	+ 365, 000	-----
WEATHER BUREAU					
Salaries and expenses.....	10, 920, 000	12, 852, 000	12, 700, 000	+ 1, 780, 000	- 152, 000
Total, regular annual appropriations, Department of Commerce.....	+ 72, 566, 570	71, 933, 000	70, 593, 000	- 1, 973, 570	- 1, 340, 000
Grand total, Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, titles I, II and III.....	211, 614, 778	237, 291, 700	231, 304, 700	+ 19, 689, 922	- 5, 987, 000

\* Includes supplemental appropriations in amount of \$16,741,570. Excludes \$29,400,000 appropriated under "Civilian pilot training."

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**NOTICE:** This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

## [FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

78<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

**H. R.**

[Report No.     ]

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### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 16, 1944

Mr. RABAUT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

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## A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

- 1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5       ments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year  
6       ending June 30, 1945, namely:



## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of State, \$10,000; Counselor, \$10,000; and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including not to exceed \$6,500 for employees engaged on piece work at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of State; \$7,700,000, of which \$40,000 is hereby made available for salaries of members and other employees of the Visa Board of Appeals and salaries may be paid to the members of such Board at a rate not exceeding \$10,000 per annum each.

Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; microfilming equipment, including rental and repair thereof; translating services by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase and exchange of books, maps, and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and, when



1 authorized by the Secretary of State, dues for library mem-  
2 bership in societies or associations which issue publications to  
3 members only, or at a price to members lower than to sub-  
4 scribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals,  
5 and tolls (not to exceed \$20,000) ; purchase (not to exceed  
6 two passenger-carrying vehicles), maintenance, and repair  
7 of motortrucks and motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
8 vehicles; streetcar fare; traveling expenses, including not  
9 to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings con-  
10 cerned with the work of the Department of State when au-  
11 thorized by the Secretary of State; refund of fees erroneously  
12 charged and paid for the issue of passports to persons who are  
13 exempted from the payment of such fee by section 1 of the  
14 Act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular  
15 Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, approved  
16 June 4, 1920 (22 U. S. C. 214, 214a) ; the examination of  
17 estimates of appropriations in the field; and other miscel-  
18 laneous items not included in the foregoing, \$388,000:  
19 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of this appropriation  
20 may be expended for the purpose of carrying into effect the  
21 provisions of section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend  
22 the Tariff Act of 1930", approved June 12, 1934, as amended  
23 (54 Stat. 107), this sum to be available in addition to the  
24 other authorized purposes of this appropriation for steno-  
25 graphic reporting services by contract if deemed necessary,



1 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and  
2 such other expenses as the President may deem necessary.

3      Printing and binding: For all printing and binding in  
4      the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices,  
5      institutions, and services, located in Washington, District  
6      of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$250,000.

7       Passport agencies: For salaries and expenses of main-  
8   tenance, rent, cost of insurance covering shipments of money  
9   by messenger, registered mail, or otherwise, and traveling  
10   expenses not to exceed \$500, for not to exceed five passport  
11   agencies, \$68,000.

Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copying, and arranging for publication the official papers of the Territories of the United States, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, and contingent and traveling expenses, as provided by the Act approved February 28, 1929, as amended by the Act approved June 28, 1937 (5 U. S. C. 168-168b), \$12,000.

## 20

21 Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For salaries of  
22 ambassadors and ministers appointed by the President, with  
23 the advice and consent of the Senate, to such countries and  
24 at such salary rates, not exceeding \$10,000 per annum each  
25 for ministers (except one at not exceeding \$12,000 per



1 annum) and not exceeding \$17,500 per annum each for  
2 ambassadors, as the President may determine, notwith-  
3 standing the provisions of any other law, \$640,000, includ-  
4 ing also salaries as authorized by section 1740, Revised  
5 Statutes, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22  
6 U. S. C. 3, 121) : *Provided*, That no salary shall be paid  
7 to any official receiving any other salary from the United  
8 States Government: *Provided further*, That during the con-  
9 tinuance of the present war and for six months after its  
10 termination, any ambassador or minister whose salary as  
11 such is payable from the appropriation "Salaries, Ambassa-  
12 dors and Ministers" and who, prior to appointment as am-  
13 bassador or minister was legally appointed and served as a  
14 diplomatic or consular officer or as a Foreign Service officer,  
15 and who, on account of emergent conditions abroad, is unable  
16 properly to serve the United States at his regular post of  
17 duty, or, on account of such emergent conditions abroad, it  
18 shall be or has been found necessary in the public interest  
19 to terminate his appointment as ambassador or minister at  
20 such post, may be appointed or assigned to serve in any  
21 capacity in which a Foreign Service officer is authorized by  
22 law to serve, and, notwithstanding the provisions of any  
23 other law, the payment from such appropriation for the  
24 fiscal year 1945 of the salary of such officer, while  
25 serving under such assignment, is hereby authorized: *Pro-*



1 *vided further*, That no person, while serving under such  
2 emergency appointment or assignment, shall receive com-  
3 pensation in excess of \$9,000 per annum while serving in  
4 the continental United States or in excess of \$10,000 per  
5 annum while serving elsewhere.

6 Salaries, Foreign Service officers: For salaries of For-  
7 eign Service officers as provided in the Act approved Febru-  
8 ary 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939  
9 (22 U. S. C. 3, 3a), including salaries of such officers for  
10 the period actually and necessarily occupied in receiving  
11 instructions and in making transits to and from their posts,  
12 and while awaiting recognition and authority to act in pur-  
13 suance with the provisions of section 1740 of the Revised  
14 Statutes (22 U. S. C. 121) ; and salaries of Foreign Service  
15 officers or vice consuls while acting as *chargés d'affaires*  
16 *ad interim* or while in charge of a consulate general or  
17 consulate during the absence of the principal officer (22  
18 U. S. C. 20) ; \$4,750,000.

19 Transportation, Foreign Service: To pay the travel-  
20 ing expenses of diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service  
21 officers, and other employees of the Foreign Service, includ-  
22 ing Foreign Service inspectors, and under such regulations  
23 as the Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families  
24 and expenses of transportation of effects, in going to and  
25 returning from their posts, and in removing the family



1 and effects of any such officer or employee from any foreign  
2 post, and thereafter transporting such family and effects  
3 to his post of assignment, to whatever extent may be  
4 determined necessary by the Secretary of State by reason  
5 of emergency conditions in any country that in his  
6 opinion may endanger the life of such officer or employee  
7 or any member of his family, including automobiles as  
8 authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 174),  
9 and storage of effects while such officers or employees  
10 are absent from their permanent posts of duty, includ-  
11 ing also not to exceed \$190,000 for expenses in con-  
12 nection with leaves of absence; attendance at trade and  
13 other conferences and congresses under orders of the Secre-  
14 tary of State as authorized by the Act approved February  
15 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 16, 17) ; preparation and transporta-  
16 tion of the remains of those officers and employees of the  
17 Foreign Service, who have died or may die abroad or in  
18 transit while in the discharge of their official duties, to their  
19 former homes in this country or to a place not more distant  
20 for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such inter-  
21 ment, and also for payment under the provisions of section  
22 1749 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 130) of allow-  
23 ances to the widows or heirs at law of Diplomatic, Consular,  
24 and Foreign Service officers of the United States dying in  
25 foreign countries in the discharge of their duties, \$1,100,000,



1 of which amount not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available  
2 until June 30, 1946, for disbursement for expenses of travel  
3 under orders issued by the Secretary of State during the fiscal  
4 year 1945: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be avail-  
5 able also for the authorized subsistence expenses of Consular  
6 and Foreign Service officers while on temporary detail under  
7 commission.

8 Foreign Service quarters: For rent, heat, fuel, and  
9 light for the Foreign Service for offices and grounds, and, as  
10 authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C.  
11 118a), for living quarters and for allowances for living  
12 quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, \$2,550,000: *Pro-*  
13 *vided*, That payment for rent may be made in advance: *Pro-*  
14 *vided further*, That the Secretary of State may enter into  
15 leases for such offices, grounds, and living quarters for periods  
16 not exceeding ten years and without regard to section 3709  
17 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) : *Provided further*,  
18 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for allow-  
19 ances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light,  
20 in an amount exceeding \$4,000 for an ambassador, min-  
21 ister, or chargé d'affaires, and not exceeding \$2,000 for  
22 any other Foreign Service officer: *Provided further*, That  
23 under this appropriation and the appropriations herein for  
24 "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service", and "Miscellaneous  
25 salaries and allowances, Foreign Service", not more than



1 \$5,000 shall be expended for heat, fuel, and light for living  
 2 quarters for each ambassador or minister occupying a Gov-  
 3 ernment-owned building for residence or residence and office  
 4 purposes, and not more than \$1,700 for such purposes  
 5 in the case of any other Foreign Service officer, and during  
 6 the incumbency of a chargé d'affaires the limitation on such  
 7 expenditures shall be the same as for the occupancy by the  
 8 principal officer.

9 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: To carry out  
 10 the provisions of the Act approved February 23, 1931, as  
 11 amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 12,  
 12 23c), relating to allowances and additional compensation to  
 13 diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers, clerks,  
 14 and other employees when such allowances and additional  
 15 compensation are necessary to enable such officers, clerks,  
 16 and other employees to carry on their work efficiently,  
 17 \$1,250,000: *Provided*, That such allowances and additional  
 18 compensation shall be granted only in the discretion of the  
 19 President, and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

20 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For repre-  
 21 sentation allowances as authorized by the Act approved  
 22 February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 12), \$300,000.

23 Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For  
 24 financing the liability of the United States, created by the



1 Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act  
2 of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 21-21 (o)), \$910,500,  
3 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign  
4 Service retirement and disability fund".

5 Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For salaries of clerks  
6 in the Foreign Service, as provided in the Act approved  
7 February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 23a), including salaries  
8 while under instruction in the United States and during  
9 transit to and from homes in the United States upon the  
10 beginning and after termination of services, \$3,700,000.

11 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:  
12 For salaries or compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans,  
13 porters, interpreters, prison keepers, translators, archive col-  
14 lators, Chinese writers, messengers, couriers, telephone  
15 operators, radio operators, supervisors of construction, and  
16 custodial and operating force for maintenance and operation  
17 of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular  
18 properties in foreign countries, including salaries while under  
19 instruction in the United States and during transit to and  
20 from their homes in the United States upon the beginning  
21 and after termination of service in foreign countries; compen-  
22 sation of agents and employees of dispatch agencies estab-  
23 lished by the Secretary of State; operation of motor-propelled  
24 and other passenger and non-passenger-carrying vehicles;  
25 for allowances to consular officers, who are paid in whole or



1 in part by fees, for services necessarily rendered to American  
2 vessels and seamen, as provided in the Act of June 26, 1884  
3 (22 U. S. C. 89; 46 U. S. C. 101) ; and such other miscel-  
4 laneous personal services as the President may deem neces-  
5 sary, \$1,250,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropria-  
6 tion shall be expended for salaries or wages of persons not  
7 American citizens performing clerical services (except inter-  
8 preters, translators, and messengers), whether officially  
9 designated as clerks or not, in any foreign mission: *Provided*  
10 *further*, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, upon  
11 request by the Secretary of State, to assign enlisted men of  
12 the Navy and Marine Corps to serve as custodians, under the  
13 immediate supervision of the Secretary of State or the chief  
14 of mission, whichever the Secretary of State shall direct, at  
15 embassies, legations, or consulates of the United States located  
16 in foreign countries.

17 Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency) : For all neces-  
18 sary expenses to enable the Department of State during  
19 the fiscal year 1945 to continue to perform functions or  
20 activities in connection with the Auxiliary Foreign Service  
21 for the performance of which, during the fiscal years 1941  
22 and 1942, the Department of State received allocations of  
23 funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the  
24 President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act,  
25 1941, including the objects for which and subject to the con-



1 ditions under which such allocations were provided or  
2 expended during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, \$6,200,000:  
3 *Provided*, That cost of living and representation allowances,  
4 as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931, as  
5 amended, may be paid from this appropriation to American  
6 citizens employed hereunder.

7       Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery;  
8 blanks, record and other books; seals, presses, flags, signs;  
9 military equipment and supplies; repairs, alterations, preser-  
10 vation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased  
11 diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, in-  
12 cluding minor construction on Government-owned properties,  
13 water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs, and  
14 similar objects; purchase, rental, repair, and operation of  
15 microfilm equipment; newspapers (foreign and domestic);  
16 freight; postage; telegrams; advertising; ice and drinking  
17 water for office purposes; purchase, maintenance, and hire  
18 of motor-propelled, horse-drawn, or other passenger-carrying  
19 vehicles, including two automobiles for chiefs of missions  
20 at not to exceed \$3,000 each; insurance of official  
21 motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law  
22 of such countries; excise taxes on negotiable instruments;  
23 funds for establishment and maintenance of commissary serv-  
24 ice; uniforms; furniture; household furniture and furnish-  
25 ings, except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as



1 amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299), for Government-owned or  
2 rented buildings; maintenance and rental of launch for em-  
3 bassy in Turkey, not exceeding \$3,500, including personnel  
4 for operation; rent and other expenses for dispatch agencies  
5 established by the Secretary of State; traveling expenses,  
6 including the transportation of members of families and per-  
7 sonal effects of diplomatic officers or Foreign Service officers  
8 acting as chargés d'affaires in traveling to seats of govern-  
9 ment at which they are accredited other than the city of  
10 usual residence and returning to the city of usual residence;  
11 loss by exchange; radio broadcasting; payment in advance  
12 for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and  
13 other similar services, including telephone service in resi-  
14 dences as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat.  
15 175); burial expenses and expenses in connection with last  
16 illness and death of certain native employees, as authorized  
17 by and in accordance with the Act of July 15, 1939 (5  
18 U. S. C. 118f); expenses of vice consulates and consular agen-  
19 cies for any of the foregoing objects; allowances for special in-  
20 struction, education, and individual training of Foreign Service  
21 officers at home and abroad, not to exceed \$7,500; cost, not  
22 exceeding \$500 per annum each, of the tuition of Foreign  
23 Service officers assigned for the study of the languages of  
24 Asia and eastern Europe; for relief, protection, and burial of  
25 American seamen, and alien seamen as authorized by Public



1 Law 17, approved March 24, 1943, in foreign countries and  
2 in Territories and insular possessions of the United States, and  
3 for expenses which may be incurred in the acknowledgment  
4 of the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in  
5 rescuing American seamen or citizens from shipwreck or  
6 other catastrophe at sea; for expenses of maintaining in  
7 Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for  
8 incarcerating American convicts and persons declared  
9 insane by any consular court, rent of quarters for  
10 prisons, ice and drinking water for prison purposes, and  
11 for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and transportation of  
12 prisoners and persons declared insane by any consular  
13 court in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat; for  
14 every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing  
15 home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime  
16 as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (18  
17 U. S. C. 659) ; and such other miscellaneous expenses as  
18 the President may deem necessary; \$4,400,000: *Provided*,  
19 That this appropriation shall be available for reimbursement  
20 of appropriations for the Navy Department, in an amount  
21 not to exceed \$40,000 for materials, supplies, equipment,  
22 and services furnished by the Navy Department, including  
23 pay, subsistence, allowances, and transportation of enlisted  
24 men of the Navy and Marine Corps who may be assigned  
25 by the Secretary of the Navy, upon request of the Secretary



1 of State, to embassies, legations, or consular offices of the  
2 United States located in foreign countries.

3 Not to exceed 10 per centum of any of the foregoing  
4 appropriations under the caption "Foreign Service" for the  
5 fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, may be transferred, with  
6 the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,  
7 to any other foregoing appropriation or appropriations under  
8 such caption for such fiscal year, but no appropriation shall  
9 be increased more than 10 per centum thereby: *Provided*,  
10 That all such transfers and contemplated transfers shall be  
11 set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1946.

12 Foreign Service Buildings Fund: For the purpose of  
13 carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of May 25, 1938,  
14 entitled "An Act to provide additional funds for buildings for  
15 the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the  
16 United States" (52 Stat. 441), including the initial altera-  
17 tions, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under said  
18 Act, \$220,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*  
19 *vided*, That expenditures for furnishings made from appro-  
20 priations granted pursuant to the Act of May 7, 1926, and  
21 subsequent Acts providing funds for buildings for the use of  
22 diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States  
23 shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3709 of the  
24 Revised Statutes.

25 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular



1 Service: To enable the President to meet unforeseen emer-  
2 gencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, and  
3 to extend the commercial and other interests of the United  
4 States and to meet the necessary expenses attendant upon  
5 the execution of the Neutrality Act, to be expended pursuant  
6 to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31  
7 U. S. C. 107), \$1,500,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000  
8 shall, in the discretion of the President, be available for per-  
9 sonal services in the District of Columbia; and of which  
10 (without in any way restricting the use of other moneys  
11 herein appropriated) \$500,000 shall be available for the pro-  
12 tection of American citizens in any foreign country whenever  
13 the President shall find that a state of emergency exists en-  
14 dangering the lives of such citizens; and reimbursements by  
15 American citizens to whom relief has been extended here-  
16 under shall be credited to this appropriation.

17       During the continuance of the present war and for six  
18 months after its termination, American citizens holding posi-  
19 tions in the Foreign Service of the United States and who  
20 on account of emergent conditions abroad are unable properly  
21 to serve the United States at their regular posts of duty may  
22 be assigned to the Department of State to perform temporary  
23 services in that Department or to be detailed for temporary  
24 services of comparable importance, difficulty, responsibility,  
25 and value in any other department or agency of the United



1 States, in cases where there is found to be a need of services  
 2 for the performance of which such persons have the requisite  
 3 qualifications. The salaries of such persons shall, notwith-  
 4 standing the provisions of any other law, continue to be paid  
 5 during the periods of such assignments from the appropria-  
 6 tions under the caption "Foreign Service" in the Department  
 7 of State Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945.

8 Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving  
 9 expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations under  
 10 the caption "Foreign Service" shall not be subject to the pro-  
 11 visions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S.  
 12 C. 22).

#### 13 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

14 United States contributions to international commissions,  
 15 congresses, and bureaus: For payment of the annual contribu-  
 16 tions, quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange in  
 17 discharge of the obligations of the United States in connection  
 18 with international commissions, congresses, bureaus, and other  
 19 objects, in not to exceed the respective amounts as follows:  
 20 Pan American Union, \$297,985.74, including not to exceed  
 21 \$20,000 for printing and binding; Bureau of Interparliamen-  
 22 tary Union for Promotion of International Arbitration,  
 23 \$10,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau, \$61,774.61;  
 24 Bureau of International Telecommunication Union, Radio



1 Section, \$8,215; Inter-American Radio Office, \$5,682; Gov-  
2 ernment of Panama, \$430,000; International Hydrographic  
3 Bureau, \$2,286.90; Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau,  
4 \$14,330.20; International Bureau for Protection of Industrial  
5 Property, \$2,490.08; Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, \$50,000:  
6 *Provided*, That hereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of  
7 section 3 of the Act of May 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 491), the  
8 report of the operation and work of the laboratory, including  
9 the statement of the receipts and expenditures, shall be made  
10 to Congress during the first week of each regular session  
11 thereof, such a report to cover a fiscal year period ending on  
12 June 30 of the calendar year immediately preceding the con-  
13 vening of each such session; American International Institute  
14 for the Protection of Childhood, \$3,200, including not to  
15 exceed \$1,200 for traveling expenses of the United States  
16 member of the Council of the American International Insti-  
17 tute for the Protection of Childhood in attending the annual  
18 meeting of the Council; International Map of the World on  
19 the Millionth Scale, \$50; International Penal and Peniten-  
20 tiary Commission, \$3,260.87, including not to exceed \$800  
21 for the necessary expenses of the Commissioner to represent  
22 the United States on the Commission at its annual meetings,  
23 personal services without regard to the Classification Act of  
24 1923, as amended, printing and binding, traveling expenses,  
25 and such other expenses as the Secretary of State may deem



1 necessary; International Labor Organization, \$256,041, in-  
2 cluding not to exceed \$6,000 for the expenses of participation  
3 by the United States in the meetings of the General Confer-  
4 ence and of the Governing Body of the International Labor  
5 Office and in such regional, industrial, or other special meet-  
6 ings, as may be duly called by such Governing Body, in-  
7 cluding personal services, in the District of Columbia and  
8 elsewhere, rent, traveling expenses, purchase of books, docu-  
9 ments, newspapers, periodicals, and charts, stationery, official  
10 cards, printing and binding, entertainment, hire, maintenance,  
11 and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles,  
12 and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secre-  
13 tary of State; Implementing the Narcotics Convention of  
14 1931, \$15,681.60; International Council of Scientific Unions  
15 and Associated Unions, as follows: International Council of  
16 Scientific Unions, \$32.67; International Astronomical Union,  
17 \$1,045.44; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics,  
18 \$3,920.40; International Scientific Radio Union, \$392.04; in  
19 all, \$5,390.55; Pan American Institute of Geography and  
20 History, \$10,000; Inter-American Coffee Board, \$8,000;  
21 Inter-American Indian Institute, \$4,800; Inter-American  
22 Statistical Institute, \$29,300; Inter-American Financial and  
23 Economic Advisory Committee, \$22,808.45; and partici-  
24 pation by the United States in the Emergency Advisory  
25 Committee for Political Defense, as authorized by Public



1 Law 80, approved June 19, 1943, \$99,703; in all,  
2 \$1,341,000, together with such additional sums, due to  
3 increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State  
4 may determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury  
5 to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the quotas  
6 and contributions required by the several treaties, conven-  
7 tions, or laws establishing the amount of the obligation.

8 International conferences (emergency): For all neces-  
9 sary expenses of participation by the United States, upon  
10 approval by the President, in international activities which  
11 arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and  
12 for which specific appropriations have not been provided pur-  
13 suant to treaties, conventions, or special acts of Congress,  
14 including personal services in the District of Columbia or  
15 elsewhere without regard to civil service and classification  
16 laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses without regard  
17 to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the  
18 Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; transportation  
19 of families and effects under such regulations as the Secretary  
20 of State may prescribe; stenographic and other services and  
21 rent of quarters by contract or otherwise, purchase or rental  
22 of equipment, purchase of supplies, books, maps, periodicals  
23 and newspapers, and transportation of things, without regard  
24 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; contributions for the  
25 share of the United States in expenses of international organi-



1 zations; printing and binding; entertainment; allowances for  
2 living quarters as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1930  
3 (5 U. S. C. 118a); and cost of living and representation  
4 allowances as authorized by the Act of February 23, 1931,  
5 as amended (22 U. S. C. 12, 23c); \$1,500,000.

6 Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-  
7 sion, United States and Mexico: For expenses of meeting the  
8 obligations of the United States under the treaties of 1884,  
9 1889, 1905, 1906, and 1933 between the United States and  
10 Mexico, and of compliance with the Act approved August  
11 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), operation and  
12 maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization,  
13 flood control, and western land boundary fence projects; con-  
14 struction and operation of gaging stations where necessary  
15 and their equipment; personal services in the District of  
16 Columbia and elsewhere; rent; fees for professional or expert  
17 services at rates and in amounts to be determined by the  
18 Secretary of State; expenses of attendance at meetings which,  
19 in the discretion of the Commissioner, may be necessary for  
20 the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the Commis-  
21 sion (not to exceed \$500); traveling expenses; printing and  
22 binding; lawbooks and books of reference; subscriptions to  
23 foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals; purchase,  
24 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled pas-  
25 senger- and freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equip-



1 ment and parts thereof, and map-reproduction machines; hire  
2 with or without personal services, of work animals, and an-  
3 imal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; re-  
4 imbursement to other agencies of the Government for ex-  
5 penses incurred by them in connection with the making of  
6 maps or making of photographs by airplane; purchase of  
7 rubber boots and waders, asbestos gloves and welders'  
8 goggles, for official use of employees; purchase of ice and  
9 drinking water; inspection of equipment, supplies, and ma-  
10 terials by contract; advertising in newspapers and technical  
11 publications without regard to section 3828 of the Revised  
12 Statutes; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites,  
13 by contract if deemed necessary, purchase in the field of  
14 planographs and lithographs, and leasing of private property  
15 to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials  
16 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41  
17 U. S. C. 5); equipment and such other miscellaneous ex-  
18 penses as the Secretary of State may deem proper, \$348,000.

19 Rio Grande emergency flood protection: For emergency  
20 flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and  
21 repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the Inter-  
22 national Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico,  
23 threatened or damaged by flood waters of the Rio Grande,  
24 which have heretofore been authorized and erected under the  
25 provisions of treaties between the United States and Mexico,



1 or in pursuance of Federal laws authorizing improvements  
2 on the Rio Grande, including the objects specified in this Act  
3 under the head "Construction, operation, and maintenance,  
4 public works projects," to be immediately available and to  
5 remain available until expended, \$100,000.

6 American Mexican Claims Commission: For all ex-  
7 penses necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the  
8 Act of December 18, 1942 (Public Law 814), including  
9 personal services and rent in the District of Columbia and  
10 elsewhere; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of ref-  
11 erence; \$110,000, to be expended under the direction of the  
12 Secretary of State.

13 Construction, operation, and maintenance, Public Works  
14 projects: For the construction (including surveys and opera-  
15 tion and maintenance and protection during construction) of  
16 the following projects under the supervision of the Inter-  
17 national Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico,  
18 United States section, including salaries and wages of em-  
19 ployees, laborers, and mechanics; fees for professional or  
20 expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by  
21 the Secretary of State; traveling expenses; rents; construc-  
22 tion and operation of gaging stations; purchase, maintenance,  
23 repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger- and  
24 freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equipment and parts  
25 thereof, and map reproduction machines; drilling and testing



1 of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed neces-  
2 sary, and purchase in the field of planographs and lithographs  
3 and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand,  
4 gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to the  
5 provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41  
6 U. S. C. 5); hire, with or without personal services, of  
7 work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles  
8 and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or con-  
9 demnation, of real and personal property, including expenses  
10 of abstracts and certificates of title; inspection of equipment,  
11 supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in newspapers  
12 and technical publications without regard to section 3828 of  
13 the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; communication  
14 services; equipment; purchase of ice, drinking water where  
15 suitable drinking water is otherwise unobtainable, rubber  
16 boots, waders, asbestos gloves and welders' goggles, for official  
17 use of employees, and such other miscellaneous expenses as  
18 the Secretary of State may deem necessary:

19 Lower Rio Grande flood-control project: For the  
20 United States portion of the project for flood control on the  
21 Lower Rio Grande, as authorized by the Act approved  
22 August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), in-  
23 cluding obligations chargeable against the appropriations for  
24 this purpose for the fiscal year 1944, the funds made avail-  
25 able under this head in the Department of State Appropria-



1 tion Act, 1944, are continued available until June 30, 1945.

2 International Boundary Commission, United States and  
3 Canada and Alaska and Canada: To enable the President  
4 to perform the obligations of the United States under the  
5 treaty between the United States and Great Britain in respect  
6 to Canada, signed February 24, 1925; for salaries and ex-  
7 penses, including the salary of the Commissioner and salaries  
8 of the necessary engineers, clerks, and other employees for  
9 duty at the seat of government and in the field; necessary  
10 traveling expenses; commutation of subsistence to em-  
11 ployees while on field duty, not to exceed \$4 per day each,  
12 but not to exceed \$1.75 per day each when a member of a  
13 field party and subsisting in camp; for payment for timber  
14 necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear, not to  
15 exceed \$500; for purchase of books of reference; and for all  
16 other necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by the  
17 United States in maintaining an effective demarcation of the  
18 international boundary line between the United States and  
19 Canada, and Alaska and Canada under the terms of the treaty  
20 aforesaid, including the completion of such remaining work  
21 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary  
22 Tribunal and existing treaties between the United States and  
23 Great Britain, and including the hire of freight- and pas-  
24 senger-carrying vehicles from temporary field employees, to



1 be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State,  
2 \$45,000.

3 Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commission,  
4 United States and Great Britain: For salaries and expenses,  
5 including not to exceed \$7,500 for the salary of one Com-  
6 missioner on the part of the United States, who shall serve  
7 at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners  
8 to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor),  
9 and salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the  
10 Commissioners on the part of the United States, with the  
11 approval solely of the Secretary of State; for necessary trav-  
12 eling expenses, and for expenses incident to holding hearings  
13 and conferences at such places in Canada and the United  
14 States as shall be determined by the Commission or by the  
15 American Commissioners to be necessary, including traveling  
16 expense and compensation of necessary witnesses, making  
17 necessary transcript of testimony and proceedings; for cost  
18 of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals; and for one-  
19 half of all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the  
20 International Joint Commission incurred under the terms of  
21 the treaty between the United States and Great Britain con-  
22 cerning the use of boundary waters between the United  
23 States and Canada, and for other purposes, signed January  
24 11, 1909, \$32,000, to be disbursed under the direction of  
25 the Secretary of State.



1       Special and technical investigations, International Joint  
2 Commission, United States and Great Britain: For an addi-  
3 tional amount for necessary special or technical investigations  
4 in connection with matters which fall within the scope of the  
5 jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, includ-  
6 ing personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere,  
7 traveling expenses, procurement of technical and scientific  
8 equipment, and the purchase, hire, maintenance, repair,  
9 and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-  
10 carrying vehicles, \$55,000, to be disbursed under the  
11 direction of the Secretary of State, who is authorized to  
12 transfer to any department or independent establishment of  
13 the Government, with the consent of the head thereof, any  
14 part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department  
15 or establishment for the purposes of this appropriation.

16       International Fisheries Commission: For the share of  
17 the United States of the expenses of the International Fish-  
18 eries Commission, under the convention between the United  
19 States and Canada, concluded January 29, 1937, including  
20 personal services, traveling expenses, charter of vessels, pur-  
21 chase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instru-  
22 ments, contingent expenses, rent, and such other expenses  
23 in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State  
24 may deem proper, to be disbursed under the direction of the  
25 Secretary of State, \$25,000, to be available immediately:



1 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$750 may be expended by the  
2 Commissioners in attending meetings of the Commission.

3       International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission: For  
4 the share of the United States of the expenses of the Inter-  
5 national Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the  
6 convention between the United States and Canada, concluded  
7 May 26, 1930, including personal services; traveling ex-  
8 penses; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of not  
9 to exceed four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles;  
10 charter of vessels; purchase of books, periodicals, furniture,  
11 and scientific instruments; contingent expenses; rent; and  
12 such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as  
13 the Secretary of State may deem proper, including the reim-  
14 bursement of other appropriations from which payments may  
15 have been made for any of the purposes herein specified, to  
16 be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State,  
17 \$40,000, to be available immediately.

18       Cooperation with the American Republics: For all  
19 expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to  
20 meet the obligations of the United States under the Con-  
21 vention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Re-  
22 lations between the United States and the other American  
23 Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936,  
24 and to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An  
25 Act to authorize the President to render closer and more



1 effective the relationship between the American Republics",  
2 approved August 9, 1939, and to supplement appropriations  
3 available for carrying out other provisions of law authorizing  
4 related activities, including the establishment and operation  
5 of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration sta-  
6 tions in other American countries, on land acquired by gift  
7 or lease for the duration of the experiments and demonstra-  
8 tions, and construction of necessary buildings thereon; such  
9 expenses to include personal services in the District of  
10 Columbia; not to exceed \$125,000 for printing and binding;  
11 stenographic reporting, translating and other services by  
12 contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
13 Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); expenses of attendance at meet-  
14 ings or conventions of societies and associations concerned  
15 with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and, under such  
16 regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, tuition,  
17 compensation, monthly allowances and enrollment, labora-  
18 tory, insurance, and other fees incident to training, including  
19 traveling expenses in the United States and abroad in accord-  
20 ance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations  
21 and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational,  
22 professional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students,  
23 internes, and persons possessing special scientific or other  
24 technical qualifications, who are citizens of the United  
25 States or the other American republics, and the expenses of



1 transportation and subsistence of employees, including the  
2 cost of transportation of their immediate families and house-  
3 hold goods and effects in going to and returning from posts  
4 of assignment in foreign countries, and living quarters allow-  
5 ances, including heat, fuel, and light, in accordance with the  
6 provisions of the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a) :  
7 *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is authorized under  
8 such regulations as he may adopt, to pay the actual transpor-  
9 tation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of  
10 subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other  
11 American republics while traveling in the Western Hemi-  
12 sphere, without regard to the Standardized Government  
13 Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwith-  
14 standing section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; traveling  
15 expenses of members of advisory committees in accordance  
16 with section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U.  
17 S. C. 249a) : purchase (not to exceed \$15,000), hire,  
18 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and  
19 animal-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of books  
20 and periodicals; rental of halls and boats; and purchase,  
21 rental, and repair of microfilming equipment and supplies,  
22 and colored photographic enlargements, \$3,450,000; and the  
23 Secretary of State is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to  
24 make contracts with, and grants of money or property to,  
25 governmental and public or private nonprofit institutions and



1 facilities in the United States and the other American repub-  
2 lies, including the free distribution, donation, or loan of  
3 publications, phonograph records, radio transcriptions, art  
4 works, motion-picture films, educational material, and such  
5 other material and equipment as the Secretary may deem nec-  
6 essary and appropriate, and such other gratuitous assistance  
7 as the Secretary deems advisable in the fields of the arts  
8 and sciences, education and travel, publications, the radio,  
9 the press, and the cinema; all without regard to the provisions  
10 of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; and, subject to  
11 the approval of the President, to transfer from this appro-  
12 priation to other departments, agencies, and independent  
13 establishments of the Government for expenditure in the  
14 United States and in the other American republics any part  
15 of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or  
16 independent establishment for the purposes of this appro-  
17 priation and any such expenditures may be made under the  
18 specific authority herein contained or under the authority  
19 governing the activities of the department, agency, or inde-  
20 pendent establishment to which amounts are transferred:  
21 *Provided further*, That any funds herein appropriated which  
22 may be transferred to the Federal Security Agency for the  
23 Public Health Service shall be available for the salaries and  
24 expenses of not to exceed four additional regular active  
25 commissioned officers: *Provided further*, That not to exceed



1 \$100,000 of this appropriation shall be available until June  
2 30, 1946: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$400,000  
3 of the amount appropriated in the Department of State  
4 Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be available until June 30,  
5 1945.

6       Upon request of the Secretary of State and with the  
7 approval of the heads of the departments concerned, person-  
8 nel of the Army, Navy, Treasury Department, or Federal  
9 Works Agency may be assigned for duty as inspectors of  
10 buildings owned or occupied by the United States in foreign  
11 countries, or as inspectors or supervisors of buildings under  
12 construction or repair by or for the United States in foreign  
13 countries, under the jurisdiction of the Department of State,  
14 or for duty as couriers of the Department of State, and when  
15 so assigned they may receive the same traveling expenses as  
16 are authorized for officers of the Foreign Service, payable  
17 from the applicable appropriations of the Department of State.

18       This title may be cited as the "Department of State  
19 Appropriation Act, 1945".

## 20           TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 21           LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

22       For personal services in the District of Columbia  
23 and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attor-  
24 ney General in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as  
25 follows:



- 1 For the Office of the Attorney General, \$97,500.
- 2 For the Office of the Solicitor General, \$107,500.
- 3 For the Office of the Assistant Solicitor General,
- 4 \$128,300.
- 5 For the Office of Assistant to the Attorney General,
- 6 \$180,000.
- 7 For the Administrative Division, \$1,240,000.
- 8 For the Tax Division, \$665,000.
- 9 For the Criminal Division, \$1,250,000.
- 10 For the Claims Division, \$710,000.
- 11 For the Office of Pardon Attorney, \$32,400.
- 12 For the Board of Immigration Appeals, \$140,000.
- 13 Not to exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing appropria-
- 14 tions for personal services shall be available interchangeably,
- 15 subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the
- 16 Budget, for expenditures in the various offices and divisions
- 17 named, but not more than 5 per centum shall be added to the
- 18 amount appropriated for any one of said offices or divisions
- 19 and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be
- 20 reported to Congress in the annual Budget, and not to
- 21 exceed \$250,000 of said appropriations shall be available
- 22 for the employment, on duties properly chargeable to each
- 23 of said appropriations, of special assistants to the Attorney



1 General without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as  
2 amended.

3 Contingent expenses: For stationery, furniture and re-  
4 pairs, floor coverings, file holders and cases; miscellaneous  
5 expenditures, including telegraphing and telephones, and  
6 teletype, rentals and tolls, postage, labor, newspapers not ex-  
7 ceeding \$350, stenographic reporting services by contract,  
8 repair, maintenance, and operation of five motor-driven pas-  
9 senger cars; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and  
10 periodicals, including the exchange thereof; examination of  
11 estimates of appropriation in the field; and miscellaneous and  
12 emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney  
13 General or his Administrative Assistant, \$235,000.

14 Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling ex-  
15 penses, Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for,  
16 \$187,500.

17 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for  
18 the Department of Justice, \$500,000.

19 Conduct of customs cases: Assistant Attorney General,  
20 special attorneys and counselors at law in the conduct of  
21 customs cases, to be employed and their compensation fixed  
22 by the Attorney General; necessary clerical assistance and  
23 other employees at the seat of government and elsewhere,  
24 to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attor-  
25 ney General, including experts at such rates of compensa-



tion as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General; expenses of procuring evidence, supplies, Supreme Court Reports and Digests, and Federal Reporter and Digests, travel, and other miscellaneous and incidental expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General; in all, \$154,000.

Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws: For the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, including traveling expenses, and experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, except that the compensation paid to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,390,000: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys, clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts, probation officers, and United States commissioners, for



1 which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets  
2 of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the  
3 agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the  
4 official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees of  
5 such courts; travel expenses; in all, \$70,000, to be expended  
6 under the direction of the Attorney General.

7 Salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation:  
8 For salaries and expenses incident to the defense of suits  
9 against the United States under section 19, of the World War  
10 Veterans' Act, 1924, approved June 7, 1924, as amended  
11 and supplemented, or the compromise of the same under the  
12 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1934, approved  
13 June 16, 1933, including travel and office expenses, law-  
14 books, supplies, equipment, stenographic reporting services  
15 by contract, including notarial fees or like services and  
16 stenographic work in taking depositions at such rates of  
17 compensation as may be authorized or approved by the  
18 Attorney General, printing and binding, the employment  
19 of experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized  
20 or approved by the Attorney General, and personal services  
21 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$150,000.

22 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal  
23 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and  
24 for other necessary expenses, including travel expenses, em-  
25 ployment of experts at such rates of compensation as may



1 be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, sten-  
2 ographic reporting services by contract, and notarial fees or  
3 like services, \$4,275,000.

4 Salaries and expenses, War Division: For all salaries  
5 and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere  
6 necessary for the enforcement of Acts relating to the na-  
7 tional security and war effort and in connection with the  
8 registration and control of alien enemies, including the em-  
9 ployment of experts; supplies and equipment; printing and  
10 binding; travel expenses, including attendance at meetings of  
11 organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-  
12 priation; stenographic reporting services by contract; books  
13 of reference, periodicals, and newspapers (not exceeding  
14 \$4,000), \$460,000.

15 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries  
16 not otherwise specifically provided for (not to exceed  
17 \$160,000), and for such other expenses for the field  
18 service, Department of Justice, including travel expenses,  
19 experts, and notarial fees or like services and steno-  
20 graphic work in taking depositions, at such rates of  
21 compensation as may be authorized or approved by the  
22 Attorney General, or his Administrative Assistant, so much  
23 as may be necessary in the discretion of the Attorney General  
24 for such expenses in the District of Alaska, and in courts  
25 other than Federal courts; patent applications and contested



1 proceedings involving inventions; firearms and ammunition  
2 therefor; purchase of lawbooks, including exchange thereof,  
3 and the Federal Reporter and continuations thereto as  
4 issued, \$440,000.

5 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth:  
6 For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States dis-  
7 trict attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other  
8 employees, including the office expenses of United States  
9 district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly  
10 appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for  
11 services rendered during vacancy in the office of the United  
12 States district attorney, \$4,275,000.

13 Salaries and expenses of special attorneys, and so forth:  
14 For compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the  
15 Attorney General and to United States district attorneys not  
16 otherwise provided for employed by the Attorney General to  
17 aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign  
18 counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases,  
19 \$200,000, no part of which, except for payment of foreign  
20 counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons  
21 except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice  
22 under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of  
23 Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation  
24 out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed  
25 hereunder shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum:



1 *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the Congress  
2 on the 1st day of July and January showing the names of  
3 the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate of compen-  
4 sation or amount of any fee paid to each together with a de-  
5 scription of their duties: *Provided further*, That no part of  
6 this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person  
7 hereafter appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more and paid  
8 from this appropriation unless such person is appointed by  
9 the President, by and with the advice and consent of the  
10 Senate.

11 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For  
12 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy  
13 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered  
14 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska  
15 in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifi-  
16 cally directed by the Attorney General; traveling expenses,  
17 including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the  
18 transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals  
19 to narcotic farms without regard to the provisions of the Act  
20 approved January 19, 1929 (21 U. S. C. 227); purchase,  
21 when authorized by the Attorney General, of four motor-  
22 propelled passenger-carrying vans at not to exceed \$2,000  
23 each; and maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-  
24 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$4,370,000: *Pro-*  
25 *vided*, That United States marshals and their deputies may



1 be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation,  
2 not to exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of privately  
3 owned automobiles when traveling on official business within  
4 the limits of their official station.

5 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems  
6 of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such  
7 payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for  
8 the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section  
9 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$800,000: *Pro-*  
10 *vided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this amount shall be  
11 available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses  
12 or informants as may be authorized or approved by the  
13 Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant, which  
14 approval shall be conclusive: *Provided further*, That no part  
15 of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any  
16 witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar  
17 day, which fee shall not exceed \$1.50 except in the District  
18 of Alaska: *Provided further*, That whenever an employee  
19 of the United States performs travel in order to appear as a  
20 witness on behalf of the United States in any case involving  
21 the activity in connection with which such person is em-  
22 ployed, his travel expenses in connection therewith shall be  
23 payable from the appropriation otherwise available for the  
24 travel expenses of such employee.

25 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not



1 exceeding three bailiffs in each court, except in the south-  
2 ern district of New York and the northern district of Illi-  
3 nois; and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals  
4 in attendance upon juries in United States cases, when  
5 ordered by the court, \$340,000: *Provided*, That, except  
6 in the case of bailiffs in charge of juries over Sundays and  
7 holidays, no per diem shall be paid to any bailiff unless  
8 the judge is present and presiding in court or present in  
9 chambers: *Provided further*, That none of this appropria-  
10 tion shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when deputy  
11 marshals or marshals are available for the duties ordinarily  
12 executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to be deter-  
13 mined by the certificate of the marshal.

14           FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

15       Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of  
16 crimes: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against  
17 the United States; for the protection of the person of the  
18 President of the United States; the acquisition, collection,  
19 classification, and preservation of identification and other  
20 records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials  
21 of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other in-  
22 stitutions; for such other investigations regarding official  
23 matters under the control of the Department of Justice and  
24 the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney  
25 General; personal services in the District of Columbia and



1 elsewhere; purchase (for replacement only), hire, mainte-  
2 nance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
3 vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$7,000 of one, and main-  
4 tenance and operation of not more than four armored auto-  
5 mobiles; firearms and ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor  
6 coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone  
7 service; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used  
8 exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph;  
9 traveling expenses, including expenses in an amount not to  
10 exceed \$4,500, of attendance at meetings, concerned with  
11 the work of such Bureau when authorized in writing by the  
12 Attorney General; not to exceed \$1,500 for membership in  
13 the International Criminal Police Commission; payment of  
14 rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney Gen-  
15 eral for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives  
16 from justice, including not to exceed \$20,000 to meet  
17 unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be  
18 expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who  
19 shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure  
20 as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such  
21 certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum  
22 therein expressed to have been expended, \$9,000,000.

23 Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an  
24 additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the  
25 purposes and under the conditions specified in the preceding



1 paragraph, \$100,000, to be held as a reserve for emergen-  
2 cies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank  
3 robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts  
4 and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

5 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of  
6 crimes (emergency) : For salaries and expenses, during the  
7 national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of  
8 crimes against the United States; for the protection of the  
9 person of the President of the United States; the acquisition,  
10 collection, classification, and preservation of identification and  
11 other records and their exchange with the duly authorized  
12 officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and  
13 other institutions; for such other investigations regarding  
14 official matters under the control of the Department of Justice  
15 and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attor-  
16 ney General; personal services in the District of Columbia  
17 and elsewhere; purchase (for replacement only), hire, main-  
18 tenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
19 vehicles; firearms and ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor  
20 coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone  
21 service; not to exceed \$3,000 for taxicab hire to be used  
22 exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph;  
23 traveling expenses; payment of rewards when specifically  
24 authorized by the Attorney General for information leading  
25 to the apprehension of fugitives from justice, including not to



1 exceed \$150,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a con-  
2 fidential character, to be expended under the direction of the  
3 Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount  
4 of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to  
5 specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient  
6 voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended,  
7 \$40,750,000.

8       None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau  
9 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of  
10 any civil-service employee.

11       IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

12       Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization  
13 Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for, neces-  
14 sary for the administration and enforcement of the laws re-  
15 lating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration;  
16 including personal services in the District of Columbia and  
17 elsewhere; care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and  
18 other expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and ex-  
19 clusion of aliens in the United States and to, through, or in  
20 foreign countries; payment of rewards; stationery, supplies,  
21 floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and tele-  
22 phone services; traveling expenses, including attendance at  
23 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;  
24 purchase, hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled  
25 passenger-carrying vehicles, boats, and aircraft; firearms and



1 ammunition; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, in-  
2 cluding the exchange thereof; refunds of head tax, mainte-  
3 nance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly re-  
4 turnable; mileage and fees of witnesses subpoenaed on behalf  
5 of the United States; stenographic reporting services by con-  
6 tract; and operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair  
7 of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto;  
8 \$28,300,000: *Provided*, That the Attorney General may  
9 transfer to, or reimburse, any other department, agency, or  
10 office of Federal, State, or local governments, funds in such  
11 amounts as may be necessary for salaries and expenses in-  
12 curred by them in rendering authorized assistance to the  
13 Department of Justice in connection with the administra-  
14 tion and enforcement of said laws: *Provided further*, That  
15 this appropriation shall be available without regard to sec-  
16 tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 322 of the  
17 Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), when authorized  
18 or approved by the Attorney General, for the acquisition of  
19 or alterations, improvements, and repairs to premises for  
20 detention of alien enemies, including the construction of  
21 temporary buildings, and for all necessary expenses, includ-  
22 ing household equipment, incident to the maintenance, care,  
23 detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien  
24 enemies and their wives and dependent children, including  
25 transportation and other expenses in the return of such per-



1 sons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place  
2 as may be authorized by the Attorney General, advance of  
3 cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route, and for  
4 the payment of wages to alien enemy detainees for work  
5 performed under conditions prescribed by the Geneva  
6 Convention: *Provided further*, That not to exceed  
7 \$100,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the  
8 employment of personnel, exclusive of attorneys, without  
9 regard to the Civil Service Act and regulations or the Classi-  
10 fication Act of 1923, as amended, and not to exceed \$25,000  
11 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character to  
12 be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who  
13 shall make a certificate of the amount of any such expendi-  
14 ture the purpose of which he may think it advisable not to  
15 specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a suffi-  
16 cient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been  
17 expended: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of Im-  
18 migration and Naturalization may contract with officers and  
19 employees for the use, on official business, of privately owned  
20 horses: *Provided further*, That provisions of law prohibit-  
21 ing or restricting the employment of aliens in the Govern-  
22 ment service shall not apply to the employment of inter-  
23 preters in the Immigration and Naturalization Service (not  
24 to exceed ten permanent and such temporary employees



1 as are required from time to time) where competent citizen  
2 interpreters are not available.

3 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

4 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries  
5 and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere  
6 in connection with the supervision of the maintenance and  
7 care of United States prisoners, \$400,000: *Provided*, That  
8 not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available for  
9 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
10 of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written  
11 authorization of the Attorney General.

12 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institu-  
13 tions: For salaries and expenses for the support of prisoners,  
14 and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and  
15 correctional institutions and the construction of buildings at  
16 prison camps; expenses of interment or transporting remains  
17 of deceased inmates to their relatives or friends in the United  
18 States; expenses of transporting persons released from custody  
19 of the United States to place of conviction or arrest or place  
20 of bona fide residence within the United States or to such  
21 place within the United States as may be authorized by the  
22 Attorney General, and the furnishing of suitable clothing and,  
23 in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of  
24 money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence;  
25 purchase of not to exceed fourteen passenger-carrying auto-



1 mobiles; purchase of one bus at not to exceed \$2,000; main-  
2 tenance and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; ex-  
3 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
4 of the Federal Prison System when authorized in writing by  
5 the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including traveling  
6 expenses of members of advisory boards authorized by law  
7 incurred in the discharge of their official duties; furnishing  
8 of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary  
9 for employees in the performance of their official duties;  
10 newspapers, books, and periodicals; firearms and ammuni-  
11 tion; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock,  
12 \$12,800,000: *Provided*, That any part of the appropriations  
13 under this heading used for payment of salaries of personnel  
14 employed in the operation of prison commissaries shall be  
15 reimbursed from commissary earnings, and such reimburse-  
16 ment shall be in addition to the amounts appropriated herein:  
17 *Provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes  
18 shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service  
19 rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount  
20 involved does not exceed \$500: *Provided further*, That not  
21 to exceed \$35,000 of this appropriation shall be available for  
22 the acquisition of land adjacent to any Federal penal or cor-  
23 rectional institution when, in the opinion of the Attorney  
24 General, the additional land is essential to the protection of  
25 the health or safety of the institution.



1 Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for in-  
2 mates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances  
3 necessary for patients including personal services in the Dis-  
4 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; and furnishing and launder-  
5 ing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel neces-  
6 sary for the employees in the performance of their official  
7 duties, \$1,035,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred  
8 without limitation accounts to the appropriation "Pay, and so  
9 forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service", such  
10 amount as may be necessary for the pay of not to exceed  
11 thirty officers assigned to the Federal Prison System, and  
12 to other appropriations of the Public Health Service such  
13 amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attor-  
14 ney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for the  
15 other objects mentioned above.

16 Support of United States prisoners: For support of  
17 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in the  
18 Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and medi-  
19 cal aid; expenses of transporting persons released from  
20 custody of the United States to place of conviction or place of  
21 bona fide residence in the United States, or such other place  
22 within the United States as may be authorized by the At-  
23 torney General, and the furnishing to them of suitable cloth-  
24 ing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount  
25 of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence;



1 and including rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of  
2 buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied  
3 under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14,  
4 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d) ; support of prisoners becom-  
5 ing insane during imprisonment and who continue insane  
6 after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives or friends  
7 to whom they can be sent ; shipping remains of deceased pris-  
8 oners to their relatives or friends in the United States and  
9 interment of deceased prisoners whose remains are unclaimed ;  
10 expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing, and returning es-  
11 caped prisoners and for rewards for their recapture ; and for  
12 repairs, betterments, and improvements of United States  
13 jails, including sidewalks, \$1,695,000.

14       None of the money appropriated by this title shall be  
15 used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem  
16 for any one day's service, even though he serves in more  
17 than one of such capacities on the same day.

18       None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used  
19 to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed  
20 as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and  
21 authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a  
22 State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

23       Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of  
24 the United States District Attorney and the United States  
25 Marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations



1 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any  
2 funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of  
3 the District of Columbia.

4 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice  
5 Appropriation Act, 1945".

### 6 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### 7 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

8 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Co-  
9 lumbia, including the Chief Clerk and Superintendent, who  
10 shall be chief executive officer of the Department and who  
11 may be designated by the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter  
12 in this title referred to as the Secretary) to sign minor routine  
13 official papers and documents during the temporary absence  
14 of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Assistant  
15 Secretary of the Department, \$620,000.

16 Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous expenses of the  
17 offices and bureaus of the Department, except the Patent  
18 Office, the Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics,  
19 the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Loan Agencies, in-  
20 cluding those for which appropriations for miscellaneous ex-  
21 penses are specifically made, including lawbooks, books of  
22 reference, periodicals, blank books, pamphlets, maps, news-  
23 papers (not exceeding \$1,500); contract stenographic re-  
24 porting services; purchase of atlases or maps, stationery,  
25 furniture and repairs to same; carpets, matting, oilcloth,



1 file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges; fuel, lighting  
2 and heating; purchase of motortrucks and bicycles; maintenance,  
3 repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
4 vehicles (not exceeding three) and motortrucks and bicycles;  
5 freight and express charges; postage to foreign countries;  
6 telegraph and telephone service; teletype service and tolls  
7 (not to exceed \$1,000); travel and not exceeding \$2,000 for  
8 expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned  
9 with the work of the Office of the Secretary; first-aid outfits  
10 for use in the buildings occupied by employees of this  
11 Department; \$69,000.

12       Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for  
13 the Department of Commerce, except the Patent Office, the  
14 Civil Aeronautics Board, the Loan Agencies, the war training  
15 service and the development of landing-areas program of the  
16 Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, and work  
17 done at the field printing plants of the Weather Bureau  
18 authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance  
19 with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111,  
20 220), \$440,000.

21       Salaries and expenses, National Inventors Council Service  
22 Staff: For all necessary expenses of the servicing staff of the  
23 National Inventors Council, including personal services in the  
24 District of Columbia, printing and binding and traveling  
25 expenses, \$125,000.



1       Working capital fund, Department of Commerce: For  
2 the establishment of a working capital fund, \$100,000,  
3 without fiscal year limitation, for the payment of salaries  
4 and other expenses necessary to the maintenance and oper-  
5 ation of (1) central duplicating, photographic, drafting,  
6 and photostating services and (2) such other services as  
7 the Secretary, with the approval of the Director of the  
8 Bureau of the Budget, determines may be performed more  
9 advantageously as central services; said fund to be reim-  
10 bursed from applicable funds of bureaus, offices, and agencies  
11 for which services are performed on the basis of rates which  
12 shall include estimated or actual charges for personal services,  
13 materials, equipment (including maintenance, repairs, and  
14 depreciation) and other expenses: *Provided*, That such cen-  
15 tral services shall, to the fullest extent practicable, be used  
16 to make unnecessary the maintenance of separate like  
17 services in the bureaus, offices, and agencies of the De-  
18 partment: *Provided further*, That a separate schedule of  
19 expenditures and reimbursements, and a statement of the  
20 current assets and liabilities of the working capital fund as  
21 of the close of the last completed fiscal year, shall be in-  
22 cluded in the annual Budget.

23                   LOAN AGENCIES (COMMERCE)

24       Administrative expenses: Of the funds available for ad-  
25 ministrative expenses to the agencies placed under the su-



1 pervision of the Secretary of Commerce by section 402 of  
2 Reorganization Plan Numbered I under authority of the  
3 Reorganization Act of 1939 and Executive Order Numbered  
4 9071 of February 24, 1942, \$120,000 is hereby made avail-  
5 able to the Secretary for expenses in accordance therewith,  
6 including personal services in the District of Columbia and  
7 elsewhere; printing and binding (\$2,500); lawbooks,  
8 books of reference and periodicals; not to exceed \$10,000  
9 for the temporary employment of persons or organiza-  
10 tions for special services by contract or otherwise with-  
11 out regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and  
12 the civil service and classification laws; payment when spe-  
13 cifically authorized by the Secretary of actual transportation  
14 and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per  
15 diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving while away  
16 from their home, without other compensation from the  
17 United States, in an advisory capacity to the Secretary:  
18 *Provided*, That none of the funds made available by this Act  
19 for administrative expenses of said agencies shall be obli-  
20 gated or expended unless and until an appropriate appro-  
21 priation account shall have been established therefor pursu-  
22 ant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and  
23 all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in  
24 accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as amended.



## RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Not to exceed \$11,500,000 of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, established by the Act of January 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5), shall be available during the fiscal year 1945 for administrative expenses of the Corporation and of The RFC Mortgage Company, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$500 for periodicals and newspapers; rent in the District of Columbia; use of the services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks; and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or The RFC Mortgage Company or in which they have an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel ex-



1 penses, the administrative expenses and other obligations  
2 of the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in  
3 accordance with the provisions of said Act of January 22,  
4 1932, as amended.

5 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

6 Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification:  
7 For salaries and expenses necessary for searching census  
8 records and supplying information incident to carrying out  
9 the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory  
10 requirements with respect to citizenship, including personal  
11 services at the seat of government, travel, and binding rec-  
12 ords, \$165,000: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder  
13 for the furnishing from census records of evidence for the  
14 establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regu-  
15 lations approved jointly by the Secretary and the Social  
16 Security Board.

17 Foreign trade statistics: For all salaries and expenses  
18 necessary for the collection, compilation, and periodic pub-  
19 lication of statistics showing the United States exports and  
20 imports, including personal services at the seat of govern-  
21 ment, travel, and items otherwise properly chargeable to the  
22 appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of Com-  
23 merce," \$1,200,000.

24 Compiling census reports and so forth: For salaries and  
25 expenses necessary for securing information for and compil-



1 ing the census reports provided for by law and for sample  
2 surveys throughout the United States for the purpose of esti-  
3 mating the size and characteristics of the Nation's labor force,  
4 including personal services at the seat of government; tem-  
5 porary employees at per diem or hourly rates to be fixed  
6 by the Director of the Census without regard to the Classi-  
7 fication Act; the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and  
8 other records; preparation of monographs on census sub-  
9 jects and other work of specialized character by contract or  
10 otherwise; travel expenses, including not to exceed \$500  
11 for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with  
12 the collection of statistics, when incurred on the written  
13 authority of the Secretary; purchase, maintenance, repair,  
14 and operation of three motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
15 vehicles; construction and repair of tabulating machines and  
16 other mechanical appliances, and the rental or purchase and  
17 exchange of necessary machinery, appliances, and supplies,  
18 \$4,300,000.

19 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

20 General administration, Office of the Administrator: For  
21 necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil  
22 Aeronautics in carrying out the provisions of the Civil  
23 Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401),  
24 including personal services in the District of Columbia and  
25 elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; not to



1 exceed \$4,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of  
2 organizations concerned with aeronautics, when specifically  
3 authorized by the Administrator; fees and mileage of expert  
4 and other witnesses; expenses of examination of estimates of  
5 appropriations in the field; hire, operation, maintenance,  
6 and repair of aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, instru-  
7 ments, equipment, and spare parts therefor; hire, maint-  
8 enance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying auto-  
9 mobiles; \$2,130,000.

10       Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the ac-  
11 quisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire  
12 of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of ad-  
13 ditional civil airways for day and night flying; the con-  
14 struction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other  
15 signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the  
16 alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facil-  
17 ities; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant;  
18 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;  
19 and hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-  
20 carrying automobiles, \$3,765,000: *Provided*, That the con-  
21 solidated appropriation under this head for the fiscal year  
22 1944 is hereby continued available without warrant action  
23 until June 30, 1945, and is hereby merged with this appro-  
24 priation, the total amount to be disbursed and accounted for  
25 as one fund.



1 Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities:  
2 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of  
3 air-navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including per-  
4 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;  
5 purchase (not to exceed ten), hire, maintenance, repair, and  
6 operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and not to  
7 exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned auto-  
8 mobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of  
9 employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of  
10 remotely controlled air-navigation facilities; \$23,800,000:  
11 *Provided*, That during the fiscal year 1945 the Secretary of  
12 Commerce may delegate his authority to authorize payment  
13 of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of  
14 employees on change of official station.

15 Technical development: For expenses necessary in carry-  
16 ing out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938,  
17 as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such develop-  
18 mental work and service testing as tends to the creation of  
19 improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas,  
20 aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel,  
21 and operation methods, including personal services in the  
22 District of Columbia and elsewhere; cleaning and repair of  
23 uniforms for guards; operation, maintenance, and repair of  
24 passenger-carrying automobiles; and purchase of reports,  
25 documents, plans, and specifications, \$580,000.



1       Enforcement of safety regulations: For expenses neces-  
2 sary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics  
3 Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), and the  
4 Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939, as amended (49 U. S. C.  
5 751, 752), relating to safety regulations, except air-traffic  
6 control, including personal services in the District of Colum-  
7 bia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services;  
8 fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; employ-  
9 ment of attorneys and examiners on a fee basis (not to  
10 exceed \$7,500); hire, maintenance, repair, and operation  
11 of passenger-carrying automobiles; \$3,050,000.

12       Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-  
13 port: For salaries and expenses incident to the care,  
14 operation, maintenance, and protection of the Washington  
15 National Airport, including the operation, repair, and  
16 maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to  
17 exceed \$1,500 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of  
18 uniforms, \$559,000.

19       The foregoing appropriations under the Office of Ad-  
20 ministrator of Civil Aeronautics shall be available for the  
21 purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,  
22 atlases, maps, and periodicals; traveling expenses; salaries  
23 and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend  
24 courses of training conducted by the Government or other  
25 agencies serving aviation; and the purchase, cleaning, and



1 repair of special wearing apparel (including skis and snow-  
2 shoes).

3 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

4 Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For  
5 necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, includ-  
6 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; travel-  
7 ing expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; fees  
8 and mileage of expert and other witnesses; temporary em-  
9 ployment of attorneys, examiners, consultants, experts, and  
10 guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section  
11 3709 of the Revised Statutes; salaries and traveling ex-  
12 penses of employees detailed to attend courses of training  
13 conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation;  
14 expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in  
15 the field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of ref-  
16 erence, periodicals, and newspapers; hire and operation of  
17 aircraft; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passen-  
18 ger-carrying automobiles; purchase and hire of special wear-  
19 ing apparel and equipment for aviation purposes (including  
20 rubber boots, snowshoes, and skis) ; \$1,500,000: *Provided*,  
21 That this appropriation shall be available when specifically  
22 authorized by the Chairman of the Board, for expenses of  
23 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with acro-  
24 nautics (not to exceed \$4,000).

25 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$14,000.



## COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

For all necessary salaries and expenses of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, including purchase of not more than four motor-propelled station wagons and maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn vehicles, purchase of motorcycles with side car not to exceed \$500, surveying instruments, including their exchange, rubber boots, canvas and rubber gloves, goggles, and caps, coats, and aprons for stewards' departments on vessels, packing, crating, and transporting personal household effects of commissioned officers when transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty, and of commissioned officers who die while on active duty and funeral expenses of commissioned officers, as authorized by section 9 of the Act of January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402), extra compensation at not to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader, extra compensation at not to exceed \$1 per day for each station to employees of the Coast Guard and the Weather Bureau while observing tides or currents or tending seismographs; services of one tide observer in the District of Columbia at not to exceed \$1 per day, and compensation, not otherwise appropriated for, of persons employed in the field work, for operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane for photographic survey, and for travel, to be expended



1 in accordance with the regulations relating to the Coast and  
2 Geodetic Survey subscribed by the Secretary, and under the  
3 following heads:

4       Field expense, coastal surveys: For surveys and neces-  
5 sary resurveys of coasts on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans  
6 and the Gulf of Mexico under the jurisdiction of the United  
7 States; continuing researches in physical hydrography relat-  
8 ing to harbors and bars, and for tidal and current ob-  
9 servations on the coasts of the United States or other coasts  
10 under the jurisdiction of the United States; compilation  
11 of the Coast Pilot; the preparation or purchase of plans and  
12 specifications of vessels and the employment of hull drafts-  
13 men; the reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Sec-  
14 retary, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for food,  
15 clothing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for the  
16 temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities and  
17 to shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by them,  
18 not to exceed a total of \$500 and actual necessary expenses  
19 of officers of the field force temporarily ordered to the office  
20 in the District of Columbia for consultation with the director,  
21 \$510,000.

22       Magnetic and seismological work: For the continuing  
23 magnetic and seismological observations and to establish  
24 meridian lines in connection therewith in all parts of the  
25 United States; making magnetic and seismological observa-



1 tions in other regions under the jurisdiction of the United  
2 States; purchase of additional magnetic and seismological  
3 instruments; and lease of sites where necessary and the erec-  
4 tion of temporary magnetic and seismological buildings,  
5 \$115,000.

6       Geodetic control surveys: For continuing lines of exact  
7 levels between the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts;  
8 determining geographic positions by triangulation and  
9 traverse to establish the control for a national mapping pro-  
10 gram, and for the control of Federal, State, boundary,  
11 county, city, and other surveys and engineering works in all  
12 parts of the United States; including printing and binding  
13 and traveling expenses; special geodetic surveys of first-order  
14 triangulation and leveling in regions subject to earthquakes,  
15 not exceeding \$10,000; determining field astronomic posi-  
16 tions and the variation of latitude, including the maintenance  
17 and operation of the latitude observatories at Ukiah, Cali-  
18 fornia, and Gaithersburg, Maryland; establishing lines of  
19 exact levels, determining geographic positions by triangula-  
20 tion and traverse, and making astronomic observations in  
21 Alaska; and continuing gravity observations in the United  
22 States and for making such observations in regions under the  
23 jurisdiction of the United States and also on islands and coasts  
24 adjacent thereto, \$400,000.

25       Vessels: For repair of vessels, and replacement of equip-



1 ment thereon, exclusive of engineers' supplies and other ship  
2 chandlery, \$100,000.

3 Pay of officers and men on vessels: For all necessary  
4 employees to man and equip the vessels, including profes-  
5 sional seamen serving as mates on vessels of the Survey, to  
6 execute the work of the Survey herein provided for and  
7 authorized by law, \$760,000.

8 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances  
9 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-  
10 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers  
11 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment of  
12 six months' death gratuity as authorized by law, \$820,000.

13 Office force: For personal services in the District of  
14 Columbia, \$1,360,000.

15 Office expenses: For purchase of new instruments (ex-  
16 cept surveying instruments), including their exchange, mate-  
17 rials, equipment, and supplies required in the instrument  
18 shop, carpenter shop, and chart division; motion-picture  
19 equipment; journals, books of reference, maps, charts, and  
20 subscriptions; copper plates, chart paper, printer's ink,  
21 copper, zinc, and chemicals for electrotyping and photo-  
22 graphing; engraving, printing, photographing, rubber gloves,  
23 and electrotyping supplies; photolithographing and printing  
24 charts for immediate use; stationery for office and field  
25 parties; transportation of instruments and supplies when not



1 charged to field expenses; telegrams; washing; office furni-  
2 ture, repairs; miscellaneous expenses, contingencies of all  
3 kinds, not exceeding \$90 for streetcar fares, \$410,000.

4       Aeronautical charts: For compilation and printing of  
5 aeronautical charts, including personal services in the Dis-  
6 trict of Columbia (not to exceed \$500,000), operation of  
7 airplane for check flights, and aerial photographs, execution  
8 of ground surveys at air terminals, and the purchase of draft-  
9 ing, photographic, photolithographic, and printing supplies  
10 and equipment, \$1,150,000.

11       Appropriations herein made for the Coast and Geodetic  
12 Survey shall not be available for allowance to civilian or  
13 other officers for subsistence while on duty at Washington  
14 (except as hereinbefore provided for officers of the field  
15 force ordered to Washington for short periods for consulta-  
16 tion with the director), except as now provided by law.

17       Not to exceed \$650 of the appropriations herein made  
18 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for  
19 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
20 of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on the writ-  
21 ten authority of the Secretary.

22       Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriations herein made  
23 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for  
24 the payment of part-time or intermittent employment in  
25 the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such architects,



1 engineers, scientists, and technicians as may be contracted  
2 for by the Secretary, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per  
3 diem for any person so employed.

4 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

5 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-  
6 ices (not to exceed \$1,421,000) and other necessary ex-  
7 penses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce  
8 at the seat of government in performing the duties im-  
9 posed by law or in pursuance of law; travel; newspapers  
10 (not exceeding \$1,500), periodicals, and books of reference;  
11 fees and mileage of witnesses, and other contingent expenses  
12 in the District of Columbia; \$1,550,000: *Provided*, That  
13 expenses, except printing and binding, of field studies or  
14 surveys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau  
15 shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated.

16 Field office service: For salaries (not to exceed  
17 \$314,000), travel and all other expenses necessary to  
18 operate and maintain regional, district, and cooperative  
19 branch offices for the collection and dissemination of in-  
20 formation useful in the development and improvement of  
21 commerce throughout the United States and its possessions,  
22 including foreign and domestic newspapers (not exceeding  
23 \$300), periodicals and books of reference, \$355,000.

24 The appropriations for the Bureau of Foreign and Do-  
25 mestic Commerce shall be available in an amount not to ex-



ceed \$6,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the promotion of foreign and domestic commerce, or either, and also expenses of illustrating the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by showing of maps, charts, and graphs at such meetings, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary.

7

## PATENT OFFICE

8

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$4,000,000.

Photolithographing: For producing copies of weekly issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents, designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost plus 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings; photo prints of pending application drawings; and photostat and photographic supplies and dry mounts, \$225,000: *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography.

Miscellaneous expenses: For purchase and exchange of law, professional, and other reference books and publications and scientific books; expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments; directories, furniture, filing cases; maintenance, op-



1 eration, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; for  
2 investigating the question of public use or sale of inventions  
3 for one year or more prior to filing applications for patents,  
4 and such other questions arising in connection with applica-  
5 tions for patents and the prior art as may be deemed neces-  
6 sary by the Commissioner of Patents; for expense attending  
7 defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Pat-  
8 ents; for travel, including not to exceed \$500 for attendance  
9 at meetings concerned with the work of the Patent Office,  
10 when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary;  
11 and for other contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the  
12 Patent Office; \$47,000.

13       Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue  
14 of patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations;  
15 and for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding  
16 the Official Gazette, including weekly and annual indices,  
17 \$690,000; for miscellaneous printing and binding, \$60,000;  
18 in all, \$750,000.

19                   NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

20       Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses  
21 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act estab-  
22 lishing the National Bureau of Standards, approved March  
23 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278),  
24 and of Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions  
25 of the Bureau and specifically including the functions as set



1 forth under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of  
2 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal  
3 services in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories  
4 in the field, building of temporary experimental structures,  
5 communication service, transportation service; travel, in-  
6 cluding not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at  
7 meetings of organizations concerned with standardization or  
8 research in science, when incurred on the written authority  
9 of the Secretary; streetcar fares not exceeding \$100, ex-  
10 penses of the visiting committee, compensation and expenses  
11 of medical officers of the Public Health Service detailed to  
12 the National Bureau of Standards for the purpose of main-  
13 taining a first-aid station and making clinical observations;  
14 compiling and disseminating scientific and technical data;  
15 demonstrating the results of the Bureau's work by exhibits  
16 or otherwise as may be deemed most effective; purchases  
17 of supplies, materials, stationery, electric power, fuel for  
18 heat, light, and power, and accessories of all kinds needed  
19 in the work of the Bureau, including supplies for office,  
20 laboratory, shop, and plant, and cleaning and toilet supplies,  
21 gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons; purchase, repair,  
22 and cleaning of uniforms for guards; operation, maintenance,  
23 and repair of a passenger automobile; purchases of equip-  
24 ment of all kinds, including its repair and exchange; peri-



1 odicals and reference books, including their exchange; and  
2 translation of technical articles:

3       Operation and administration: For the general operation  
4 and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of  
5 the grounds; plant equipment; necessary repairs and altera-  
6 tions to buildings; \$518,000.

7       Testing, inspection, and information service: For cali-  
8 brating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus, and  
9 standards in terms of the national standards; the preparation  
10 and distribution of standard materials; the broadcasting of  
11 radio signals of standard frequency; the testing of equipment,  
12 materials, and supplies in connection with Government pur-  
13 chases; the improvement of methods of testing; advisory  
14 services to governmental agencies on scientific and technical  
15 matters; and supplying available information to the public,  
16 upon request, in the field of physics, chemistry, and engi-  
17 neering; \$1,235,000.

18       Research and development: For the maintenance and de-  
19 velopment of national standards of measurement; the develop-  
20 ment of improved methods of measurement; the determina-  
21 tion of physical constants and the properties of materials; the  
22 investigation of mechanisms and structures, including their  
23 economy, efficiency, and safety; the study of fluid resistance  
24 and the flow of fluids and heat; the investigation of radiation,



1 radioactive substances, and X-rays; the study of conditions  
2 affecting radio transmission; the development of methods of  
3 chemical analysis and synthesis, and the investigation of the  
4 properties of rare substances; investigations relating to the  
5 utilization of materials, including lubricants and liquid fuels;  
6 the study of new processes and methods of fabrication; and  
7 the solutions of problems arising in connection with standards,  
8 \$945,000.

9       Standards for commerce: For cooperation with Govern-  
10 ment purchasing agencies, industries, and national organiza-  
11 tions in developing specifications and facilitating their use;  
12 for encouraging the application of the latest developments in  
13 the utilization and standardization of building materials; for  
14 the development of engineering and safety codes simplified-  
15 practice recommendations, and commercial standards of  
16 quality and performance, \$226,000.

17       During the fiscal year 1945 the head of any department  
18 or independent establishment of the Government having funds  
19 available for scientific investigations and requiring cooper-  
20 ative work by the National Bureau of Standards on scientific  
21 investigations within the scope of the functions of that Bureau,  
22 and which the National Bureau of Standards is unable to per-  
23 form within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the  
24 approval of the Secretary, transfer to the National Bureau of  
25 Standards such sums as may be necessary to carry on such



1 investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer  
2 on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which  
3 may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be  
4 placed to the credit of the National Bureau of Standards for  
5 performance of work for the department or establishment  
6 from which the transfer is made, including, where necessary,  
7 travel expenses and compensation for personal services in  
8 the District of Columbia and in the field.

9 Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the  
10 Bureau by appropriation and transfer shall be available for  
11 payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the  
12 District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and  
13 technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary, in  
14 his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem  
15 for any person so employed.

16 Of the foregoing amounts for the National Bureau of  
17 Standards not to exceed \$2,500,000 may be expended for  
18 personal services in the District of Columbia.

19 WEATHER BUREAU

20 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carry-  
21 ing into effect in the United States and possessions, on ships  
22 at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary, the  
23 provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved October 1,  
24 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the Act approved October  
25 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), and section 803 of the Civil



1 Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603), including in-  
2 vestigations of atmospheric phenomena; cooperation with  
3 other public agencies and societies and institutions of learn-  
4 ing; purchase of books of reference; traveling expenses, in-  
5 cluding not to exceed \$1,500 for attendance at meetings con-  
6 cerned with the work of the Bureau when authorized by the  
7 Secretary; purchase (not to exceed five), maintenance, oper-  
8 ation, and repair of passenger automobiles; repair, alterations,  
9 and improvements to existing buildings and care and pres-  
10 ervation of grounds, including the construction of necessary  
11 outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets, abutting  
12 Weather Bureau grounds; the erection of temporary build-  
13 ings for living quarters of observers; telephone rentals, and  
14 telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and messages,  
15 rates to be fixed by the Secretary by agreement with the  
16 companies performing the service; and establishment, equip-  
17 ment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and stations,  
18 \$12,700,000, of which not to exceed \$1,231,186 may be  
19 expended for departmental personal services in the District  
20 of Columbia; not to exceed \$1,500 for the contribution of  
21 the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat  
22 of the International Meteorological Committee; and not to  
23 exceed \$10,000 for the maintenance of a printing office in  
24 the city of Washington for the printing of weather maps,



1 bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publications: *Provided*,  
2 That no printing shall be done by the Weather Bureau that  
3 can be done at the Government Printing Office without im-  
4 pairing the service of said Bureau.

5       The appropriations "Maintenance and operation of  
6 air-navigation facilities", Office of Administrator of Civil  
7 Aeronautics, and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bureau,  
8 shall be available, under regulations to be prescribed by  
9 the Secretary, for furnishing to employees of the Civil  
10 Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau  
11 in Alaska free emergency medical services by contract  
12 or otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase,  
13 transportation, and storage of food and other subsistence sup-  
14 plies for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such re-  
15 sales to be credited to the appropriation from which the  
16 expenditure for such supplies was made; and appropriations  
17 of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather  
18 Bureau, available for travel, shall be available for the travel  
19 expenses of appointees of said agencies from the point of  
20 engagement in the United States to their posts of duty at  
21 any point outside the continental limits of the United States  
22 or in Alaska.

23       This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce  
24 Appropriation Act, 1945".



## 1 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained  
3 in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages  
4 of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an  
5 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
6 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,  
7 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered  
8 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit  
9 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization  
10 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the  
11 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That  
12 any person who advocates, or who is a member of an or-  
13 ganization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
14 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts  
15 employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from  
16 any appropriation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of  
17 a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more  
18 than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,  
19 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause  
20 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other  
21 provisions of existing law.

22 SEC. 402. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945  
23 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide  
24 temporary additional compensation for employees in the  
25 Postal Service", approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act



1 entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime  
2 compensation to Government employees, and for other pur-  
3 poses", approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent  
4 resolution of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30,  
5 1945, the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease  
6 to be available on such earlier date for obligation for the  
7 purposes of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions  
8 of appropriations allocated for the purposes of such termi-  
9 nated Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of  
10 the appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

11 SEC. 403. This Act may be cited as the "Departments  
12 of State, Justice, and Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945".







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[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

78<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

**H. R.**

[Report No.     ]

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**A BILL**

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

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By Mr. RABAUT

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FEBRUARY 16, 1944

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed



STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL,  
FISCAL YEAR 1945

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FEBRUARY 16, 1944.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the  
state of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. RABAUT, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the  
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 4204]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in  
explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the  
Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year 1945.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill embraces regular annual appropriations for the various  
branches of the Government service under the jurisdiction of the  
Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The estimates of appropriation upon which the bill is based were  
submitted by the President in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 and  
will be found in that document, as follows:

Department of State: Pages 611 to 630, inclusive.

Department of Justice: Pages 547 to 569, inclusive.

Department of Commerce: Pages 359 to 399, inclusive.

The following table shows for each Department the appropriation  
for the fiscal year 1944, the estimate for the fiscal year 1945, the  
amount recommended by the committee for 1945, the increase or  
decrease in the amount recommended by the committee for 1945 as



compared with the 1944 appropriations, and the increase or decrease in the amount recommended by the committee as compared with the 1945 estimates:

Department	Appropriations for 1944	Estimates for 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 estimates
State.....	\$36,360,908	\$47,452,500	\$44,234,500	+\$7,873,592	-\$3,218,000
Justice.....	102,687,300	117,966,200	116,477,200	+13,789,900	-1,429,000
Commerce.....	72,566,570	71,933,000	70,593,000	-1,973,570	-1,340,000
Total.....	211,614,778	237,291,700	231,304,700	+19,689,922	-5,987,000
Estimated amount still to be appropriated for war overtime pay, fiscal year 1944.....	22,766,000				
Grand total, Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce.....	234,380,778	237,291,700	231,304,700	-3,076,078	-5,987,000

*Permanent annual trust fund appropriations.*—In addition to the regular annual appropriations carried in the bill, the below tabulated permanent annual trust-fund appropriations, payable from trust-fund receipts, are estimated for the respective years:

Trust funds	Appropriation, 1944	Budget estimate, 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-), estimate compared with appropriation for 1944
Miscellaneous trust accounts, Department of State.....	\$3,119,980	\$3,114,980	-\$5,000
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.....	1,440,600	1,485,500	+44,900
Fees and other collections, United States marshals.....	750,000	750,000	
Disposition of deposits of aliens who become public charges.....	4,000	4,000	
Returns of deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money.....	100,000	100,000	
Funds for Federal prisoners.....	1,093,665	1,150,000	+56,335
Commissary funds, Federal prisoners.....	646,851	659,675	+12,824
Special statistical work, Census trust fund.....	139,324	185,000	+45,676
Special statistical work, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....	12,000	12,000	
Unearned fees, Patent Office.....	30,000	30,000	
Total.....	7,336,420	7,491,155	+154,735

The amount of \$231,304,700 is recommended in the accompanying bill for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce. In order that the appropriations for the fiscal year 1944 and the amount recommended for 1945 may be placed on a comparable basis, the amount



of \$22,766,000 estimated as the cost of war overtime pay for the fiscal year 1944, which is still to be appropriated for, has been added to the appropriations already made for that fiscal year. Accordingly, the total requirements for these three Departments for the fiscal year 1944 are estimated at \$234,380,778 as compared with the committee's recommendation of \$231,304,700 for the fiscal year 1945, or a decrease of \$3,076,078. The reduction of \$5,987,000 under the Budget estimates effected by the Committee is the result of a detailed study of over 100 separate appropriation items. Inquiry has revealed that the Bureau of the Budget has made rather extensive reductions in most of the items presented to it by the various bureaus and divisions of these three Departments, and the committee believes that the additional cut of approximately \$6,000,000 which it has made reduces the funds for the fiscal year 1945 to the minimum need.

In considering the estimates of appropriation, the committee has attempted to evaluate the importance of the various projects and the need for continuing, expanding, or limiting activities under these projects. While recommendation is not made for the elimination of any project, it is the desire of the committee that a great number of the projects be reduced in scope and extent of activity and has so expressed itself by the reduction of appropriations for the items affected. No increases are recommended over the estimates submitted by the Bureau of the Budget. In a number of instances, the appropriation recommended is below the estimated requirements for the current fiscal year, leaving the bureaus affected with one alternative, and that is the reduction of personnel with a corresponding reduction in other objects of expense.

It would appear to the committee on the basis of the justifications and other information presented that more effective budgetary and financial controls should be developed in the departments coming within the scope of this bill. Budgetary and financial divisions should be strengthened and staffed with adequate specialist personnel intelligently to pass upon the requirements of the various bureaus and divisions before the estimates are presented either to the Bureau of the Budget or to the Congress. The central budget organization of each of these departments should be vested with sufficient authority to pass upon, reduce or increase the estimates presented to it by the bureaus and divisions coming within the framework of the respective departments.

The committee also wishes to point out the resulting confusion in instances where departments or subdivisions thereof attempt to justify increases on the basis of positions rather than man-years, as reflected in the Budget estimates and as approved by the Bureau of the Budget. So long as the present man-year system is operative, it is the wish of the committee that all changes in requirements for each ensuing fiscal year be explained and justified in terms of the formula established by the Bureau of the Budget.



## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Unit of organization	Appropriations for 1944	Estimates for 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 estimates
Domestic.....	\$6, 451, 000	\$8, 435, 000	\$8, 418, 000	+\$1, 967, 000	—\$17, 000
Foreign Service.....	23, 601, 600	29, 917, 500	28, 770, 500	+5, 168, 900	—1, 147, 000
International obligations.....	6, 308, 308	9, 100, 000	7, 046, 000	+737, 692	—2, 054, 000
Total.....	36, 360, 908	47, 452, 500	44, 234, 500	+7, 873, 592	—3, 218, 000
Estimated amount still to be appropriated for war overtime pay, fiscal year 1944.....	2, 684, 200				
Grand total, Department of State....	39, 045, 108	47, 452, 500	44, 234, 500	+5, 189, 392	—3, 218, 000

It is patent that the shrinking of the world, because of the gradual but definite quickening of international communications and the maladjustment of political and economic conditions as a result of the conflict prevailing throughout the world, would impose a considerable added burden upon that branch of our Federal Government concerning itself with the representation of our international interests. It is somewhat difficult to describe in detail the added responsibilities confronting the Department of State today as these responsibilities increase and change in character almost hourly. Likewise, and for this same reason, it is difficult for the officials throughout the Federal service who are responsible for the fiscal programs and requirements of the State Department to predict with any degree of accuracy the financial needs of this Department 6 months or 1 year hence. In its detailed examination of the fiscal year 1945 estimates for this Department, the committee made every attempt to arrive at and base its recommendation on factual data. However, a number of appropriation items contained in the estimates of the Department of State are not susceptible of any such definiteness, in which instances the committee has effected reductions not inconsistent with such facts and conditions as were presented during the hearings.

The committee is in full accord with the Department of State in its stated objective that this Nation should not have a disseminated Foreign Service under the guidance of a number of Federal agencies, but one Foreign Service for the United States unified under the guidance of the Department of State. The adoption of this theory for the conduct of our foreign relations during the war period would seem to the committee to be doubly important. However, it must be remembered that this country, upon the cessation of hostilities, will no doubt become the center of world political and economic activity, and it may be safely said that perhaps most of the agencies of the Government will have some interest in areas beyond the continental limits of the United States. It is not believed that the Department should have in mind the assuming, during the post-war era, of all the detailed functions of these agencies in the foreign field, but that it should have the approval of programs and the coordination of programs as between the Department of State and other agencies and as between



the agencies themselves before such programs are embarked upon. In this connection, there is quoted an excerpt from the interesting statement of the Honorable Cordell Hull, which appears on pages 1 to 15 of the hearings:

There must be more effectively coordinated the activities of other departments and agencies in their proper sphere in the foreign field. The facilities of these other departments and agencies must be utilized to the fullest extent in performance of work contributory to the furtherance of general policy which the Department of State inevitably must direct pursuant to its responsibilities under the Constitution and statutes of the United States.

While adequate financial provision must be made for the Department of State in order that it may effectively carry out its responsibilities in the foreign field, the committee views with some apprehension the tremendous increase in the Foreign Service Auxiliary, for which item the appropriation in the fiscal year 1942 was \$150,000 and for which a request of \$6,480,000 was submitted for the ensuing fiscal year. It is understood that of this latter amount, \$1,618,000 represents the transfer of activities formerly performed by the Office of Foreign Economic Administration. It is hoped that the functions of this service are being given close and continued study and that downward revisions in this activity will be placed into effect as quickly as it is possible to do so.

The committee desires once again to place on record its views concerning the status of the American vice consuls, not of career, and the methods of the Department's administration of that segment of our Foreign Service. It is not at all satisfied with the progress that has been made to correct the many obvious inequalities which have been developing through the years since this Service was inaugurated. The Department is undoubtedly familiar with all of the problems and limitations of the present status of the noncareer vice consuls. However, the hearings in connection with this item contain a number of specific points which the Department might use as a basis for adjustments in order that these officers may be allowed the conditions of service commensurate with their responsibilities.

The Budget submissions for the fiscal year 1945 and the allowances by the committee will be discussed under the three major subdivisions of the Department, namely, "Domestic service," "Foreign service," and "International obligations."

#### DOMESTIC SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944-----	\$6, 451, 000	
War overtime pay to be appropriated-----	1, 069, 130	
		<hr/>
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945-----		8, 435, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945-----		8, 418, 000

Included under this heading are five appropriation items, namely, "Departmental salaries," "Contingent expenses," "Printing and binding," "Passport agencies," and "Collecting and editing Territorial papers." The Budget estimate for departmental salaries for 1945 of \$7,700,000 is approved. Exclusive of the item of war overtime pay for the fiscal year 1945, increases requested and approved are \$430,000 for the Division of Communications and Records and approximately \$396,770 for the purpose of providing sufficient funds to fill 94 vacancies in positions considered necessary and authorized by the Department.



The testimony before the committee disclosed that no funds were contained in the pending estimates for the additional cost of the reorganization recently effected by the Department, and that additional funds in the approximate amount of \$500,000 will be requested so that they may be considered in the pending bill before it becomes a law.

The committee wishes to call to the attention of the Department its dissatisfaction with the present seemingly inadequate methods of position and budgetary control. Additional positions should be established within the limits of available appropriations after due consideration is given to savings that may accrue during the year. The committee does not consider it good budgetary practice to establish each year a number of positions far in excess of the appropriation limitation, when projected on an annual basis, and then to request each succeeding year funds with which to defray the cost of salaries connected with the established positions. It seems unreasonable to the committee, for example, for the Department, in connection with its 1945 requirements, to attempt to justify in the Division of Communications and Records 217 positions for which a total of 131 man-years was approved by the Bureau of the Budget. Accordingly, it is recommended that a definite and effective position and budgetary control system be established within the Division of Budget and Finance of the Department and, in connection therewith, there be designated a small group of organization specialists to pass upon the requests of the divisions and offices before positions are authorized.

#### FOREIGN SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944.....	\$23, 601, 600	
War overtime pay to be appropriated.....	1, 553, 670	
		\$25, 155, 270
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945.....		29, 917, 500
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945.....		28, 770, 500

The Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1945 of \$29,917,500 for this item consist of 13 separate appropriation items, approved by the committee in the amount of \$28,770,500, or a reduction of \$1,147,000 under the Budget estimates. The personnel requested for the ensuing fiscal year totals 5,854 man-years, as compared with 5,023 man-years for the current fiscal year, or an increase of 831 man-years. Of this total increase in man-years, 410 man-years is attributable to the transfer in 1945 of activities and personnel for which appropriations were heretofore made to the Office of Foreign Economic Administration. The total number of Foreign Service establishments as of December 1943 was 268 as compared with 255 in December 1942. Excluding the cost of overtime pay in the amount of \$1,945,300 estimated for 1945 and contained in the above tabulation, the principal increases allowed by the committee were for the items of "Transportation, Foreign Service"; "Cost-of-living allowances, Foreign Service"; "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service"; and, "Foreign Service Auxiliary."

*Transportation, Foreign Service.*—The committee recommends the amount of \$1,100,000 for this activity for the fiscal year 1945, a decrease of \$175,000 under the Budget estimates. While the committee recognizes the necessity for considerable travel because of the changing conditions and because of the change in emphasis which from time



to time must be placed on the different localities because of these changing conditions, the committee was not impressed with the need in 1943 of transferring 421 of the regular Foreign Service officers out of a total of approximately 850 employed during that year. It is believed that because of the present conditions of transportation and because of the great need for economy in all operations of the Federal Government, the expenditures of funds under this item should be scrutinized very closely and travel should be authorized only in the event of absolute necessity and in those instances where a predetermined advantage to the Service is to be obtained. The committee also wishes to remind the Department of its statement contained in the committee report covering the 1944 appropriations with respect to the necessity for limiting the travel of employees' families during this war period.

*Cost-of-living allowances, Foreign Service.*—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,250,000 for this item for 1945, a decrease of \$150,000 under the Budget estimates, but an increase of \$210,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The basis for the increase allowed is to provide on an annual basis in 1945 allowances provided for on a part-year basis for 1944 as a result of the supplemental appropriation in the amount of \$550,000 contained for this item in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944. A small additional amount will be available for the expected rise in the cost of living in 1945. The committee went into this item rather thoroughly with representatives of the Department and was impressed with the definite need for some increase because of the inflationary trend which is taking place in all parts of the world at the present time. Page 94 of the hearings contains a tabulation showing the increase in food costs in terms of local prices as compared with Washington. In the index figures presented a base of 100 is established for Washington for each of 3 years—1939, 1941 and 1943: The tabulation, covering 13 areas of the world, shows the index ranging from 95 to 264, with an average of 118, 128, and 155, respectively, for the 3 years covered.

*Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service.*—The amount of \$1,250,000 is approved for this item for the ensuing fiscal year, a decrease of \$50,000 under the Budget estimates and an increase of \$245,000 over the current year's appropriation. Of the total increases allowed, approximately \$87,000 is for the cost of war overtime pay for the fiscal year 1945. The remaining \$158,000 is to be used to grant to alien employees certain small increases in compensation in lieu of the overtime granted to American employees, and for additional salary requirements in the courier service necessary for the adequate safeguard of confidential official communications. A small amount of the increase allowed will also be available for the granting of administrative promotions in the most urgent cases.

*Foreign Service Auxiliary.*—The amount of \$6,200,000 is approved. This represents a decrease of \$280,000 in the Budget estimates of \$6,480,000 and an increase of \$3,150,000 over the current year's appropriation. Of this latter amount approximately \$590,000 is for the purpose of defraying the cost of war overtime pay in 1945. The balance of the increase is for a requested 765 man-years of employment and for other objects of expenditure. As previously indicated, the



bulk of the increase is attributable to the transfer to the State Department of functions and personnel presently under the jurisdiction of the Office of Foreign Economic Administration. This transfer was made by the Bureau of the Budget in the interests of a unified Foreign Service. It was represented to the committee on several previous occasions that this Service is a temporary one established for the purpose of augmenting the regular Foreign Service of the Department of State in its many and varied wartime functions abroad, the Service to be liquidated following the cessation of hostilities. The greater portion of employees engaged in this activity are performing functions which it would not be necessary to perform under normal conditions, and a lesser number are performing functions which would in normal times have been performed by newly appointed permanent Foreign Service officers.

The principal functions for which this Service was organized are economic in nature, involving preclusive buying of war materials, collaboration with the Allied authorities in maintaining oil supplies, and the handling of related problems of economic warfare; working with other governments and the military forces in the matter of agricultural supplies, rubber controls, mineral supply matters, and so forth. Information available to the committee gives it reason to believe that there is still considerable room for improvement in the administration of this Service and in the coordination of this Service with other agencies of the Government operating abroad. It is believed that this Service has been in operation for a sufficient period of time to enable the Department definitely and more closely to analyze requirements and to establish clearer lines of authority as between the Department of State and the other agencies operating in the economic field abroad. The reduction of \$280,000 was effected in the belief that the amalgamation of that portion of this item formerly carried under the Office of Foreign Economic Administration with the activities of the Department of State will enable the Department to show a saving in this amount. It is hoped that these and additional savings can be reflected in the Department's Budget estimates when it again appears before the committee.

#### INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944.....	\$6, 308, 308	
War overtime pay to be appropriated.....	61, 400	
		\$6, 369, 708
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945.....		9, 100, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945.....		7, 046, 000

This appropriation is (a) to provide funds for payment by the United States of its annual share in the expenses of certain international commissions, congresses, bureaus, or other associations of which it is a member and from which it receives certain benefits, and to the maintenance of which it is committed to contribute annually by reasons of treaty provisions or law; (b) to provide funds necessary to defray the cost of international conferences, proposed and undetermined, in which the United States Government will be a participant; and (c) to provide funds necessary for carrying into effect the established cooperative program with the South American republics as enunciated and agreed to in the resolutions and declarations adopted at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace at



Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1936, and at the Eighth International Conference of American States held at Lima, Peru, in 1938.

*International commissions, etc.*—With respect to the first category the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1945 are approved substantially without change, the principal request for increases being necessitated by the cost of war overtime pay included in the estimates. The committee desires to call attention to two items of appropriation under this heading, namely, the Rio Grande emergency flood protection and the American Mexican Claims Commission, estimated and approved in the amounts of \$100,000 and \$110,000, respectively. These items are not contained in the current year's appropriation. The first item is under the supervision of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, and is for the purpose of providing funds to be expended only for emergency work that may become necessary in keeping the Rio Grande in its normal boundary to prevent flooding and damage to the surrounding areas, which includes approximately 585,000 acres of land under very intensive cultivation, and to the pumping plants which are used to supply water for domestic purposes and for Army camps in that area.

The item of \$110,000 for the American Mexican Claims Commission is to be used for salaries and expenses necessary to the settlement of claims between the United States and Mexico. There are at the present time 1,119 cases pending—some of the claims dating back to 1869. Under the terms of the convention establishing this Commission, the Government of Mexico has agreed to pay \$40,000,000 in installments for the liquidation of the claims enumerated. Five percent of the amount of each claim certified to the Treasury is withheld by the Commission for necessary expenses so that, in the event the entire \$40,000,000 is paid out, the amount of \$2,000,000 will have been withheld by the Commission, which it would appear will more than offset the total administrative costs that have been incurred or are likely to be incurred in connection with this program.

*International conferences.*—With respect to an item of \$2,500,000 contained in the Budget estimates to cover the cost of participation by the United States in international conferences, the committee has approved the amount of \$1,500,000 for this purpose. Such conferences in which the United States participated as have been held up to the present time were financed out of the Emergency Fund for the President. The Department felt that such expenditures should be a part of the total cost of defraying State Department operations and had this item included in the regular Budget estimates. In view of the fact that, as of the date of the hearings, no conferences had been scheduled and in view of the general uncertainty as to the number and type of conferences that may be held in 1945, the committee deemed the amount of \$1,500,000 sufficient. It is appreciated that this is an uncontrollable item and, if additional funds are needed for this purpose, deficiency appropriations may be requested.

*Cooperation with the American republics.*—The amount of \$3,450,000 is approved for the item, "Cooperation with the American republics," for the fiscal year 1945, a decrease of \$1,050,000 under both the Budget estimates and the amount available for this purpose for the current fiscal year. The activities encompassed in this item of the bill are actually carried out by 10 departments and agencies of the



Government under the general approval and supervision of the Department of State. The funds, appropriated to the Department of State, are subsequently allocated to and expended by these other agencies of the Government in accordance with plans previously approved by the interdepartmental committee, acting for the Department of State and for the agencies concerned.

The purpose of this program has been, and will continue to be, under the limited appropriation recommended, the development of channels for the utilization of the people of this country and the peoples of the 20 other American republics in the consummation of their desires for a closer and more sympathetic understanding of each other's life, language, and culture. Although this is a long-term program, as distinguished from the program of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in those countries, many of the operations which are being performed within the scope of this appropriation are directly connected with the war effort, and the results that are being obtained have not only contributed considerably to a better social and political understanding between the United States and the republics to the south of us, so vital at this time, but also have directly aided the conduct of the war. In this latter connection, the committee might cite the work of the Department of Agriculture engaged in the development of complementary agricultural products, including rubber production, for which activity an estimate of approximately \$800,000 was submitted; the work of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in the training of pilots, for which work an estimate of \$800,000 was submitted; the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the results of whose work have been of vital importance during the present war and for which an estimate of approximately \$83,000 was submitted; the work of the Weather Bureau engaged in cooperative maintenance of radiosonde stations which has proved to be of great importance to our aviation; and, the work of the Fish and Wild Life Service of the Department of Interior, which has been engaged in increasing the food supply for those countries and which activity has proved itself of great benefit to the well-being of the South American countries concerned and indirectly to the interests of the United States.

Although some of the other items may appear to be somewhat more intangible, recent activities in some of the South American countries have given us concrete evidence of some of the results of this program in the Central and South American countries. Because of the tardiness of this country in attempting the development of mutual understandings with peoples to the south of us, the road has not been an easy one. Although this country is not seeking through this program one-sided material advantages, it is a matter of record that thus far 13 countries have declared war against our enemy and 7 have broken off relations, as compared with 8 countries having declared war and 5 countries having broken relations with our enemy in the First World War. The intent of the committee in effecting the reduction of \$1,050,000 under the Budget estimates is that the Department carry out only those programs most vital for the continued development of mutual understandings, and that the Department defer to a period of more normal conditions those programs which, although very desirable, can be postponed without serious effects to the broader aspects of this undertaking.



Because of the delay in the execution of a number of the activities included in the cooperative program during the current year, and in order that a greater degree of continuity may be obtained in the execution of these programs, the committee has recommended an increase in the limitation as to the amount of the current year's appropriation that may be available during the ensuing fiscal year from \$100,000 to \$400,000.

## TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Unit of Organization	Appropriations for 1944	Estimates for 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 estimates
Legal activities and general administration.....	\$21,253,600	\$22,866,200	\$22,397,200	+\$1,143,600	-\$469,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	42,768,000	50,432,000	49,850,000	+7,082,000	-582,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service..	24,321,000	28,500,000	28,300,000	+3,979,000	-200,000
Federal prison system.....	14,344,700	16,108,000	15,930,000	+1,585,300	-178,000
Total.....	102,687,300	117,906,200	116,477,200	+13,789,900	-1,429,000
Estimated amount still to be appropriated for war overtime pay, fiscal year 1944.....	12,975,700				
Grand total, Department of Justice.	115,663,000	117,906,200	116,477,200	+814,200	-1,429,000

The Budget estimates for this Department for the fiscal year 1945 called for a total personnel of 30,921 man-years, as compared with 31,576 man-years for the current fiscal year, or a reduction of 655 man-years. The principal reason for this reduced personnel is attributed to a recent reorganization of the Immigration and Naturalization Service which it is anticipated will become fully effective by the beginning of the fiscal year 1945. Most of the credit for this reorganization is due Mr. Earl G. Harrison, Commissioner, who should be commended for instituting a number of reforms, the need for which has been developing since the enactment of our present immigration laws. It may be pointed out in this connection that testimony before the committee disclosed that prior to the stoppage of immigration there existed a complete absence of coordination between the activities of our Foreign Service officers and the Immigration and Naturalization Service in this country with respect to records of individual immigrants and their qualifications for subsequent citizenship. It is suggested that the Immigration and Naturalization Service interest itself in the formulation of plans for the integration of original Foreign Service officers' reports with the records subsequently developed in this country so that, as and when an immigrant applies for naturalization, it will not be necessary to duplicate the information originally obtained by the Foreign Service officers in order to pass upon qualifications for citizenship, as seems to have been the case heretofore.

Attention is specifically called to the statements in the testimony of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Mr. James V. Bennett, Director of the Federal Prison



System, regarding juvenile delinquency. This problem, although primarily a responsibility of local and State governments, portends of serious national aspects and such remedial action as can be taken, especially by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, should be initiated at the earliest possible date. It is the sense of the committee that the approach to this important problem can best be taken by these two agencies of the Department in cooperation with each other, one because of its close relationship with the law-enforcement officers throughout the country and its experience in training qualified local police officers and the other because of its experience in housing and guiding such juvenile delinquents as may become Federal charges.

Another matter to which the Department might devote some attention is the existing need for some type of Federal program to bridge the gap between the prison gate and a useful life as a citizen. This Nation is spending millions of dollars annually in the apprehension, incarceration, and rehabilitation of law violators and the activities of our Federal agencies and institutions in connection with these three phases of the criminal problem have been effective and efficient. The weakness in the present structure, however, would seem to be reflected in the difficulties that former inmates appear to be having in overcoming the stigma of a prison record and reestablishing themselves as useful citizens.

The committee wishes to reiterate its thoughts, expressed in the report on the 1944 bill, in connection with the work of the Antitrust Division with particular reference to the investigation and prosecution of small-loan organizations, commonly known as "loan sharks." It was anticipated that greater progress would be made in this phase of the antitrust activity during the past fiscal year than seems to be indicated by the testimony presented. It is hoped that during the ensuing year the Division will exert every effort to curb the unfair practices of some of these organizations which adversely affect many of our citizens who are in the least position to cope with the effects of a constantly changing economy.

As is indicated in the above tabulation of appropriations, the structural organization of the Department of Justice consists of four major subdivisions, namely, Legal Activities and General Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Federal Prison System. The action of the committee with respect to these four major activities will be discussed in that order.

#### LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944.....	\$21, 253, 600	
War overtime pay to be appropriated.....	1, 932, 630	
		\$23, 186, 230
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945.....		22, 866, 200
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945.....		22, 397, 200

This activity, as the title implies, handles the legal work of the Federal Government, the functions being allocated to some 21 offices and divisions, exclusive of the Administrative Division.

The total of the Budget estimates for 1945 of \$22,866,200 for the activities contained in this major subdivision of the Department was reduced by the committee by \$469,000, of which \$40,000 is applicable to the Administrative Division. Included in the reduction of



\$429,000 for legal activities was a reduction of (1) \$25,600 for veterans' insurance litigation, (2) \$41,000 for the Lands Division, (3) \$50,000 for miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, and (4) \$200,000 for fees of witnesses.

*Veterans' insurance litigation.*—With respect to the item of veterans' insurance litigation, for which an estimate of \$175,600 was considered, it was noted by the committee that the workload in connection with the litigation of claims arising out of the First World War has been declining steadily during the past several years, the cases filed during the fiscal year 1943 totaling 129 as compared with 274 for the fiscal year 1941. Testimony before the committee indicates that the number of cases to be handled under the National Service Life Insurance Act in connection with the present World War was too conjectural to permit of a significant estimate. Furthermore, additional information made available to the committee indicates that the grounds on which litigation may be initiated in connection with the insurance placed in force as a result of the present conflict has been greatly limited as compared with the grounds on which litigation was initiated under the old act. As a matter of fact, the committee has been advised that there would only be one major basis for litigation under the present law and that is the claims made possible in instances where more than one beneficiary is involved. The committee is of the opinion that the amount of \$150,000 allowed for this purpose will enable the Division to retain a nucleus staff of specialists to carry on the uncompleted work still pending as a result of the last World War and to formulate plans for the handling of litigation which may arise in connection with the present law, the type and extent of work which may be foreseen at the present time being too uncertain to justify a larger appropriation.

*Lands Division.*—This Division of the Department, being purely a service organization, has very little control over the amount of work delegated to it by other agencies of the Government engaged in the process of acquiring land and structures for Federal use during the war emergency. A tabulation of the number of matters pending in condemnation as of the date of the testimony before the committee is shown on page 169 of the printed hearings. The total number of tracts involved is 73,996, containing approximately 18,000,492 acres. The Lands Division has nothing to do with the selection of the sites or properties, but merely performs the service of clearing title and effecting payment for approximately 16 agencies of the Government, including the War and Navy Departments. The work of the Division has steadily increased as exemplified by the cost of land acquired for 3 fiscal years, namely: 1941, \$60,248,000; 1942, \$180,595,000; 1943, \$156,714,000.

Through this activity of clearing title and effecting payment for the land, this Division has saved the Government many millions of dollars representing the difference between owners' evaluations and the amounts of the final awards. It was testified that on the basis of the present rate of progress, if no new requests for acquisition of lands are received, it would require approximately 3 years to dispose of the 73,996 tracts of land now pending in condemnation. The reduction of \$41,000 for this item was predicated on the belief of the committee that this sum could be absorbed without in any way affecting the efficiency of this Division.



*Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field.*—This item covers all miscellaneous expenses in the field, particularly in connection with the litigation of cases, and also covers personnel employed in the District of Columbia to maintain courthouses, and the operation of the Federal Courthouse Building in New York City. The appropriation is also used to employ stenographers, special assistants, special attorneys, and to cover other expenses in connection with lawsuits. A reduction of \$50,000 in the Budget estimates for 1945 of \$490,000 was based on the fact that a lesser amount would be needed for stenographic job reporting in the field as a result of Public Law 222, approved January 20, 1944, which transfers the responsibility for defraying such costs to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

*Fees of witnesses.*—The item of fees of witnesses, for which an estimate for 1945 of \$1,000,000 was submitted, is totally uncontrollable, the expenditures depending on the number of court cases and the number of witnesses subpoenaed. Although the funds appropriated under this heading can be used for no other purpose, it was the thought of the committee that an appropriation of \$800,000 would suffice in view of the fact that only \$187,000 was expended for the first four months of the current fiscal year, or approximately \$561,000 on an annual basis.

*Administrative Division.*—The committee was gratified to learn that progress is being made in streamlining the administrative processes within the Department of Justice, and hopes that by the time representatives of the Division again appear before the committee, these efforts may be reflected in somewhat reduced personnel and reduced costs. The committee, as a result of a study which it caused to be made during the past summer, discussed rather extensively the matter of the administration of the Department of Justice and the relationship of the Administrative Division to other major organizations within the Department, particularly the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Federal Prison System; and although it is satisfied that considerable improvement has been made, it is of the belief that further improvement may be effected. The reduction of \$40,000 in the Budget estimates effected by the committee was not greater for the reason that the committee feels that proper summary administrative controls must be maintained centrally although it is hoped that some of the detailed work now performed by the Administrative Division for the three bureaus mentioned may be transferred to those bureaus, or at least coordinated to such an extent that most of the duplication will be eliminated and greater efficiency will result.

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944.....	\$42,768,000	
War overtime pay to be appropriated.....	6,072,460	
		\$48,840,460
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945.....		50,432,000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945.....		49,850,000

The activities and accomplishments of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were fully presented to the committee by the able Director of that Bureau, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, whose testimony appears on pages 205 to 235 of the hearings. The ramifications of our wartime restrictions, the invoking of previously inoperative statutes, and the passage of



additional statutes coming within the scope of activity of this Bureau, have resulted in tremendous increases in responsibility and volume of work, which must of necessity be performed. The work of the Bureau is divided into three major activities, namely, administration, identification, and investigation.

With respect to the first, no additional funds have been requested for either personal services or other objects of expense, even though the work load has increased considerably because of the increased activity in the field. A partial explanation of this is the 358,700 hours of overtime above the 48-hour week voluntarily performed during the fiscal year 1943 by the staff and for which no compensation was paid. A total of approximately \$6,600,000 as contained in the Budget estimates for administrative expenses.

The work in the Identification Division, has likewise shown a tremendous increase over the preceding fiscal year. As an example, Mr. Hoover stated that as of October 1, 1943, there were approximately 74,594,000 fingerprint records on file, and it is estimated that there will be on hand as of the end of the current fiscal year, or June 30, 1944, approximately 92,400,000 prints. During the fiscal year 1943, these prints were received at a daily average of 92,700 prints, whereas, during the fiscal year 1942, the daily average receipts were 50,000. The current backlog of prints that have been received but which have not as yet been classified, searched, or filed, is approximately 4,707,000. The work of the technical laboratory in this Division has likewise increased tremendously, the entire increase being due to the war activity of the Bureau. In 1942, the laboratory handled approximately 51,000 cases, whereas in 1943, it handled approximately 193,000 cases, involving 247,000 pieces of evidence for laboratory examination. No increase in funds has been requested for this activity for the fiscal year 1945, the total requested being the same as is available for the current fiscal year, approximately \$8,649,000. Nearly all of the personnel employed at the seat of Government is employed in connection with these two activities. The personnel authorized for the present fiscal year is 6,802 man-years and the same number is requested for the ensuing fiscal year.

The investigation work of the Bureau has assumed great importance during the war period. By Presidential directive in 1939, the President placed the responsibility for regulation of local law enforcement and the internal security of the country within the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The results obtained thus far indicate that this responsibility could not have been better placed. Members of the committee, although well apprised of the excellent work done in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, were nevertheless glad to hear Mr. Hoover state that there has not been a successfully consummated act of sabotage directed by Axis agents in the United States since the beginning of the national defense and subsequently the war emergency. It was testified that as of November 1, 1943, the Bureau had approximately 95,000 investigations assigned and approximately 34,000 unassigned. Each agent in the field service has assigned to him an average of 22 cases at all times, which is far in excess of the number of cases so assigned in previous years. The total number of hours of overtime above the 48-hour week performed in the field during the fiscal year 1943 amounted to approximately 3,814,000. The total personnel allowed for the current fiscal year is



14,177 man-years as compared with 14,248 man-years for 1945, or an increase of 71 man-years. The request is made in order that the Bureau may carry on a full-year basis a number of employees employed for a part of the current fiscal year.

The reduction of \$582,000 in the Budget estimates for 1945 effected by the committee was not made with the intent of reducing or hindering the Bureau's activity in any respect whatsoever, but was made rather on the premise that the amount would be absorbed because of the personnel turn-over and in the overtime cost which is estimated at \$6,535,550 for the fiscal year 1945.

#### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944-----	\$24, 321, 000	
War overtime pay to be appropriated-----	3, 990, 140	
		\$28, 311, 140
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945-----		28, 500, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945-----		28, 300, 000

The activities of the Immigration and Naturalization Service may be stated in the following 5 general headings: General administration, immigration and naturalization, border patrol, immigration stations, and alien enemy detention. Substantial reductions in the operating costs of the first 4 are slightly more than offset by the requested increase of approximately \$1,470,470 for alien enemy detention. The increase requested for alien enemy detention is to cover the salaries of approximately 90 additional employees needed to augment the staff presently engaged in the administration, management, and maintenance of detention facilities at various points throughout the United States, and for other expenses necessary for the housing and maintenance of internees.

At approximately this time last year, the Service had in operation 12 key facilities with an internee population of about 6,000 aliens. At the present time the Service is operating 16 detention facilities with an estimated population of 9,000, the increase in population having resulted principally from the transfer of 4,120 civilian internees from the Army during the current fiscal year. The committee was informed that this increase in population will result in the necessity for the Service to request supplemental funds for the current fiscal year in the approximate amount of \$1,000,000. It was testified that although the 1945 estimates were based on an average population of 8,000 internees, the actual number in camp at the present time is, as previously indicated, 9,000. The cost of maintaining the internees is about \$1 a day per internee, exclusive of the wages at the rate of 80 cents per day paid those performing work in accordance with the Geneva Convention. The latter is estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$160,000 in 1945.

The over-all reduction in personnel which the Service is hoping to effect in 1945 as the result of a recent reorganization is 708 man-years, accounting for approximately 810 positions, 224 of which are in headquarters and 586 in the field. It is the belief of the committee that the reduction of \$200,000 effected in the Budget estimates for 1945 can be absorbed in the amount of approximately \$3,727,850 requested for war overtime for 1945, which appears to have been calculated



liberally in view of the reduction in personnel, and in the amount estimated for supplies and materials for 1945, which would also appear somewhat excessive in view of the personnel reduction.

## FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944.....	\$14, 344, 700	
War overtime pay to be appropriated.....	980, 470	
		\$15, 325, 170
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945.....		16, 108, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945.....		15, 930, 000

The appropriation under this heading is contained in four items, namely, Bureau of Prisons, or cost of operation at seat of government, penal and correctional institutions, medical and hospital service, and support of United States prisoners.

The total personnel for the entire prison system is the same as allowed for the current fiscal year, or 3,245 man-years. The principal items of increase allowed by the committee are for the payment of promotions under the Ramspeck Act and for the care of prisoners, or for food, clothing, and other expenditures in connection with the prison population. The 1944 or current year appropriation was based on an average daily population of 17,108, whereas the 1945 estimates are based on an average daily population of 16,400. The cost of maintaining Federal prisoners is estimated at approximately 78.5 cents per man per day for 1944, but because of the gradual rise in living costs, the amount estimated per man per day for 1945 is 81.7 cents. In the opinion of Director Bennett, the present prison population is considered as having reached a low point and a gradual rise must be expected because of our more restrictive wartime statutes, principally the Selective Service Act, under which commitments showed an increase of about 300 percent this year over the preceding year. Another group whose commitments are increasing in our institutions is the military offenders, which would seem natural as the size of the Army grows. A further point, generally overlooked, but having a definite bearing on the cost of operating and maintaining Federal institutions, is the length of sentences being imposed, which has increased by approximately 36 percent since 1942.

It should be noted that the inmates of the Federal prison institutions are now producing war materials to the approximate value of \$19,000,000 per year, and the average value of goods produced per employed inmate has increased from approximately \$1,462 in 1939 to \$5,300 in 1943. In this connection, the committee was gratified to note that the present balance in the Federal prison industries' fund is approximately \$7,165,000 as compared with a balance of approximately \$3,536,000 on June 30, 1941.

Another item of increase allowed by the committee is an amount of approximately \$280,000 for the support of United States prisoners held at other than Federal institutions, which is estimated on the basis of an increase in the number of jail-days from approximately 1,247,000 in 1944 to 1,410,000 in 1945, together with an increase in the cost per jail-day for all expenditures other than personal services from an estimated 97 cents per jail-day to \$1 per jail-day.



## TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Unit of organization	Appropriations for 1944	Estimates for 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 estimates
Secretary's office.....	\$1,381,000	\$1,367,000	\$1,354,000	—\$27,000	—\$13,000
Census Bureau.....	3,750,680	6,525,000	5,865,000	+1,914,320	—860,000
Civil Aeronautics Administration.....	41,560,890	34,043,000	33,884,000	—7,676,890	—159,000
Civil Aeronautics Board.....	1,226,000	1,543,000	1,514,000	+228,000	—29,000
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	5,015,000	5,752,000	5,625,000	+610,000	—127,000
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....	1,654,000	1,905,000	1,905,000	+251,000	-----
Patent Office.....	4,500,000	5,022,000	5,022,000	+522,000	-----
National Bureau of Standards.....	2,559,000	2,924,000	2,924,000	+365,000	-----
Weather Bureau.....	10,920,000	12,852,000	12,700,000	+1,780,000	—152,000
Total.....	72,566,570	71,933,000	70,593,000	—1,973,570	—1,340,000
Estimated amount still to be appropriated for war overtime pay, fiscal year 1944.....	7,106,100	-----	-----	-----	-----
Grand total, Department of Commerce.....	79,672,670	71,933,000	70,593,000	—9,079,670	—1,340,000

The fiscal year 1945 estimates for the Commerce Department included amounts to be allocated for administrative expenses in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The total personnel requested for the ensuing year, including personnel in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, is 20,466 man-years, as compared with 19,991 man-years allowed for the current fiscal year. All of the administrative costs of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation are derived from earnings of the Corporation and its subsidiaries, necessitating no withdrawals from the Treasury general fund for this purpose. By law, the Congress fixes the amount that may be used from Corporation funds for administrative purposes for any given fiscal year. Excluding the Reconstruction Finance Corporation personnel included in the above total, the net request for personnel for the fiscal year 1945 is 17,831 man-years as compared with 17,727 man-years allowed for the current fiscal year, or an increase of 104 man-years. All of the bureaus of the Department are either directly or indirectly connected with the war effort and the estimates of these bureaus were examined by the committee in that light. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce especially are now performing important functions in connection with the plans for alleviating the inevitable upheaval in our Nation's economy during the transition period to follow the war period. In this connection, it is hoped that this Department which has been so closely allied with the business of the Nation during the past, and which has such an interest in the present economic structure of this country, will serve as the hub rather than the periphery of any post-war planning which is to be done by the Federal Government.



## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944 .....	\$1, 381, 000	
War overtime pay to be appropriated .....	85, 850	
		\$1, 466, 850
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945 .....		1, 367, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945 .....		1, 354, 000

The above heading encompasses five separate appropriation items for which the total Budget estimate for 1945 is \$1,367,000. The total personnel as requested in the estimates is 252 man-years as compared with 245 man-years for the current fiscal year, or an increase of 7 man-years. Total reductions in the amount of \$13,000 in the Budget estimates effected by the committee are to be applied to the items of salaries, printing and binding, and National Inventors' Council. An amount of \$100,000 was allowed for the purpose of establishing a working fund for the payment of salaries and other expenses necessary to the maintenance and operation of central duplicating, photographic, and drafting services. This fund will not be expendable as it will be reimbursed from agencies within and outside the Department of Commerce for whom these services will be performed.

The committee suggests that the building pass and security system presently in effect in the Department of Commerce building be restudied with the view of simplifying the procedure and reducing the cost thereof.

The Budget estimate covering the allocation of funds for administrative purposes in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the amount of \$11,800,000 was reduced by \$300,000. The workload of this organization in the form of commitments, loans, disbursements, and collections, has remained more or less constant during the past 2 or 3 fiscal years and for that reason it was felt that the request for an additional 370 man-years for personnel was not fully justified. The additional amount of \$1,917,000 allowed by the committee will cover the estimated cost of war overtime pay for the fiscal year 1945 of approximately \$1,100,000 and provide funds for such additional personnel as is felt may become necessary because of a presently unforeseen increase in the workload or other contingencies.

## CENSUS BUREAU

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944 .....	\$3, 750, 680	
War overtime pay to be appropriated .....	509, 160	
		\$4, 259, 840
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945 .....		6, 525, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945 .....		5, 665, 000

The reduction of \$860,000 in the Budget estimates for this activity is directed primarily at the Industry Division for an industry program on a current reporting basis, in which a reduction of \$800,000 was effected by the committee. In this activity the Bureau serves as the statistical collecting and compiling agency for the War Production Board and other war agencies responsible for industrial mobilization. The cost of this operation is presently being defrayed by these war agencies through the transfer of funds appropriated to them. It was the thought of the Census Bureau, in view of the fact that this program would be a continuing one after the close of hostilities, the



funds should be appropriated directly to the Census Bureau. The committee feels that this activity directly connected with and expanded by the war effort should be continued substantially by the present method of financing in view of the fact that the method of operation and type of statistics that may be necessary following the close of hostilities cannot be determined at this time and may be susceptible of considerable change. The committee has allowed the amount of approximately \$440,000 for this project, which will enable the Bureau to recruit and train a nucleus staff of specialists whose activities can be adapted to the type of work that it may be necessary for the Bureau to perform in this connection after the war ends. The program, as a whole, is looked upon with favor by the committee as such statistics will no doubt be greatly in demand following the war period, but it is not felt that a large organization for this purpose should be built up on the basis of the statistics which are being required for war purposes.

## CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944-----	\$41, 560, 890	
War overtime pay to be appropriated-----	3, 290, 900	
		\$44, 851, 790
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945-----		34, 043, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945-----		33, 884, 000

The committee wishes at the beginning to point out that the amount of \$41,560,890 representing the appropriation for the current fiscal year includes an item of \$9,907,890 appropriated in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1944, for the development of civil landing areas. This is a nonrecurring item which, when eliminated, reduces the current year's requirements to \$34,943,900. Accordingly, the net difference between the total requirements for 1944 and the amount allowed by the committee for 1945 is a decrease of \$1,059,900. The principal increases over the base for 1944 are for the establishment of air-navigation facilities, the maintenance of air-navigation facilities, and the enforcement of safety regulations. The amount of \$3,765,000 approved for the establishment of air-navigation facilities is considered as an increase since the entire amount of \$4,797,000 appropriated for this purpose for 1944 is for nonrecurring items and is deducted from the current year's appropriation in arriving at a base for 1945. These funds will be used for the installation of fan markers, the relocation of radio range stations, and remote control and communication stations, and for the extension of the teletypewriter program. The constantly increasing air traffic, the development of additional airports along the Federal airway system, and the general extension of the system to the present total of over 40,000 miles of Federal airways covering the continental United States and connecting the United States with Alaska, make these additional funds necessary.

With respect to the item for the maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, the amount of \$23,800,000 is recommended for the fiscal year 1945. This amount approximates the amount required to cover total obligations during the current fiscal year. The increase of \$686,000 over the current year's appropriation recommended for the enforcement of safety regulations is partially for the purpose of



carrying on a full-year basis the positions allowed in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act for a part of the year necessary to the effective discharge of duties relating to safety in the air and for two items of expense presently carried under the item for civilian pilot training. The cost of war overtime pay for 1945 is also included. Some of the duties of this Division are, testing the structural strength, operating performance, durability and reliability of aircraft, and various accessories; insuring minimum operational safety rules for airmen and aircraft; enforcing traffic rules to provide for safety in the actual operation of aircraft on the ground and in the air; inspecting manufacturing processes to determine adherence to the approved design; periodic inspection of aircraft in use to determine continued airworthiness; and administering written examinations and practical demonstrations for pilots seeking certificates.

It should be observed that the total personnel requirements for the fiscal year 1945 are 6,964 man-years as compared with an estimated 8,203 man-years for the current fiscal year, or a reduction of 1,239 man-years.

The committee discussed at great length with Mr. Stanton, Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the matter of seemingly excessive prices being paid for units of equipment necessary to the maintenance of the Federal airway system. It is commendable that something is already being done in this respect, and it is the hope of the committee that further progress can be made in the reduction of costs, especially for those items of equipment for which the Federal Government seems to be the sole customer.

Amounts which may be found to be necessary for the development of landing areas for national defense and for pilot training during the fiscal year 1945 are not contained in this estimate, but it is understood that requests for these items will be taken up later.

## CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944.....	\$1, 226, 000	
War overtime pay to be appropriated.....	175, 000	
		\$1, 401, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945.....		1, 543, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945.....		1, 514, 000

The increase over the current year's requirements of \$113,000 allowed by the committee is, in the main, for (a) a small number of positions in the Economic Bureau for new route analyses and other economic studies of potential traffic, operating costs, etc., (b) for a small number of positions in the Economic Bureau which are required to handle war contracts work for the Army and to prepare special studies and reports required by war agencies; and (c) for the purpose of establishing a small office in Alaska which has been found necessary for the economic regulation of air transportation in that Territory.

## COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944.....	\$5, 015, 000	
War overtime pay to be appropriated.....	387, 330	
		\$5, 402, 330
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945.....		5, 752, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945.....		5, 625, 000



All activities of this Bureau have been concentrated upon the accomplishment of field and office projects required for war purposes. The constantly increasing demand for nautical and aeronautical charts and for other navigational aids justifies the amount of \$5,625,000 approved by the committee for the fiscal year 1945. The principal function of the Service, for which approximately 66 percent of the entire appropriation will be expended in 1945, is the production of marine charts required for the navigation of coastal waters. Approximately 21 percent is for the production of aeronautical charts of the land areas in the United States and Alaska. These charts serve the same purposes for air navigation as the marine charts do for water navigation. The third major function, and for which approximately 13 percent of the funds will be expended in 1945, is the execution of geodetic surveys along our coasts and throughout the interior of the United States and Alaska, and for seismological investigations. The increase recommended is to be used in the main for the employment of additional personnel because of the increased demand upon this Bureau by the war agencies, especially the Army and Navy. The total personnel requested for 1945 is 1,447 man-years as compared with a total of 1,324 man-years for the current fiscal year, or an increase of 123 man-years.

#### BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944.....	\$1, 654, 000	
War overtime pay to be appropriated.....	254, 820	
		\$1, 908, 820
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945.....		1, 905, 000
Allowed, by the committee, fiscal year 1945.....		1, 905, 000

The Budget estimate for 1945 is allowed without change. It will be observed that when the estimated cost of overtime pay for the current fiscal year, which is still to be appropriated, is added to the appropriation already made, the total requirements for the fiscal years 1944 and 1945 are about the same, no increases having been requested for additional personnel. The committee was favorably impressed with the presentation of justifications for this item, and it was gratified to note that some constructive work toward making the field service of this Bureau more effective has been done. Evidence before the committee has disclosed the great usefulness of this Bureau in the present war effort and it is the thought of the committee that this organization, reaching as it does the smaller segments of the business structure of this Nation, is in a very advantageous position to assume a leading role in the rehabilitation and guidance of small business which it would appear will need considerable assistance after the war.

#### PATENT OFFICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944.....	\$4, 500, 000	
War overtime pay to be appropriated.....	593, 370	
		\$5, 093, 370
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945.....		5, 022, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945.....		5, 022, 000

The Budget estimate for the fiscal year 1945 for this Bureau is approved in the full amount. Testimony before the committee discloses that the estimated workload for the fiscal year 1945 is com-



parable with the estimated workload during the current fiscal year and the recorded activities during the fiscal year 1943. The only increase requested and allowed is for the purpose of defraying the cost of war overtime pay during the ensuing fiscal year, which will approximate the amount still to be appropriated for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944.

## NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944.....	\$2, 559, 000	
War overtime pay to be appropriated.....	378, 370	
		\$2, 937, 370
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945.....		2, 924, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945.....		2, 924, 000

The deduction of a nonrecurring item in the amount of \$110,000 contained in the current year's appropriation is approximately offset by increases requested for operation and administration, and testing, inspection, and information service. The National Bureau of Standards is now engaged almost exclusively in war work, involving the mechanical construction of a great many instruments and special devices. With respect to the item of general administration, the increase allowed is to be used in the establishment of a small number of positions necessary for the operation of the powerhouse and subsidiary equipment, and for the care of buildings and grounds. The increase allowed for testing, inspection, and information service is made necessary by the great increase in testing materials for war use.

## WEATHER BUREAU

Appropriation, fiscal year 1944.....	\$10, 920, 000	
War overtime pay to be appropriated.....	1, 431, 300	
		\$12, 351, 300
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1945.....		12, 852, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1945.....		12, 700, 000

The amount of \$12,700,000, a reduction of \$152,000 in the Budget estimates, is approved for the fiscal year 1945. When the overtime-pay cost for the current fiscal year is considered in connection with this item, it will be observed that the net increase in total requirements for the fiscal year 1945, as compared with the current fiscal year, is \$348,700. The elimination from the 1945 estimate of certain non-recurring items contained in the 1944 appropriation should enable the Bureau substantially to carry out the purposes encompassed in the Budget request. The increases allowed by the committee are to cover, (a) the cost of a number of positions on a full-year basis for which allowance was made in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1944, for only a part of the year; (b) to establish and operate an observing and reporting program on ships at Pacific Ocean locations which are now considered blind spots; and (c) to provide for replacement of equipment expended in the service, including technical instruments, automobiles, and furniture. The reduction in the Budget estimates was made by the committee on the premise that the aviation weather service at Pacific Ocean locations will not be operative for the full fiscal year and the probability that a portion of the reduction will be absorbed in the amount of \$1,579,400 estimated for overtime compensation for the fiscal year 1945.



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1944, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1945, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1945

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Estimates, 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 Budget estimates
<b>DOMESTIC</b>					
Secretary's office, salaries-----	\$5, 693, 000	\$7, 700, 000	\$7, 700, 000	+\$2, 007, 000	-----
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses-----	410, 000	388, 000	388, 000	-22, 000	-----
Printing and binding-----	288, 000	265, 000	250, 000	-38, 000	-\$15, 000
Passport agencies-----	50, 000	70, 000	68, 000	+18, 000	-2, 000
Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States-----	10, 000	12, 000	12, 000	+2, 000	-----
Total, Department of State proper-----	6, 451, 000	8, 435, 000	8, 418, 000	+1, 967, 000	-17, 000
<b>FOREIGN SERVICE</b>					
Ambassadors, Ministers, etc-----	625, 000	657, 000	640, 000	+15, 000	-17, 000
Foreign Service officers, salaries of-----	4, 250, 000	4, 820, 000	4, 750, 000	+500, 000	-70, 000
Transportation of Foreign Service officers-----	850, 000	1, 275, 000	1, 100, 000	+250, 000	-175, 000
Foreign Service quarters-----	2, 550, 000	2, 700, 000	2, 550, 000	-----	-150, 000
Cost-of-living allowances-----	1, 040, 000	1, 400, 000	1, 250, 000	+210, 000	-150, 000
Representation allowances-----	225, 000	300, 000	300, 000	+75, 000	-----



Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.....	865, 600	910, 500	+44, 900	-----
Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service.....	3, 097, 000	3, 754, 000	+603, 000	-54, 000
Miscellaneous salaries and allowances.....	1, 005, 000	1, 300, 000	+245, 000	-50, 000
Foreign Service, auxiliary.....	3, 050, 000	6, 480, 000	+3, 150, 000	-280, 000
Contingent expenses, Foreign Service.....	4, 400, 000	4, 580, 000	-----	-180, 000
Foreign Service buildings fund.....	144, 000	241, 000	+76, 000	-21, 000
Emergencies arising in Diplomatic and Consular Service.....	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	-----	-----
Total, Foreign Service.....	23, 601, 600	29, 917, 500	+5, 168, 900	-1, 147, 000
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS				
Contributions, quotas, etc.....	1, 322, 308	1, 341, 000	+18, 692	-----
International conferences (emergency).....	-----	1, 500, 000	+1, 500, 000	-1, 000, 000
International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico: Salaries and expenses.....	290, 000	350, 000	+58, 000	-2, 000
Rio Grande emergency flood protection.....	-----	100, 000	+100, 000	-----
American Mexican Claims Commission.....	-----	110, 000	+110, 000	-----
International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada.....	43, 000	47, 000	+2, 000	-2, 000
International Joint Commission Waterways Treaty, United States and Great Britain.....	78, 000	87, 000	+9, 000	-----



*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1944, the estimates for 1945, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1945—Continued*

### TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Estimates, 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1944 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1945 Budget estimates
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS—continued					
International Fisheries Commission, United States and Great Britain-----	\$25, 000	\$25, 000	\$25, 000		-----
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission-----	50, 000	40, 000	40, 000	-\$10, 000	-----
Total, international obligation, commissions, etc.-----	1, 808, 308	4, 600, 000	3, 596, 000	+1, 787, 692	-\$1, 004, 000
Cooperation with the American republics--	4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000	3, 450, 000	-1, 050, 000	-----
Total, Department of State, regular annual appropriations-----	1 36, 360, 908	47, 452, 500	44, 234, 500	+7, 873, 592	-3, 218, 000

### TITLE II. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries:					
Attorney General's office-----	\$95, 400	\$100, 000	\$97, 500	+\$2, 100	-\$2, 500
Solicitor General's office.-----	95, 600	110, 500	107, 500	+11, 900	-3, 000
Assistant Solicitor General's office-----	117, 700	133, 300	123, 300	+10, 600	-5, 000



Assistant to the Attorney General's office-----	176, 500	180, 000	180, 000	+3, 500	-----
Administrative Division-----	1, 100, 000	1, 280, 000	1, 240, 000	+140, 000	-40, 000
Tax Division-----	600, 000	677, 800	665, 000	+65, 000	-12, 800
Criminal Division-----	653, 000	1, 263, 500	1, 250, 000	+597, 000	-13, 500
Claims Division-----	510, 000	713, 000	710, 000	+200, 000	-3, 000
Pardon Attorney's office-----	27, 500	32, 400	32, 400	+4, 900	-----
Board of Immigration Appeals-----	143, 000	148, 000	140, 000	-3, 000	-8, 000
Contingent expenses-----	240, 000	240, 000	235, 000	-5, 000	-5, 000
Traveling expenses-----	520, 000	190, 000	187, 500	-332, 500	-2, 500
Printing and binding-----	600, 000	510, 000	500, 000	-100, 000	-10, 000
Conduct of customs cases-----	146, 900	155, 900	154, 000	+7, 100	-1, 900
Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws--	1, 600, 000	1, 400, 000	1, 390, 000	-210, 000	-10, 000
Examination of judicial offices-----	55, 000	75, 500	70, 000	+15, 000	-5, 500
Veterans' insurance litigation-----	270, 000	175, 600	150, 000	-120, 000	-25, 600
Lands Division-----	3, 750, 000	4, 316, 000	4, 275, 000	+525, 000	-41, 000
War Division-----	800, 000	463, 700	460, 000	-340, 000	-3, 700
Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field--	420, 000	490, 000	440, 000	+20, 000	-50, 000
District attorneys-----	3, 845, 000	4, 280, 000	4, 275, 000	+430, 000	-5, 000
Special attorneys-----	200, 000	200, 000	200, 000		

<sup>1</sup> Includes supplemental appropriations in amount of \$2,837,808.



*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1944, the estimates for 1945, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1945—Continued*

### TITLE II. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Estimates, 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 Budget estimates
<b>LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—continued</b>					
Marshals-----	\$3, 883, 000	\$4, 384, 000	\$4, 370, 000	+\$487, 000	—\$14, 000
Fees of witnesses-----	1, 100, 000	1, 000, 000	800, 000	—300, 000	—200, 000
Pay and expenses of bailiffs-----	305, 000	347, 000	340, 000	+35, 000	—7, 000
Total, legal activities and general administration-----	21, 253, 600	22, 866, 200	22, 397, 200	+1, 143, 600	—469, 000
<b>FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</b>					
Salaries and expenses (regular)-----	7, 858, 000	9, 230, 000	9, 000, 000	+1, 142, 000	—230, 000
Salaries and expenses (special emergency)-----	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000		
Salaries and expenses (national defense)-----	34, 810, 000	41, 102, 000	40, 750, 000	+5, 940, 000	—352, 000
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation-----	42, 768, 000	50, 432, 000	49, 850, 000	+7, 082, 000	—582, 000
<b>IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE</b>					
Salaries and expenses-----	24, 321, 000	28, 500, 000	28, 300, 000	+3, 979, 000	—200, 000



## FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Bureau of prisons-----	336, 700	410, 000	400, 000	+ 63, 300	- 10, 000
Penal and correctional institutions-----	11, 624, 000	12, 958, 000	12, 800, 000	+ 1, 176, 000	- 158, 000
Medical and hospital service-----	1, 000, 000	1, 040, 000	1, 035, 000	+ 35, 000	- 5, 000
Support of United States prisoners-----	1, 384, 000	1, 700, 000	1, 695, 000	+ 311, 000	- 5, 000
Total, Federal prison system-----	14, 344, 700	16, 108, 000	15, 930, 000	+ 1, 585, 300	- 178, 000
Total, regular annual appropriations, Department of Justice-----	2 102, 687, 300	117, 906, 200	116, 477, 200	+ 13, 789, 900	- 1, 429, 000

## TITLE III--DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

SECRETARY'S OFFICE					
Salaries-----	\$534, 000	\$627, 000	\$620, 000	+ \$86, 000	- \$7, 000
Contingent and miscellaneous items-----	88, 000	69, 000	69, 000	- 19, 000	-----
Traveling expenses-----	140, 000	( <sup>3</sup> )	-----	- 140, 000	-----
Printing and binding-----	494, 000	444, 000	440, 000	- 54, 000	- 4, 000
National Inventors Council, service staff--	125, 000	127, 000	125, 000	-----	- 2, 000
Working Capital Fund, Department of Commerce-----	-----	100, 000	100, 000	+ 100, 000	-----
Administrative expenses, loan agencies-----	(150, 000)	(120, 000)	(120, 000)	- (30, 000)	-----

<sup>2</sup> Includes supplemental appropriations in amount of \$30,000.<sup>3</sup> Travel distributed under respective appropriation items.



*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1944, the estimates for 1945, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1945—Continued*

### TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Estimates, 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1944 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1945 Budget estimates
SECRETARY'S OFFICE—continued					
Export-Import Bank of Washington-----	(\$303, 600)			— (\$308, 600)	-----
Reconstruction Finance Corporation and The RFC Mortgage Company-----	(9, 583, 000)	(\$11, 800, 000)	(\$11, 500, 000)	+ (1, 917, 000)	— (\$300, 000)
Total, Secretary's office-----	1, 381, 000	1, 367, 000	1, 354, 000	— 27, 000	— 13, 000
CENSUS BUREAU					
Census of Agriculture-----	650, 000			— 650, 000	-----
Age and citizenship certification-----	250, 000	175, 000	165, 000	— 85, 000	— 10, 000
Foreign trade statistics-----	480, 680	1, 250, 000	1, 200, 000	+ 719, 320	— 50, 000
Compiling census reports, etc-----	2, 370, 000	5, 100, 000	4, 300, 000	+ 1, 930, 000	— 800, 000
Total, Census Bureau-----	3, 750, 680	6, 525, 000	5, 665, 000	+ 1, 914, 320	— 860, 000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION					
General administration-----	1, 800, 000	2, 144, 000	2, 130, 000	+ 330, 000	— 14, 000
Air navigation facilities:					
Establishment of-----	4, 797, 000	3, 765, 000	3, 765, 000	— 1, 032, 000	-----



Maintenance and operation of-----	21, 575, 000	23, 855, 000	23, 800, 000	+2, 225, 000	-55, 000
Technical development-----	612, 000	600, 000	580, 000	-32, 000	-20, 000
Safety regulation-----	2, 364, 000	3, 120, 000	3, 050, 000	+688, 000	-70, 000
Washington National Airport-----	505, 000	559, 000	559, 000	+54, 000	-----
Development of civil landing areas-----	9, 907, 890	-----	-----	-9, 907, 890	-----
Total, Civil Aeronautics Administra- tion-----	41, 560, 890	34, 043, 000	33, 884, 000	-7, 676, 890	-159, 000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 214, 000	1, 529, 000	1, 500, 000	+286, 000	-29, 000
Printing and binding-----	12, 000	14, 000	14, 000	+2, 000	-----
Total, Civil Aeronautics Board-----	1, 226, 000	1, 543, 000	1, 514, 000	+238, 000	-29, 000
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY					
Field expenses:					
Coast surveys-----	473, 000	517, 000	510, 000	+37, 000	-7, 000
Magnetic work-----	80, 000	115, 000	115, 000	+35, 000	-----
Geodetic control surveys-----	374, 000	415, 000	400, 000	+26, 000	-15, 000
Vessels, repairs of-----	85, 000	100, 000	100, 000	+15, 000	-----
Pay, etc., men on vessels-----	780, 000	780, 000	760, 000	-20, 000	-20, 000
Pay and allowances, commissioned officers--	790, 000	850, 000	820, 000	+30, 000	-30, 000
Office force, salaries-----	1, 060, 000	1, 400, 000	1, 360, 000	+300, 000	-40, 000



*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1944, the estimates for 1945, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1945—Continued*

**TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued**

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Estimates, 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1944 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1945 Budget estimates
<b>CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD</b>					
General expenses, office.....	\$300, 000	\$425, 000	\$410, 000	+\$110, 000	—\$15, 000
Aeronautical charts.....	1, 073, 000	1, 150, 000	1, 150, 000	+77, 000	-----
Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	5, 015, 000	5, 752, 000	5, 625, 000	+610, 000	—127, 000
<b>BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE</b>					
Departmental salaries and expenses.....	1, 359, 000	1, 550, 000	1, 550, 000	+191, 000	-----
Field office service.....	295, 000	355, 000	355, 000	+60, 000	-----
Total, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....	1, 654, 000	1, 905, 000	1, 905, 000	+251, 000	-----
<b>PATENT OFFICE</b>					
Salaries.....	3, 410, 000	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	+590, 000	-----
Photolithographing.....	225, 000	225, 000	225, 000	-----	-----
Miscellaneous expenses.....	65, 000	47, 000	47, 000	—18, 000	-----
Printing and binding.....	800, 000	750, 000	750, 000	—50, 000	-----
Total, Patent Office.....	4, 500, 000	5, 022, 000	5, 022, 000	+522, 000	-----



## NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Operation and administration-----  
 Testing, inspection, and information service-----  
 Research and development-----  
 Standards for commerce-----  
 Construction of wind tunnel-----

Total, National Bureau of Standards-----

## WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses-----

Total, regular annual appropriations, Department of Commerce-----

Grand total, Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, titles I, II, and III-----

Estimated amount still to be appropriated for war overtime pay, fiscal year 1944-----

Totals, titles I, II, and III, including war overtime, 1944-----

441, 000	518, 000	518, 000	+77, 000	-----
1, 010, 000	1, 235, 000	1, 235, 000	+225, 000	-----
808, 000	945, 000	945, 000	+137, 000	-----
190, 000	226, 000	226, 000	+36, 000	-----
110, 000	-----	-----	-110, 000	-----
2, 559, 000	2, 924, 000	2, 924, 000	+365, 000	-----
10, 920, 000	12, 852, 000	12, 700, 000	+1, 780, 000	-152, 000
472, 566, 570	71, 933, 000	70, 593, 000	-1, 973, 570	-1, 340, 000
211, 614, 778	237, 291, 700	231, 304, 700	+19, 689, 922	-5, 987, 000
22, 766, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----
234, 380, 778	237, 291, 000	231, 304, 700	-3, 076, 078	-5, 987, 000

\* Includes supplemental appropriations in amount of \$16,741,570. Excludes \$29,400,000 appropriated under "Civilian pilot training."







Union Calendar No. 379

78TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 4204

[Report No. 1149]

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 16, 1944

Mr. RABAUT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

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## A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

- 1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
- 5       ments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year
- 6       ending June 30, 1945, namely:



## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of State, \$10,000; Counselor, \$10,000; and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including not to exceed \$6,500 for employees engaged on piece work at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of State; \$7,700,000, of which \$40,000 is hereby made available for salaries of members and other employees of the Visa Board of Appeals and salaries may be paid to the members of such Board at a rate not exceeding \$10,000 per annum each.

Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; microfilming equipment, including rental and repair thereof; translating services by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase and exchange of books, maps, and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and, when



1 authorized by the Secretary of State, dues for library mem-  
2 bership in societies or associations which issue publications to  
3 members only, or at a price to members lower than to sub-  
4 sscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals,  
5 and tolls (not to exceed \$20,000) ; purchase (not to exceed  
6 two passenger-carrying vehicles), maintenance, and repair  
7 of motortrucks and motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
8 vehicles; streetcar fare; traveling expenses, including not  
9 to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings con-  
10 cerned with the work of the Department of State when au-  
11 thorized by the Secretary of State; refund of fees erroneously  
12 charged and paid for the issue of passports to persons who are  
13 exempted from the payment of such fee by section 1 of the  
14 Act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular  
15 Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, approved  
16 June 4, 1920 (22 U. S. C. 214, 214a) ; the examination of  
17 estimates of appropriations in the field; and other miscel-  
18 laneous items not included in the foregoing, \$388,000:  
19 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of this appropriation  
20 may be expended for the purpose of carrying into effect the  
21 provisions of section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend  
22 the Tariff Act of 1930", approved June 12, 1934, as amended  
23 (54 Stat. 107), this sum to be available in addition to the  
24 other authorized purposes of this appropriation for steno-  
25 graphic reporting services by contract if deemed necessary,



1 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and  
2 such other expenses as the President may deem necessary.

3        Printing and binding: For all printing and binding in  
4   the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices,  
5   institutions, and services, located in Washington, District  
6   of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$250,000.

7 Passport agencies: For salaries and expenses of main-  
8 tenance, rent, cost of insurance covering shipments of money  
9 by messenger, registered mail, or otherwise, and traveling  
10 expenses not to exceed \$500, for not to exceed five passport  
11 agencies, \$68,000.

Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copying, and arranging for publication the official papers of the Territories of the United States, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, and contingent and traveling expenses, as provided by the Act approved February 28, 1929, as amended by the Act approved June 28, 1937 (5 U. S. C. 168-168b), \$12,000.

## 20 FOREIGN SERVICE

Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For salaries of ambassadors and ministers appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to such countries and at such salary rates, not exceeding \$10,000 per annum each for ministers (except one at not exceeding \$12,000 per



1 annum) and not exceeding \$17,500 per annum each for  
2 ambassadors, as the President may determine, notwith-  
3 standing the provisions of any other law, \$640,000, includ-  
4 ing also salaries as authorized by section 1740, Revised  
5 Statutes, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22  
6 U. S. C. 3, 121) : *Provided*, That no salary shall be paid  
7 to any official receiving any other salary from the United  
8 States Government: *Provided further*, That during the con-  
9 tinuance of the present war and for six months after its  
10 termination, any ambassador or minister whose salary as  
11 such is payable from the appropriation "Salaries, Ambassa-  
12 dors and Ministers" and who, prior to appointment as am-  
13 bassador or minister was legally appointed and served as a  
14 diplomatic or consular officer or as a Foreign Service officer,  
15 and who, on account of emergent conditions abroad, is unable  
16 properly to serve the United States at his regular post of  
17 duty, or, on account of such emergent conditions abroad, it  
18 shall be or has been found necessary in the public interest  
19 to terminate his appointment as ambassador or minister at  
20 such post, may be appointed or assigned to serve in any  
21 capacity in which a Foreign Service officer is authorized by  
22 law to serve, and, notwithstanding the provisions of any  
23 other law, the payment from such appropriation for the  
24 fiscal year 1945 of the salary of such officer, while  
25 serving under such assignment, is hereby authorized: *Pro-*



1 *vided further*, That no person, while serving under such  
2 emergency appointment or assignment, shall receive com-  
3 pensation in excess of \$9,000 per annum while serving in  
4 the continental United States or in excess of \$10,000 per  
5 annum while serving elsewhere.

6       Salaries, Foreign Service officers: For salaries of For-  
7 eign Service officers as provided in the Act approved Febru-  
8 ary 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939  
9 (22 U. S. C. 3, 3a), including salaries of such officers for  
10 the period actually and necessarily occupied in receiving  
11 instructions and in making transits to and from their posts,  
12 and while awaiting recognition and authority to act in pur-  
13 suance with the provisions of section 1740 of the Revised  
14 Statutes (22 U. S. C. 121) ; and salaries of Foreign Service  
15 officers or vice consuls while acting as *chargés d'affaires*  
16 *ad interim* or while in charge of a consulate general or  
17 consulate during the absence of the principal officer (22  
18 U. S. C. 20) ; \$4,750,000.

19       Transportation, Foreign Service: To pay the travel-  
20 ing expenses of diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service  
21 officers, and other employees of the Foreign Service, includ-  
22 ing Foreign Service inspectors, and under such regulations  
23 as the Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families  
24 and expenses of transportation of effects, in going to and  
25 returning from their posts, and in removing the family



1 and effects of any such officer or employee from any foreign  
2 post, and thereafter transporting such family and effects  
3 to his post of assignment, to whatever extent may be  
4 determined necessary by the Secretary of State by reason  
5 of emergency conditions in any country that in his  
6 opinion may endanger the life of such officer or employee  
7 or any member of his family, including automobiles as  
8 authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 174),  
9 and storage of effects while such officers or employees  
10 are absent from their permanent posts of duty, includ-  
11 ing also not to exceed \$190,000 for expenses in con-  
12 nection with leaves of absence; attendance at trade and  
13 other conferences and congresses under orders of the Secre-  
14 tary of State as authorized by the Act approved February  
15 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 16, 17) ; preparation and transporta-  
16 tion of the remains of those officers and employees of the  
17 Foreign Service, who have died or may die abroad or in  
18 transit while in the discharge of their official duties, to their  
19 former homes in this country or to a place not more distant  
20 for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such inter-  
21 ment, and also for payment under the provisions of section  
22 1749 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 130) of allow-  
23 ances to the widows or heirs at law of Diplomatic, Consular,  
24 and Foreign Service officers of the United States dying in  
25 foreign countries in the discharge of their duties, \$1,100,000,



1 of which amount not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available  
2 until June 30, 1946, for disbursement for expenses of travel  
3 under orders issued by the Secretary of State during the fiscal  
4 year 1945: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be avail-  
5 able also for the authorized subsistence expenses of Consular  
6 and Foreign Service officers while on temporary detail under  
7 commission.

8 Foreign Service quarters: For rent, heat, fuel, and  
9 light for the Foreign Service for offices and grounds, and, as  
10 authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C.  
11 118a), for living quarters and for allowances for living  
12 quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, \$2,550,000: *Pro-*  
13 *vided*, That payment for rent may be made in advance: *Pro-*  
14 *vided further*, That the Secretary of State may enter into  
15 leases for such offices, grounds, and living quarters for periods  
16 not exceeding ten years and without regard to section 3709  
17 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) : *Provided further*,  
18 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for allow-  
19 ances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light,  
20 in an amount exceeding \$4,000 for an ambassador, min-  
21 ister, or chargé d'affaires, and not exceeding \$2,000 for  
22 any other Foreign Service officer: *Provided further*, That  
23 under this appropriation and the appropriations herein for  
24 "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service", and "Miscellaneous  
25 salaries and allowances, Foreign Service", not more than



1 \$5,000 shall be expended for heat, fuel, and light for living  
2 quarters for each ambassador or minister occupying a Gov-  
3 ernment-owned building for residence or residence and office  
4 purposes, and not more than \$1,700 for such purposes  
5 in the case of any other Foreign Service officer, and during  
6 the incumbency of a chargé d'affaires the limitation on such  
7 expenditures shall be the same as for the occupancy by the  
8 principal officer.

9 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: To carry out  
10 the provisions of the Act approved February 23, 1931, as  
11 amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 12,  
12 23c), relating to allowances and additional compensation to  
13 diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers, clerks,  
14 and other employees when such allowances and additional  
15 compensation are necessary to enable such officers, clerks,  
16 and other employees to carry on their work efficiently,  
17 \$1,250,000: *Provided*, That such allowances and additional  
18 compensation shall be granted only in the discretion of the  
19 President, and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

20 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For repre-  
21 sentation allowances as authorized by the Act approved  
22 February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 12), \$300,000.

23 Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For  
24 financing the liability of the United States, created by the



1 Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act  
2 of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 21-21 (o)), \$910,500,  
3 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign  
4 Service retirement and disability fund".

5 Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For salaries of clerks  
6 in the Foreign Service, as provided in the Act approved  
7 February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 23a), including salaries  
8 while under instruction in the United States and during  
9 transit to and from homes in the United States upon the  
10 beginning and after termination of services, \$3,700,000.

11 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:  
12 For salaries or compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans,  
13 porters, interpreters, prison keepers, translators, archive col-  
14 lators, Chinese writers, messengers, couriers, telephone  
15 operators, radio operators, supervisors of construction, and  
16 custodial and operating force for maintenance and operation  
17 of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular  
18 properties in foreign countries, including salaries while under  
19 instruction in the United States and during transit to and  
20 from their homes in the United States upon the beginning  
21 and after termination of service in foreign countries; compen-  
22 sation of agents and employees of dispatch agencies estab-  
23 lished by the Secretary of State; operation of motor-propelled  
24 and other passenger and non-passenger-carrying vehicles;  
25 for allowances to consular officers, who are paid in whole or



1 in part by fees, for services necessarily rendered to American  
 2 vessels and seamen, as provided in the Act of June 26, 1884  
 3 (22 U. S. C. 89; 46 U. S. C. 101) ; and such other miscel-  
 4 laneous personal services as the President may deem neces-  
 5 sary, \$1,250,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropria-  
 6 tion shall be expended for salaries or wages of persons not  
 7 American citizens performing clerical services (except inter-  
 8 preters, translators, and messengers), whether officially  
 9 designated as clerks or not, in any foreign mission: *Provided*  
 10 *further*, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, upon  
 11 request by the Secretary of State, to assign enlisted men of  
 12 the Navy and Marine Corps to serve as custodians, under the  
 13 immediate supervision of the Secretary of State or the chief  
 14 of mission, whichever the Secretary of State shall direct, at  
 15 embassies, legations, or consulates of the United States located  
 16 in foreign countries.

17 Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency) : For all neces-  
 18 sary expenses to enable the Department of State during  
 19 the fiscal year 1945 to continue to perform functions or  
 20 activities in connection with the Auxiliary Foreign Service  
 21 for the performance of which, during the fiscal years 1941  
 22 and 1942, the Department of State received allocations of  
 23 funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the  
 24 President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act,  
 25 1941, including the objects for which and subject to the con-



1 ditions under which such allocations were provided or  
2 expended during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, \$6,200,000:  
3 *Provided*, That cost of living and representation allowances,  
4 as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931, as  
5 amended, may be paid from this appropriation to American  
6 citizens employed hereunder.

7       Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery;  
8 blanks, record and other books; seals, presses, flags, signs;  
9 military equipment and supplies; repairs, alterations, preser-  
10 vation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased  
11 diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, in-  
12 cluding minor construction on Government-owned properties,  
13 water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs, and  
14 similar objects; purchase, rental, repair, and operation of  
15 microfilm equipment; newspapers (foreign and domestic);  
16 freight; postage; telegrams; advertising; ice and drinking  
17 water for office purposes; purchase, maintenance, and hire  
18 of motor-propelled, horse-drawn, or other passenger-carrying  
19 vehicles, including two automobiles for chiefs of missions  
20 at not to exceed \$3,000 each; insurance of official  
21 motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law  
22 of such countries; excise taxes on negotiable instruments;  
23 funds for establishment and maintenance of commissary serv-  
24 ice; uniforms; furniture; household furniture and furnish-  
25 ings, except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926. as



1 amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299) , for Government-owned or  
2 rented buildings; maintenance and rental of launch for em-  
3 bassy in Turkey, not exceeding \$3,500, including personnel  
4 for operation; rent and other expenses for dispatch agencies  
5 established by the Secretary of State; traveling expenses,  
6 including the transportation of members of families and per-  
7 sonal effects of diplomatic officers or Foreign Service officers  
8 acting as chargés d'affaires in traveling to seats of govern-  
9 ment at which they are accredited other than the city of  
10 usual residence and returning to the city of usual residence;  
11 loss by exchange; radio broadcasting; payment in advance  
12 for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and  
13 other similar services, including telephone service in resi-  
14 dences as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat.  
15 175) ; burial expenses and expenses in connection with last  
16 illness and death of certain native employees, as authorized  
17 by and in accordance with the Act of July 15, 1939 (5  
18 U. S. C. 118f) ; expenses of vice consulates and consular agen-  
19 cies for any of the foregoing objects; allowances for special in-  
20 struction, education, and individual training of Foreign Service  
21 officers at home and abroad, not to exceed \$7,500; cost, not  
22 exceeding \$500 per annum each, of the tuition of Foreign  
23 Service officers assigned for the study of the languages of  
24 Asia and eastern Europe; for relief, protection, and burial of  
25 American seamen, and alien seamen as authorized by Public



1 Law 17, approved March 24, 1943, in foreign countries and  
2 in Territories and insular possessions of the United States, and  
3 for expenses which may be incurred in the acknowledgment  
4 of the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in  
5 rescuing American seamen or citizens from shipwreck or  
6 other catastrophe at sea; for expenses of maintaining in  
7 Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for  
8 incarcerating American convicts and persons declared  
9 insane by any consular court, rent of quarters for  
10 prisons, ice and drinking water for prison purposes, and  
11 for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and transportation of  
12 prisoners and persons declared insane by any consular  
13 court in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat; for  
14 every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing  
15 home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime  
16 as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (18  
17 U. S. C. 659); and such other miscellaneous expenses as  
18 the President may deem necessary; \$4,400,000: *Provided*,  
19 That this appropriation shall be available for reimbursement  
20 of appropriations for the Navy Department, in an amount  
21 not to exceed \$40,000 for materials, supplies, equipment,  
22 and services furnished by the Navy Department, including  
23 pay, subsistence, allowances, and transportation of enlisted  
24 men of the Navy and Marine Corps who may be assigned  
25 by the Secretary of the Navy, upon request of the Secretary



1 of State, to embassies, legations, or consular offices of the  
2 United States located in foreign countries.

3 Not to exceed 10 per centum of any of the foregoing  
4 appropriations under the caption "Foreign Service" for the  
5 fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, may be transferred, with  
6 the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,  
7 to any other foregoing appropriation or appropriations under  
8 such caption for such fiscal year, but no appropriation shall  
9 be increased more than 10 per centum thereby: *Provided*,  
10 That all such transfers and contemplated transfers shall be  
11 set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1946.

12 Foreign Service Buildings Fund: For the purpose of  
13 carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of May 25, 1938,  
14 entitled "An Act to provide additional funds for buildings for  
15 the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the  
16 United States" (52 Stat. 441), including the initial altera-  
17 tions, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under said  
18 Act, \$220,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*  
19 *vided*, That expenditures for furnishings made from appro-  
20 priations granted pursuant to the Act of May 7, 1926, and  
21 subsequent Acts providing funds for buildings for the use of  
22 diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States  
23 shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3709 of the  
24 Revised Statutes.

25 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular



1 Service: To enable the President to meet unforeseen emer-  
2 gencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, and  
3 to extend the commercial and other interests of the United  
4 States and to meet the necessary expenses attendant upon  
5 the execution of the Neutrality Act, to be expended pursuant  
6 to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31  
7 U. S. C. 107), \$1,500,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000  
8 shall, in the discretion of the President, be available for per-  
9 sonal services in the District of Columbia; and of which  
10 (without in any way restricting the use of other moneys  
11 herein appropriated) \$500,000 shall be available for the pro-  
12 tection of American citizens in any foreign country whenever  
13 the President shall find that a state of emergency exists en-  
14 dangering the lives of such citizens; and reimbursements by  
15 American citizens to whom relief has been extended here-  
16 under shall be credited to this appropriation.

17 During the continuance of the present war and for six  
18 months after its termination, American citizens holding posi-  
19 tions in the Foreign Service of the United States and who  
20 on account of emergent conditions abroad are unable properly  
21 to serve the United States at their regular posts of duty may  
22 be assigned to the Department of State to perform temporary  
23 services in that Department or to be detailed for temporary  
24 services of comparable importance, difficulty, responsibility,  
25 and value in any other department or agency of the United



1 States, in cases where there is found to be a need of services  
 2 for the performance of which such persons have the requisite  
 3 qualifications. The salaries of such persons shall, notwith-  
 4 standing the provisions of any other law, continue to be paid  
 5 during the periods of such assignments from the appropria-  
 6 tions under the caption "Foreign Service" in the Department  
 7 of State Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945.

8 Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving  
 9 expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations under  
 10 the caption "Foreign Service" shall not be subject to the pro-  
 11 visions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S.  
 12 C. 22).

### 13 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

14 United States contributions to international commissions,  
 15 congresses, and bureaus: For payment of the annual contribu-  
 16 tions, quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange in  
 17 discharge of the obligations of the United States in connection  
 18 with international commissions, congresses, bureaus, and other  
 19 objects, in not to exceed the respective amounts as follows:  
 20 Pan American Union, \$297,985.74, including not to exceed  
 21 \$20,000 for printing and binding; Bureau of Interparliamen-  
 22 tary Union for Promotion of International Arbitration,  
 23 \$10,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau, \$61,774.61;  
 24 Bureau of International Telecommunication Union, Radio



1 Section, \$8,215; Inter-American Radio Office, \$5,682; Gov-  
2 ernment of Panama, \$430,000; International Hydrographic  
3 Bureau, \$2,286.90; Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau,  
4 \$14,330.20; International Bureau for Protection of Industrial  
5 Property, \$2,490.08; Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, \$50,000:  
6 *Provided*, That hereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of  
7 section 3 of the Act of May 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 491), the  
8 report of the operation and work of the laboratory, including  
9 the statement of the receipts and expenditures, shall be made  
10 to Congress during the first week of each regular session  
11 thereof, such a report to cover a fiscal year period ending on  
12 June 30 of the calendar year immediately preceding the con-  
13 vening of each such session; American International Institute  
14 for the Protection of Childhood, \$3,200, including not to  
15 exceed \$1,200 for traveling expenses of the United States  
16 member of the Council of the American International Insti-  
17 tute for the Protection of Childhood in attending the annual  
18 meeting of the Council; International Map of the World on  
19 the Millionth Scale, \$50; International Penal and Peniten-  
20 tiary Commission, \$3,260.87, including not to exceed \$800  
21 for the necessary expenses of the Commissioner to represent  
22 the United States on the Commission at its annual meetings,  
23 personal services without regard to the Classification Act of  
24 1923, as amended, printing and binding, traveling expenses,  
25 and such other expenses as the Secretary of State may deem



1 necessary; International Labor Organization, \$256,041, in-  
2 cluding not to exceed \$6,000 for the expenses of participation  
3 by the United States in the meetings of the General Confer-  
4 ence and of the Governing Body of the International Labor  
5 Office and in such regional, industrial, or other special meet-  
6 ings, as may be duly called by such Governing Body, in-  
7 cluding personal services, in the District of Columbia and  
8 elsewhere, rent, traveling expenses, purchase of books, docu-  
9 ments, newspapers, periodicals, and charts, stationery, official  
10 cards, printing and binding, entertainment, hire, maintenance,  
11 and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles,  
12 and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secre-  
13 tary of State; Implementing the Narcotics Convention of  
14 1931, \$15,681.60; International Council of Scientific Unions  
15 and Associated Unions, as follows: International Council of  
16 Scientific Unions, \$32.67; International Astronomical Union,  
17 \$1,045.44; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics.  
18 \$3,920.40; International Scientific Radio Union, \$392.04; in  
19 all, \$5,390.55; Pan American Institute of Geography and  
20 History, \$10,000; Inter-American Coffee Board, \$8,000;  
21 Inter-American Indian Institute, \$1,800; Inter-American  
22 Statistical Institute, \$29,300; Inter-American Financial and  
23 Economic Advisory Committee, \$22,808.45; and partici-  
24 pation by the United States in the Emergency Advisory  
25 Committee for Political Defense, as authorized by Public



1 Law 80, approved June 19, 1943, \$99,703; in all,  
2 \$1,341,000, together with such additional sums, due to  
3 increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State  
4 may determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury  
5 to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the quotas  
6 and contributions required by the several treaties, conven-  
7 tions, or laws establishing the amount of the obligation.

8 International conferences (emergency): For all neces-  
9 sary expenses of participation by the United States, upon  
10 approval by the President, in international activities which  
11 arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and  
12 for which specific appropriations have not been provided pur-  
13 suant to treaties, conventions, or special acts of Congress,  
14 including personal services in the District of Columbia or  
15 elsewhere without regard to civil service and classification  
16 laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses without regard  
17 to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the  
18 Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; transportation  
19 of families and effects under such regulations as the Secretary  
20 of State may prescribe; stenographic and other services and  
21 rent of quarters by contract or otherwise, purchase or rental  
22 of equipment, purchase of supplies, books, maps, periodicals  
23 and newspapers, and transportation of things, without regard  
24 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; contributions for the  
25 share of the United States in expenses of international organi-



1 zations; printing and binding; entertainment; allowances for  
2 living quarters as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1930  
3 (5 U. S. C. 118a) ; and cost of living and representation  
4 allowances as authorized by the Act of February 23, 1931,  
5 as amended (22 U. S. C. 12, 23c) ; \$1,500,000.

6 Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-  
7 sion, United States and Mexico: For expenses of meeting the  
8 obligations of the United States under the treaties of 1884,  
9 1889, 1905, 1906, and 1933 between the United States and  
10 Mexico, and of compliance with the Act approved August  
11 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370) , operation and  
12 maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization,  
13 flood control, and western land boundary fence projects; con-  
14 struction and operation of gaging stations where necessary  
15 and their equipment; personal services in the District of  
16 Columbia and elsewhere; rent; fees for professional or expert  
17 services at rates and in amounts to be determined by the  
18 Secretary of State; expenses of attendance at meetings which,  
19 in the discretion of the Commissioner, may be necessary for  
20 the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the Commis-  
21 sion (not to exceed \$500) ; traveling expenses; printing and  
22 binding; lawbooks and books of reference; subscriptions to  
23 foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals; purchase,  
24 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled pas-  
25 senger- and freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equip



1 ment and parts thereof, and map-reproduction machines; hire  
2 with or without personal services, of work animals, and an-  
3 imal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; re-  
4 imbursement to other agencies of the Government for ex-  
5 penses incurred by them in connection with the making of  
6 maps or making of photographs by airplane; purchase of  
7 rubber boots and waders, asbestos gloves and welders'  
8 goggles, for official use of employees; purchase of ice and  
9 drinking water; inspection of equipment, supplies, and ma-  
10 terials by contract; advertising in newspapers and technical  
11 publications without regard to section 3828 of the Revised  
12 Statutes; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites,  
13 by contract if deemed necessary, purchase in the field of  
14 planographs and lithographs, and leasing of private property  
15 to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials  
16 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41  
17 U. S. C. 5); equipment and such other miscellaneous ex-  
18 penses as the Secretary of State may deem proper, \$348,000.

19 Rio Grande emergency flood protection: For emergency  
20 flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and  
21 repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the Inter-  
22 national Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico,  
23 threatened or damaged by flood waters of the Rio Grande,  
24 which have heretofore been authorized and erected under the  
25 provisions of treaties between the United States and Mexico,



1 or in pursuance of Federal laws authorizing improvements  
2 on the Rio Grande, including the objects specified in this Act  
3 under the head "Construction, operation, and maintenance,  
4 public works projects," to be immediately available and to  
5 remain available until expended, \$100,000.

6 American Mexican Claims Commission: For all ex-  
7 penses necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the  
8 Act of December 18, 1942 (Public Law 814), including  
9 personal services and rent in the District of Columbia and  
10 elsewhere; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of ref-  
11 erence; \$110,000, to be expended under the direction of the  
12 Secretary of State.

13 Construction, operation, and maintenance, Public Works  
14 projects: For the construction (including surveys and opera-  
15 tion and maintenance and protection during construction) of  
16 the following projects under the supervision of the Inter-  
17 national Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico,  
18 United States section, including salaries and wages of em-  
19 ployees, laborers, and mechanics; fees for professional or  
20 expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by  
21 the Secretary of State; traveling expenses; rents; construc-  
22 tion and operation of gaging stations; purchase, maintenance,  
23 repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger- and  
24 freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equipment and parts  
25 thereof, and map reproduction machines; drilling and testing



1 of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed neces-  
2 sary; and purchase in the field of planographs and lithographs  
3 and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand,  
4 gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to the  
5 provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41  
6 U. S. C. 5); hire, with or without personal services, of  
7 work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles  
8 and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or con-  
9 demnation, of real and personal property, including expenses  
10 of abstracts and certificates of title; inspection of equipment,  
11 supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in newspapers  
12 and technical publications without regard to section 3828 of  
13 the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; communication  
14 services; equipment; purchase of ice, drinking water where  
15 suitable drinking water is otherwise unobtainable, rubber  
16 boots, waders, asbestos gloves and welders' goggles, for official  
17 use of employees, and such other miscellaneous expenses as  
18 the Secretary of State may deem necessary:

19 Lower Rio Grande flood-control project: For the  
20 United States portion of the project for flood control on the  
21 Lower Rio Grande, as authorized by the Act approved  
22 August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), in-  
23 cluding obligations chargeable against the appropriations for  
24 this purpose for the fiscal year 1944, the funds made avail-  
25 able under this head in the Department of State Appropria-



1 tion Act, 1944, are continued available until June 30, 1945.

2 International Boundary Commission, United States and  
3 Canada and Alaska and Canada: To enable the President  
4 to perform the obligations of the United States under the  
5 treaty between the United States and Great Britain in respect  
6 to Canada, signed February 24, 1925; for salaries and ex-  
7 penses, including the salary of the Commissioner and salaries  
8 of the necessary engineers, clerks, and other employees for  
9 duty at the seat of government and in the field; necessary  
10 traveling expenses; commutation of subsistence to em-  
11 ployees while on field duty, not to exceed \$4 per day each,  
12 but not to exceed \$1.75 per day each when a member of a  
13 field party and subsisting in camp; for payment for timber  
14 necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear, not to  
15 exceed \$500; for purchase of books of reference; and for all  
16 other necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by the  
17 United States in maintaining an effective demarcation of the  
18 international boundary line between the United States and  
19 Canada, and Alaska and Canada under the terms of the treaty  
20 aforesaid, including the completion of such remaining work  
21 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary  
22 Tribunal and existing treaties between the United States and  
23 Great Britain, and including the hire of freight- and pas-  
24 senger-carrying vehicles from temporary field employees, to



1 be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State,  
2 \$45,000.

3 Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commission,  
4 United States and Great Britain: For salaries and expenses,  
5 including not to exceed \$7,500 for the salary of one Com-  
6 missioner on the part of the United States, who shall serve  
7 at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners  
8 to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor),  
9 and salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the  
10 Commissioners on the part of the United States, with the  
11 approval solely of the Secretary of State; for necessary trav-  
12 eling expenses, and for expenses incident to holding hearings  
13 and conferences at such places in Canada and the United  
14 States as shall be determined by the Commission or by the  
15 American Commissioners to be necessary, including traveling  
16 expense and compensation of necessary witnesses, making  
17 necessary transcript of testimony and proceedings; for cost  
18 of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals; and for one-  
19 half of all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the  
20 International Joint Commission incurred under the terms of  
21 the treaty between the United States and Great Britain con-  
22 cerning the use of boundary waters between the United  
23 States and Canada, and for other purposes, signed January  
24 11, 1909, \$32,000, to be disbursed under the direction of  
25 the Secretary of State.



1       Special and technical investigations, International Joint  
2 Commission, United States and Great Britain: For an addi-  
3 tional amount for necessary special or technical investigations  
4 in connection with matters which fall within the scope of the  
5 jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, includ-  
6 ing personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere,  
7 traveling expenses, procurement of technical and scientific  
8 equipment, and the purchase, hire, maintenance, repair,  
9 and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-  
10 carrying vehicles, \$55,000, to be disbursed under the  
11 direction of the Secretary of State, who is authorized to  
12 transfer to any department or independent establishment of  
13 the Government, with the consent of the head thereof, any  
14 part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department  
15 or establishment for the purposes of this appropriation.

16       International Fisheries Commission: For the share of  
17 the United States of the expenses of the International Fish-  
18 eries Commission, under the convention between the United  
19 States and Canada, concluded January 29, 1937, including  
20 personal services, traveling expenses, charter of vessels, pur-  
21 chase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instru-  
22 ments, contingent expenses, rent, and such other expenses  
23 in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State  
24 may deem proper, to be disbursed under the direction of the  
25 Secretary of State, \$25,000, to be available immediately:



1 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$750 may be expended by the  
2 Commissioners in attending meetings of the Commission.

3       International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission: For  
4 the share of the United States of the expenses of the Inter-  
5 national Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the  
6 convention between the United States and Canada, concluded  
7 May 26, 1930, including personal services; traveling ex-  
8 penses; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of not  
9 to exceed four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles;  
10 charter of vessels; purchase of books, periodicals, furniture,  
11 and scientific instruments; contingent expenses; rent; and  
12 such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as  
13 the Secretary of State may deem proper, including the reim-  
14 bursement of other appropriations from which payments may  
15 have been made for any of the purposes herein specified, to  
16 be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State,  
17 \$40,000, to be available immediately.

18       Cooperation with the American Republics: For all  
19 expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to  
20 meet the obligations of the United States under the Con-  
21 vention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Re-  
22 lations between the United States and the other American  
23 Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936,  
24 and to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An  
25 Act to authorize the President to render closer and more



1 effective the relationship between the American Republics",  
2 approved August 9, 1939, and to supplement appropriations  
3 available for carrying out other provisions of law authorizing  
4 related activities, including the establishment and operation  
5 of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration sta-  
6 tions in other American countries, on land acquired by gift  
7 or lease for the duration of the experiments and demonstra-  
8 tions, and construction of necessary buildings thereon; such  
9 expenses to include personal services in the District of  
10 Columbia; not to exceed \$125,000 for printing and binding;  
11 stenographic reporting, translating and other services by  
12 contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
13 Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; expenses of attendance at meet-  
14 ings or conventions of societies and associations concerned  
15 with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and, under such  
16 regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, tuition,  
17 compensation, monthly allowances and enrollment, labora-  
18 tory, insurance, and other fees incident to training, including  
19 traveling expenses in the United States and abroad in accord-  
20 ance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations  
21 and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational,  
22 professional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students,  
23 internes, and persons possessing special scientific or other  
24 technical qualifications, who are citizens of the United  
25 States or the other American republics, and the expenses of



1 transportation and subsistence of employees, including the  
2 cost of transportation of their immediate families and house-  
3 hold goods and effects in going to and returning from posts  
4 of assignment in foreign countries, and living quarters allow-  
5 ances, including heat, fuel, and light, in accordance with the  
6 provisions of the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a) :  
7 *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is authorized under  
8 such regulations as he may adopt, to pay the actual transpor-  
9 tation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of  
10 subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other  
11 American republics while traveling in the Western Hemi-  
12 sphere, without regard to the Standardized Government  
13 Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwith-  
14 standing section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; traveling  
15 expenses of members of advisory committees in accordance  
16 with section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U.  
17 S. C. 249a) ; purchase (not to exceed \$15,000), hire,  
18 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and  
19 animal-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of books  
20 and periodicals; rental of halls and boats; and purchase,  
21 rental, and repair of microfilming equipment and supplies,  
22 and colored photographic enlargements, \$3,450,000; and the  
23 Secretary of State is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to  
24 make contracts with, and grants of money or property to,  
25 governmental and public or private nonprofit institutions and



1 facilities in the United States and the other American repub-  
2 lies, including the free distribution, donation, or loan of  
3 publications, phonograph records, radio transcriptions, art  
4 works, motion-picture films, educational material, and such  
5 other material and equipment as the Secretary may deem nec-  
6 essary and appropriate, and such other gratuitous assistance  
7 as the Secretary deems advisable in the fields of the arts  
8 and sciences, education and travel, publications, the radio,  
9 the press, and the cinema; all without regard to the provisions  
10 of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; and, subject to  
11 the approval of the President, to transfer from this appro-  
12 priation to other departments, agencies, and independent  
13 establishments of the Government for expenditure in the  
14 United States and in the other American republics any part  
15 of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or  
16 independent establishment for the purposes of this appro-  
17 priation and any such expenditures may be made under the  
18 specific authority herein contained or under the authority  
19 governing the activities of the department, agency, or inde-  
20 pendent establishment to which amounts are transferred:  
21 *Provided further*, That any funds herein appropriated which  
22 may be transferred to the Federal Security Agency for the  
23 Public Health Service shall be available for the salaries and  
24 expenses of not to exceed four additional regular active  
25 commissioned officers: *Provided further*, That not to exceed



1 \$100,000 of this appropriation shall be available until June  
2 30, 1946: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$400,000  
3 of the amount appropriated in the Department of State  
4 Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be available until June 30,  
5 1945.

6       Upon request of the Secretary of State and with the  
7 approval of the heads of the departments concerned, person-  
8 nel of the Army, Navy, Treasury Department, or Federal  
9 Works Agency may be assigned for duty as inspectors of  
10 buildings owned or occupied by the United States in foreign  
11 countries, or as inspectors or supervisors of buildings under  
12 construction or repair by or for the United States in foreign  
13 countries, under the jurisdiction of the Department of State,  
14 or for duty as couriers of the Department of State, and when  
15 so assigned they may receive the same traveling expenses as  
16 are authorized for officers of the Foreign Service, payable  
17 from the applicable appropriations of the Department of State.

18       This title may be cited as the "Department of State  
19 Appropriation Act, 1945".

## 20           TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 21           LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

22       For personal services in the District of Columbia  
23 and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attor-  
24 ney General in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as  
25 follows:



1 For the Office of the Attorney General, \$97,500.

2 For the Office of the Solicitor General, \$107,500.

3 For the Office of the Assistant Solicitor General,  
4 \$128,300.

5 For the Office of Assistant to the Attorney General,  
6 \$180,000.

7 For the Administrative Division, \$1,240,000.

8 For the Tax Division, \$665,000.

9 For the Criminal Division, \$1,250,000.

10 For the Claims Division, \$710,000.

11 For the Office of Pardon Attorney, \$32,400.

12 For the Board of Immigration Appeals, \$140,000.

13 Not to exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing appropria-  
14 tions for personal services shall be available interchangeably,  
15 subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the  
16 Budget, for expenditures in the various offices and divisions  
17 named, but not more than 5 per centum shall be added to the  
18 amount appropriated for any one of said offices or divisions  
19 and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be  
20 reported to Congress in the annual Budget, and not to  
21 exceed \$250,000 of said appropriations shall be available  
22 for the employment, on duties properly chargeable to each  
23 of said appropriations, of special assistants to the Attorney



1 General without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as  
2 amended.

3 Contingent expenses: For stationery, furniture and re-  
4 pairs, floor coverings, file holders and cases; miscellaneous  
5 expenditures, including telegraphing and telephones, and  
6 teletype, rentals and tolls, postage, labor, newspapers not ex-  
7 ceeding \$350, stenographic reporting services by contract,  
8 repair, maintenance, and operation of five motor-driven pas-  
9 senger cars; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and  
10 periodicals, including the exchange thereof; examination of  
11 estimates of appropriation in the field; and miscellaneous and  
12 emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney  
13 General or his Administrative Assistant, \$235,000.

14 Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling ex-  
15 penses, Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for;  
16 \$187,500.

17 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for  
18 the Department of Justice, \$500,000.

19 Conduct of customs cases: Assistant Attorney General,  
20 special attorneys and counselors at law in the conduct of  
21 customs cases, to be employed and their compensation fixed  
22 by the Attorney General; necessary clerical assistance and  
23 other employees at the seat of government and elsewhere,  
24 to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attor-  
25 ney General, including experts at such rates of compensa-



tion as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General; expenses of procuring evidence, supplies, Supreme Court Reports and Digests, and Federal Reporter and Digests, travel, and other miscellaneous and incidental expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General; in all, \$154,000.

Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws: For the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, including traveling expenses, and experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, except that the compensation paid to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,390,000: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys, clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts, probation officers, and United States commissioners, for



1 which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets  
2 of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the  
3 agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the  
4 official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees of  
5 such courts; travel expenses; in all, \$70,000, to be expended  
6 under the direction of the Attorney General.

7 Salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation:  
8 For salaries and expenses incident to the defense of suits  
9 against the United States under section 19, of the World War  
10 Veterans' Act, 1924, approved June 7, 1924, as amended  
11 and supplemented, or the compromise of the same under the  
12 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1934, approved  
13 June 16, 1933, including travel and office expenses, law-  
14 books, supplies, equipment, stenographic reporting services  
15 by contract, including notarial fees or like services and  
16 stenographic work in taking depositions at such rates of  
17 compensation as may be authorized or approved by the  
18 Attorney General, printing and binding, the employment  
19 of experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized  
20 or approved by the Attorney General, and personal services  
21 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$150,000.

22 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal  
23 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and  
24 for other necessary expenses, including travel expenses, em-  
25 ployment of experts at such rates of compensation as may



1 be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, sten-  
2 ographic reporting services by contract, and notarial fees or  
3 like services, \$4,275,000.

4 Salaries and expenses, War Division: For all salaries  
5 and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere  
6 necessary for the enforcement of Acts relating to the na-  
7 tional security and war effort and in connection with the  
8 registration and control of alien enemies, including the em-  
9 ployment of experts; supplies and equipment; printing and  
10 binding; travel expenses, including attendance at meetings of  
11 organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-  
12 priation; stenographic reporting services by contract; books  
13 of reference, periodicals, and newspapers (not exceeding  
14 \$4,000), \$460,000.

15 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries  
16 not otherwise specifically provided for (not to exceed  
17 \$160,000), and for such other expenses for the field  
18 service, Department of Justice, including travel expenses,  
19 experts, and notarial fees or like services and steno-  
20 graphic work in taking depositions, at such rates of  
21 compensation as may be authorized or approved by the  
22 Attorney General, or his Administrative Assistant, so much  
23 as may be necessary in the discretion of the Attorney General  
24 for such expenses in the District of Alaska, and in courts  
25 other than Federal courts; patent applications and contested



1 proceedings involving inventions; firearms and ammunition  
2 therefor; purchase of lawbooks, including exchange thereof,  
3 and the Federal Reporter and continuations thereto as  
4 issued, \$440,000.

5 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth:  
6 For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States dis-  
7 trict attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other  
8 employees, including the office expenses of United States  
9 district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly  
10 appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for  
11 services rendered during vacancy in the office of the United  
12 States district attorney, \$4,275,000.

13 Salaries and expenses of special attorneys, and so forth:  
14 For compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the  
15 Attorney General and to United States district attorneys not  
16 otherwise provided for employed by the Attorney General to  
17 aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign  
18 counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases,  
19 \$200,000, no part of which, except for payment of foreign  
20 counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons  
21 except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice  
22 under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of  
23 Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation  
24 out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed  
25 hereunder shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum:



1 *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the Congress  
2 on the 1st day of July and January showing the names of  
3 the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate of compen-  
4 sation or amount of any fee paid to each together with a de-  
5 scription of their duties: *Provided further*, That no part of  
6 this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person  
7 hereafter appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more and paid  
8 from this appropriation unless such person is appointed by  
9 the President, by and with the advice and consent of the  
10 Senate.

11 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For  
12 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy  
13 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered  
14 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska  
15 in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifi-  
16 cally directed by the Attorney General; traveling expenses,  
17 including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the  
18 transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals  
19 to narcotic farms without regard to the provisions of the Act  
20 approved January 19, 1929 (21 U. S. C. 227) ; purchase,  
21 when authorized by the Attorney General, of four motor-  
22 propelled passenger-carrying vans at not to exceed \$2,000  
23 each; and maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-  
24 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$4,370,000: *Pro-*  
25 *vided*, That United States marshals and their deputies may



1 be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation,  
2 not to exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of privately  
3 owned automobiles when traveling on official business within  
4 the limits of their official station.

5 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems  
6 of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such  
7 payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for  
8 the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section  
9 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$800,000: *Pro-*  
10 *vided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this amount shall be  
11 available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses  
12 or informants as may be authorized or approved by the  
13 Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant, which  
14 approval shall be conclusive: *Provided further*, That no part  
15 of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any  
16 witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar  
17 day, which fee shall not exceed \$1.50 except in the District  
18 of Alaska: *Provided further*, That whenever an employee  
19 of the United States performs travel in order to appear as a  
20 witness on behalf of the United States in any case involving  
21 the activity in connection with which such person is em-  
22 ployed, his travel expenses in connection therewith shall be  
23 payable from the appropriation otherwise available for the  
24 travel expenses of such employee.

25 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not



1 exceeding three bailiffs in each court, except in the south-  
2 ern district of New York and the northern district of Illi-  
3 nois; and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals  
4 in attendance upon juries in United States cases, when  
5 ordered by the court, \$340,000: *Provided*, That, except  
6 in the case of bailiffs in charge of juries over Sundays and  
7 holidays, no per diem shall be paid to any bailiff unless  
8 the judge is present and presiding in court or present in  
9 chambers: *Provided further*, That none of this appropria-  
10 tion shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when deputy  
11 marshals or marshals are available for the duties ordinarily  
12 executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to be deter-  
13 mined by the certificate of the marshal.

14           FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

15       Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of  
16 crimes: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against  
17 the United States; for the protection of the person of the  
18 President of the United States; the acquisition, collection,  
19 classification, and preservation of identification and other  
20 records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials  
21 of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other in-  
22 stitutions; for such other investigations regarding official  
23 matters under the control of the Department of Justice and  
24 the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney  
25 General; personal services in the District of Columbia and



1 elsewhere; purchase (for replacement only), hire, maintenance,  
2 nance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
3 vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$7,000 of one, and maintenance  
4 and operation of not more than four armored automobiles;  
5 firearms and ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor coverings,  
6 equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service;  
7 not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively  
8 for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses,  
9 including expenses in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attendance  
10 at meetings, concerned with the work of such Bureau when authorized  
11 in writing by the Attorney General; not to exceed \$1,500 for membership  
12 in the International Criminal Police Commission; payment of rewards  
13 when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information  
14 leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice, including  
15 not to exceed \$20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential  
16 character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General,  
17 who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure  
18 as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate  
19 shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed  
20 to have been expended, \$9,000,000.

23       Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an  
24 additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the  
25 purposes and under the conditions specified in the preceding



1 paragraph, \$100,000, to be held as a reserve for emergen-  
2 cies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank  
3 robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts  
4 and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

5 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of  
6 crimes (emergency) : For salaries and expenses, during the  
7 national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of  
8 crimes against the United States; for the protection of the  
9 person of the President of the United States; the acquisition,  
10 collection, classification, and preservation of identification and  
11 other records and their exchange with the duly authorized  
12 officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and  
13 other institutions; for such other investigations regarding  
14 official matters under the control of the Department of Justice  
15 and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attor-  
16 ney General; personal services in the District of Columbia  
17 and elsewhere; purchase (for replacement only), hire, main-  
18 tenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
19 vehicles; firearms and ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor  
20 coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone  
21 service; not to exceed \$3,000 for taxicab hire to be used  
22 exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph;  
23 traveling expenses; payment of rewards when specifically  
24 authorized by the Attorney General for information leading  
25 to the apprehension of fugitives from justice, including not to



1 exceed \$150,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a con-  
2 fidential character, to be expended under the direction of the  
3 Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount  
4 of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to  
5 specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient  
6 voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended,  
7 \$40,750,000.

8       None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau  
9 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of  
10 any civil-service employee.

11           IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

12       Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization  
13 Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for, neces-  
14 sary for the administration and enforcement of the laws re-  
15 lating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration;  
16 including personal services in the District of Columbia and  
17 elsewhere; care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and  
18 other expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and ex-  
19 clusion of aliens in the United States and to, through, or in  
20 foreign countries; payment of rewards; stationery, supplies,  
21 floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and tele-  
22 phone services; traveling expenses, including attendance at  
23 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;  
24 purchase, hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled  
25 passenger-carrying vehicles, boats, and aircraft; firearms and



1 ammunition; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, in-  
2 cluding the exchange thereof; refunds of head tax, mainte-  
3 nance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly re-  
4 turnable; mileage and fees of witnesses subpoenaed on behalf  
5 of the United States; stenographic reporting services by con-  
6 tract; and operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair  
7 of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto;  
8 \$28,300,000: *Provided*, That the Attorney General may  
9 transfer to, or reimburse, any other department, agency, or  
10 office of Federal, State, or local governments, funds in such  
11 amounts as may be necessary for salaries and expenses in-  
12 curred by them in rendering authorized assistance to the  
13 Department of Justice in connection with the administra-  
14 tion and enforcement of said laws: *Provided further*, That  
15 this appropriation shall be available without regard to sec-  
16 tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 322 of the  
17 Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), when authorized  
18 or approved by the Attorney General, for the acquisition of  
19 or alterations, improvements, and repairs to premises for  
20 detention of alien enemies, including the construction of  
21 temporary buildings, and for all necessary expenses, includ-  
22 ing household equipment, incident to the maintenance, care,  
23 detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien  
24 enemies and their wives and dependent children, including  
25 transportation and other expenses in the return of such per-



1 sons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place  
2 as may be authorized by the Attorney General, advance of  
3 cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route, and for  
4 the payment of wages to alien enemy detainees for work  
5 performed under conditions prescribed by the Geneva  
6 Convention: *Provided further*, That not to exceed  
7 \$100,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the  
8 employment of personnel, exclusive of attorneys, without  
9 regard to the Civil Service Act and regulations or the Classi-  
10 fication Act of 1923, as amended, and not to exceed \$25,000  
11 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character to  
12 be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who  
13 shall make a certificate of the amount of any such expendi-  
14 ture the purpose of which he may think it advisable not to  
15 specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a suffi-  
16 cient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been  
17 expended: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of Im-  
18 migration and Naturalization may contract with officers and  
19 employees for the use, on official business, of privately owned  
20 horses: *Provided further*, That provisions of law prohibit-  
21 ing or restricting the employment of aliens in the Govern-  
22 ment service shall not apply to the employment of inter-  
23 preters in the Immigration and Naturalization Service (not  
24 to exceed ten permanent and such temporary employees



1 as are required from time to time) where competent citizen  
2 interpreters are not available.

3 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

4 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries  
5 and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere  
6 in connection with the supervision of the maintenance and  
7 care of United States prisoners, \$400,000: *Provided*, That  
8 not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available for  
9 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
10 of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written  
11 authorization of the Attorney General.

12 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institu-  
13 tions: For salaries and expenses for the support of prisoners,  
14 and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and  
15 correctional institutions and the construction of buildings at  
16 prison camps; expenses of interment or transporting remains  
17 of deceased inmates to their relatives or friends in the United  
18 States; expenses of transporting persons released from custody  
19 of the United States to place of conviction or arrest or place  
20 of bona fide residence within the United States or to such  
21 place within the United States as may be authorized by the  
22 Attorney General, and the furnishing of suitable clothing and,  
23 in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of  
24 money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence;  
25 purchase of not to exceed fourteen passenger-carrying auto-



1 mobiles; purchase of one bus at not to exceed \$2,000; main-  
2 tenance and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; ex-  
3 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
4 of the Federal Prison System when authorized in writing by  
5 the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including traveling  
6 expenses of members of advisory boards authorized by law  
7 incurred in the discharge of their official duties; furnishing  
8 of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary  
9 for employees in the performance of their official duties;  
10 newspapers, books, and periodicals; firearms and ammuni-  
11 tion; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock,  
12 \$12,800,000: *Provided*, That any part of the appropriations  
13 under this heading used for payment of salaries of personnel  
14 employed in the operation of prison commissaries shall be  
15 reimbursed from commissary earnings, and such reimburse-  
16 ment shall be in addition to the amounts appropriated herein:  
17 *Provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes  
18 shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service  
19 rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount  
20 involved does not exceed \$500: *Provided further*, That not  
21 to exceed \$35,000 of this appropriation shall be available for  
22 the acquisition of land adjacent to any Federal penal or cor-  
23 rectional institution when, in the opinion of the Attorney  
24 General, the additional land is essential to the protection of  
25 the health or safety of the institution.



1 Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for in-  
2 mates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances  
3 necessary for patients including personal services in the Dis-  
4 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; and furnishing and launder-  
5 ing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel neces-  
6 sary for the employees in the performance of their official  
7 duties, \$1,035,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred  
8 without limitation accounts to the appropriation "Pay, and so  
9 forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service", such  
10 amount as may be necessary for the pay of not to exceed  
11 thirty officers assigned to the Federal Prison System, and  
12 to other appropriations of the Public Health Service such  
13 amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attor-  
14 ney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for the  
15 other objects mentioned above.

16 Support of United States prisoners: For support of  
17 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in the  
18 Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and medi-  
19 cal aid; expenses of transporting persons released from  
20 custody of the United States to place of conviction or place of  
21 bona fide residence in the United States, or such other place  
22 within the United States as may be authorized by the At-  
23 torney General, and the furnishing to them of suitable cloth-  
24 ing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount  
25 of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence;



1 and including rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of  
2 buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied  
3 under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14,  
4 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d) ; support of prisoners becom-  
5 ing insane during imprisonment and who continue insane  
6 after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives or friends  
7 to whom they can be sent ; shipping remains of deceased pris-  
8 oners to their relatives or friends in the United States and  
9 interment of deceased prisoners whose remains are unclaimed ;  
10 expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing, and returning es-  
11 caped prisoners and for rewards for their recapture ; and for  
12 repairs, betterments, and improvements of United States  
13 jails, including sidewalks, \$1,695,000.

14       None of the money appropriated by this title shall be  
15 used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem  
16 for any one day's service, even though he serves in more  
17 than one of such capacities on the same day.

18       None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used  
19 to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed  
20 as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and  
21 authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a  
22 State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

23       Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of  
24 the United States District Attorney and the United States  
25 Marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations



1 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any  
2 funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of  
3 the District of Columbia.

4 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice  
5 Appropriation Act, 1945".

### 6 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### 7 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

8 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Co-  
9 lumbia, including the Chief Clerk and Superintendent, who  
10 shall be chief executive officer of the Department and who  
11 may be designated by the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter  
12 in this title referred to as the Secretary) to sign minor routine  
13 official papers and documents during the temporary absence  
14 of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Assistant  
15 Secretary of the Department, \$620,000.

16 Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous expenses of the  
17 offices and bureaus of the Department, except the Patent  
18 Office, the Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics,  
19 the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Loan Agencies, in-  
20 cluding those for which appropriations for miscellaneous ex-  
21 penses are specifically made, including lawbooks, books of  
22 reference, periodicals, blank books, pamphlets, maps, news-  
23 papers (not exceeding \$1,500); contract stenographic re-  
24 porting services; purchase of atlases or maps, stationery,  
25 furniture and repairs to same; carpets, matting, oilcloth,



1 file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges; fuel, lighting  
2 and heating; purchase of motortrucks and bicycles; maintenance,  
3 nance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-  
4 carrying vehicles (not exceeding three) and motortrucks and  
5 bicycles; freight and express charges; postage to foreign  
6 countries; telegraph and telephone service; teletype service  
7 and tolls (not to exceed \$1,000); travel and not exceeding  
8 \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations  
9 concerned with the work of the Office of the Secretary:  
10 first-aid outfits for use in the buildings occupied by employees  
11 of this Department; \$69,000.

12       Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for  
13 the Department of Commerce, except the Patent Office, the  
14 Civil Aeronautics Board, the Loan Agencies, the war training  
15 service and the development of landing-areas program of  
16 the Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, and  
17 work done at the field printing plants of the Weather Bureau  
18 authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance  
19 with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C.  
20 111, 220), \$440,000.

21       Salaries and expenses, National Inventors Council Service  
22 Staff: For all necessary expenses of the servicing staff  
23 of the National Inventors Council, including personal services  
24 in the District of Columbia, printing and binding and traveling  
25 expenses, \$125,000.



1       Working capital fund, Department of Commerce: For  
2 the establishment of a working capital fund, \$100,000,  
3 without fiscal year limitation, for the payment of salaries  
4 and other expenses necessary to the maintenance and oper-  
5 ation of (1) central duplicating, photographic, drafting,  
6 and photostating services and (2) such other services as  
7 the Secretary, with the approval of the Director of the  
8 Bureau of the Budget, determines may be performed more  
9 advantageously as central services; said fund to be reim-  
10 bursed from applicable funds of bureaus, offices, and agencies  
11 for which services are performed on the basis of rates which  
12 shall include estimated or actual charges for personal services,  
13 materials, equipment (including maintenance, repairs, and  
14 depreciation) and other expenses: *Provided*, That such cen-  
15 tral services shall, to the fullest extent practicable, be used  
16 to make unnecessary the maintenance of separate like  
17 services in the bureaus, offices, and agencies of the De-  
18 partment: *Provided further*, That a separate schedule of  
19 expenditures and reimbursements, and a statement of the  
20 current assets and liabilities of the working capital fund as  
21 of the close of the last completed fiscal year, shall be in-  
22 cluded in the annual Budget.

23                   LOAN AGENCIES (COMMERCE)

24       Administrative expenses: Of the funds available for ad-  
25 ministrative expenses to the agencies placed under the su-



1 pervision of the Secretary of Commerce by section 402 of  
2 Reorganization Plan Numbered I under authority of the  
3 Reorganization Act of 1939 and Executive Order Numbered  
4 9071 of February 24, 1942, \$120,000 is hereby made avail-  
5 able to the Secretary for expenses in accordance therewith,  
6 including personal services in the District of Columbia and  
7 elsewhere; printing and binding (\$2,500); lawbooks,  
8 books of reference and periodicals; not to exceed \$10,000  
9 for the temporary employment of persons or organiza-  
10 tions for special services by contract or otherwise with-  
11 out regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and  
12 the civil service and classification laws; payment when spe-  
13 cifically authorized by the Secretary of actual transportation  
14 and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per  
15 diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving while away  
16 from their home, without other compensation from the  
17 United States, in an advisory capacity to the Secretary:  
18 *Provided*, That none of the funds made available by this Act  
19 for administrative expenses of said agencies shall be obli-  
20 gated or expended unless and until an appropriate appro-  
21 priation account shall have been established therefor pursu-  
22 ant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and  
23 all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in  
24 accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as amended.



## RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Not to exceed \$11,500,000 of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, established by the Act of January 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5), shall be available during the fiscal year 1945 for administrative expenses of the Corporation and of The RFC Mortgage Company, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$500 for periodicals and newspapers; rent in the District of Columbia; use of the services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks; and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or The RFC Mortgage Company or in which they have an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel ex-



1 penses, the administrative expenses and other obligations  
2 of the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in  
3 accordance with the provisions of said Act of January 22,  
4 1932, as amended.

5 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

6 Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification:  
7 For salaries and expenses necessary for searching census  
8 records and supplying information incident to carrying out  
9 the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory  
10 requirements with respect to citizenship, including personal  
11 services at the seat of government, travel, and binding rec-  
12 ords, \$165,000: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder  
13 for the furnishing from census records of evidence for the  
14 establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regu-  
15 lations approved jointly by the Secretary and the Social  
16 Security Board.

17 Foreign trade statistics: For all salaries and expenses  
18 necessary for the collection, compilation, and periodic pub-  
19 lication of statistics showing the United States exports and  
20 imports, including personal services at the seat of govern-  
21 ment, travel, and items otherwise properly chargeable to the  
22 appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of Com-  
23 merce," \$1,200,000.

24 Compiling census reports and so forth: For salaries and  
25 expenses necessary for securing information for and compil-



1 ing the census reports provided for by law and for sample  
2 surveys throughout the United States for the purpose of esti-  
3 mating the size and characteristics of the Nation's labor force,  
4 including personal services at the seat of government; tem-  
5 porary employees at per diem or hourly rates to be fixed  
6 by the Director of the Census without regard to the Classi-  
7 fication Act; the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and  
8 other records; preparation of monographs on census sub-  
9 jects and other work of specialized character by contract or  
10 otherwise; travel expenses, including not to exceed \$500  
11 for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with  
12 the collection of statistics, when incurred on the written  
13 authority of the Secretary; purchase, maintenance, repair,  
14 and operation of three motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
15 vehicles; construction and repair of tabulating machines and  
16 other mechanical appliances, and the rental or purchase and  
17 exchange of necessary machinery, appliances, and supplies,  
18 \$4,300,000.

19 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

20 General administration, Office of the Administrator: For  
21 necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil  
22 Aeronautics in carrying out the provisions of the Civil  
23 Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401),  
24 including personal services in the District of Columbia and  
25 elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; not to



1 exceed \$4,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of  
2 organizations concerned with aeronautics, when specifically  
3 authorized by the Administrator; fees and mileage of expert  
4 and other witnesses; expenses of examination of estimates of  
5 appropriations in the field; hire, operation, maintenance,  
6 and repair of aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, instru-  
7 ments, equipment, and spare parts therefor; hire, maint-  
8 enance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying auto-  
9 mobiles; \$2,130,000.

10       Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the ac-  
11 quisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire  
12 of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of ad-  
13 ditional civil airways for day and night flying; the con-  
14 struction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other  
15 signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the  
16 alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facil-  
17 ities; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant;  
18 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;  
19 and hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-  
20 carrying automobiles, \$3,765,000: *Provided*, That the con-  
21 solidated appropriation under this head for the fiscal year  
22 1944 is hereby continued available without warrant action  
23 until June 30, 1945, and is hereby merged with this appro-  
24 priation, the total amount to be disbursed and accounted for  
25 as one fund.



1 Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities:  
2 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of  
3 air-navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including per-  
4 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;  
5 purchase (not to exceed ten), hire, maintenance, repair, and  
6 operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and not to  
7 exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned auto-  
8 mobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of  
9 employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of  
10 remotely controlled air-navigation facilities; \$23,800,000:  
11 *Provided*, That during the fiscal year 1945 the Secretary of  
12 Commerce may delegate his authority to authorize payment  
13 of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of  
14 employees on change of official station.

15 Technical development: For expenses necessary in carry-  
16 ing out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938,  
17 as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such develop-  
18 mental work and service testing as tends to the creation of  
19 improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas,  
20 aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel,  
21 and operation methods, including personal services in the  
22 District of Columbia and elsewhere; cleaning and repair of  
23 uniforms for guards; operation, maintenance, and repair of  
24 passenger-carrying automobiles; and purchase of reports,  
25 documents, plans, and specifications, \$580,000.



1       Enforcement of safety regulations: For expenses neces-  
2 sary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics  
3 Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), and the  
4 Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939, as amended (49 U. S. C.  
5 751, 752), relating to safety regulations, except air-traffic  
6 control, including personal services in the District of Colum-  
7 bia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services;  
8 fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; employ-  
9 ment of attorneys and examiners on a fee basis (not to  
10 exceed \$7,500); hire, maintenance, repair, and operation  
11 of passenger-carrying automobiles; \$3,050,000.

12       Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-  
13 port: For salaries and expenses incident to the care,  
14 operation, maintenance, and protection of the Washington  
15 National Airport, including the operation, repair, and  
16 maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to  
17 exceed \$1,500 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of  
18 uniforms, \$559,000.

19       The foregoing appropriations under the Office of Ad-  
20 ministrator of Civil Aeronautics shall be available for the  
21 purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,  
22 atlases, maps, and periodicals; traveling expenses; salaries  
23 and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend  
24 courses of training conducted by the Government or other  
25 agencies serving aviation; and the purchase, cleaning, and



1 repair of special wearing apparel (including skis and snow-  
2 shoes) .

3 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

4 Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For  
5 necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, includ-  
6 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; travel-  
7 ing expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; fees  
8 and mileage of expert and other witnesses; temporary em-  
9 ployment of attorneys, examiners, consultants, experts, and  
10 guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section  
11 3709 of the Revised Statutes; salaries and traveling ex-  
12 penses of employees detailed to attend courses of training  
13 conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation;  
14 expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in  
15 the field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of ref-  
16 erence, periodicals, and newspapers; hire and operation of  
17 aircraft; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passen-  
18 ger-carrying automobiles; purchase and hire of special wear-  
19 ing apparel and equipment for aviation purposes (including  
20 rubber boots, snowshoes, and skis) ; \$1,500,000: *Provided*,  
21 That this appropriation shall be available when specifically  
22 authorized by the Chairman of the Board, for expenses of  
23 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with aero-  
24 nautics (not to exceed \$4,000) .

25 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$14,000.



## 1 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

2 For all necessary salaries and expenses of the Coast and  
3 Geodetic Survey, including purchase of not more than four  
4 motor-propelled station wagons and maintenance, repair,  
5 and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn vehicles,  
6 purchase of motorcycles with side car not to exceed \$500,  
7 surveying instruments, including their exchange, rubber  
8 boots, canvas and rubber gloves, goggles, and caps, coats,  
9 and aprons for stewards' departments on vessels, packing,  
10 crating, and transporting personal household effects of com-  
11 missioned officers when transferred from one official station  
12 to another for permanent duty, and of commissioned officers  
13 who die while on active duty and funeral expenses of com-  
14 missioned officers, as authorized by section 9 of the Act of  
15 January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402), extra compensation  
16 at not to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew  
17 of a vessel when assigned duties as bomber or fathometer  
18 reader, extra compensation at not to exceed \$1 per day for  
19 each station to employees of the Coast Guard and the  
20 Weather Bureau while observing tides or currents or tending  
21 seismographs; services of one tide observer in the District  
22 of Columbia at not to exceed \$1 per day, and compensation,  
23 not otherwise appropriated for, of persons employed in the  
24 field work, for operation, maintenance, and repair of an air-  
25 plane for photographic survey, and for travel, to be expended



1 in accordance with the regulations relating to the Coast and  
2 Geodetic Survey subscribed by the Secretary, and under the  
3 following heads:

4       Field expense, coastal surveys: For surveys and neces-  
5 sary resurveys of coasts on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans  
6 and the Gulf of Mexico under the jurisdiction of the United  
7 States; continuing researches in physical hydrography relat-  
8 ing to harbors and bars, and for tidal and current ob-  
9 servations on the coasts of the United States or other coasts  
10 under the jurisdiction of the United States; compilation  
11 of the Coast Pilot; the preparation or purchase of plans and  
12 specifications of vessels and the employment of hull drafts-  
13 men; the reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Sec-  
14 retary, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for food,  
15 clothing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for the  
16 temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities and  
17 to shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by them,  
18 not to exceed a total of \$500 and actual necessary expenses  
19 of officers of the field force temporarily ordered to the office  
20 in the District of Columbia for consultation with the director,  
21 \$510,000.

22       Magnetic and seismological work: For the continuing  
23 magnetic and seismological observations and to establish  
24 meridian lines in connection therewith in all parts of the  
25 United States; making magnetic and seismological observa-



1 tions in other regions under the jurisdiction of the United  
2 States; purchase of additional magnetic and seismological  
3 instruments; and lease of sites where necessary and the erec-  
4 tion of temporary magnetic and seismological buildings.  
5 \$115,000.

6 Geodetic control surveys: For continuing lines of exact  
7 levels between the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts;  
8 determining geographic positions by triangulation and  
9 traverse to establish the control for a national mapping pro-  
10 gram, and for the control of Federal, State, boundary,  
11 county, city, and other surveys and engineering works in all  
12 parts of the United States; including printing and binding  
13 and traveling expenses; special geodetic surveys of first-order  
14 triangulation and leveling in regions subject to earthquakes,  
15 not exceeding \$10,000; determining field astronomic posi-  
16 tions and the variation of latitude, including the maintenance  
17 and operation of the latitude observatories at Ukiah, Cali-  
18 fornia, and Gaithersburg, Maryland; establishing lines of  
19 exact levels, determining geographic positions by triangula-  
20 tion and traverse, and making astronomic observations in  
21 Alaska; and continuing gravity observations in the United  
22 States and for making such observations in regions under the  
23 jurisdiction of the United States and also on islands and coasts  
24 adjacent thereto, \$400,000.

25 Vessels: For repair of vessels, and replacement of equip-



1 ment thereon, exclusive of engineers' supplies and other ship  
2 chandlery, \$100,000.

3 Pay of officers and men on vessels: For all necessary  
4 employees to man and equip the vessels, including profes-  
5 sional seamen serving as mates on vessels of the Survey, to  
6 execute the work of the Survey herein provided for and  
7 authorized by law, \$760,000.

8 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances  
9 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-  
10 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers  
11 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment of  
12 six months' death gratuity as authorized by law, \$820,000.

13 Office force: For personal services in the District of  
14 Columbia, \$1,360,000.

15 Office expenses: For purchase of new instruments (ex-  
16 cept surveying instruments), including their exchange, mate-  
17 rials, equipment, and supplies required in the instrument  
18 shop, carpenter shop, and chart division; motion-picture  
19 equipment; journals, books of reference, maps, charts, and  
20 subscriptions; copper plates, chart paper, printer's ink,  
21 copper, zinc, and chemicals for electrotyping and photo-  
22 graphing; engraving, printing, photographing, rubber gloves,  
23 and electrotyping supplies; photolithographing and printing  
24 charts for immediate use; stationery for office and field  
25 parties; transportation of instruments and supplies when not



1 charged to field expenses; telegrams; washing; office furni-  
2 ture, repairs; miscellaneous expenses, contingencies of all  
3 kinds, not exceeding \$90 for streetcar fares, \$410,000.

4       Aeronautical charts: For compilation and printing of  
5 aeronautical charts, including personal services in the Dis-  
6 trict of Columbia (not to exceed \$500,000), operation of  
7 airplane for check flights, and aerial photographs, execution  
8 of ground surveys at air terminals, and the purchase of draft-  
9 ing, photographic, photolithographic, and printing supplies  
10 and equipment, \$1,150,000.

11       Appropriations herein made for the Coast and Geodetic  
12 Survey shall not be available for allowance to civilian or  
13 other officers for subsistence while on duty at Washington  
14 (except as hereinbefore provided for officers of the field  
15 force ordered to Washington for short periods for consulta-  
16 tion with the director), except as now provided by law.

17       Not to exceed \$650 of the appropriations herein made  
18 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for  
19 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
20 of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on the writ-  
21 ten authority of the Secretary.

22       Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriations herein made  
23 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for  
24 the payment of part-time or intermittent employment in  
25 the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such architects,



1 engineers, scientists, and technicians as may be contracted  
2 for by the Secretary, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per  
3 diem for any person so employed.

4 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

5 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-  
6 ices (not to exceed \$1,421,000) and other necessary ex-  
7 penses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce  
8 at the seat of government in performing the duties im-  
9 posed by law or in pursuance of law; travel; newspapers  
10 (not exceeding \$1,500), periodicals, and books of reference;  
11 fees and mileage of witnesses, and other contingent expenses  
12 in the District of Columbia; \$1,550,000: *Provided*, That  
13 expenses, except printing and binding, of field studies or  
14 surveys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau  
15 shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated.

16 Field office service: For salaries (not to exceed  
17 \$314,000), travel and all other expenses necessary to  
18 operate and maintain regional, district, and cooperative  
19 branch offices for the collection and dissemination of in-  
20 formation useful in the development and improvement of  
21 commerce throughout the United States and its possessions,  
22 including foreign and domestic newspapers (not exceeding  
23 \$300), periodicals and books of reference, \$355,000.

24 The appropriations for the Bureau of Foreign and Do-  
25 mestic Commerce shall be available in an amount not to ex-



ceed \$6,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the promotion of foreign and domestic commerce, or either, and also expenses of illustrating the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by showing of maps, charts, and graphs at such meetings, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary.

7

## PATENT OFFICE

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$4,000,000.

Photolithographing: For producing copies of weekly issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents, designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost plus 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings; photo prints of pending application drawings; and photostat and photographic supplies and dry mounts, \$225,000: *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography.

Miscellaneous expenses: For purchase and exchange of law, professional, and other reference books and publications and scientific books; expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments; directories, furniture, filing cases; maintenance, op-



1 eration, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; for  
2 investigating the question of public use or sale of inventions  
3 for one year or more prior to filing applications for patents,  
4 and such other questions arising in connection with applica-  
5 tions for patents and the prior art as may be deemed neces-  
6 sary by the Commissioner of Patents; for expense attending  
7 defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Pat-  
8 ents; for travel, including not to exceed \$500 for attendance  
9 at meetings concerned with the work of the Patent Office,  
10 when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary;  
11 and for other contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the  
12 Patent Office; \$47,000.

13       Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue  
14 of patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations;  
15 and for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding  
16 the Official Gazette, including weekly and annual indices,  
17 \$690,000; for miscellaneous printing and binding, \$60,000;  
18 in all, \$750,000.

19                   NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

20       Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses  
21 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act estab-  
22 lishing the National Bureau of Standards, approved March  
23 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278),  
24 and of Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions  
25 of the Bureau and specifically including the functions as set



1 forth under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of  
2 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal  
3 services in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories  
4 in the field, building of temporary experimental structures,  
5 communication service, transportation service; travel, in-  
6 cluding not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at  
7 meetings of organizations concerned with standardization or  
8 research in science, when incurred on the written authority  
9 of the Secretary; streetcar fares not exceeding \$100, ex-  
10 penses of the visiting committee, compensation and expenses  
11 of medical officers of the Public Health Service detailed to  
12 the National Bureau of Standards for the purpose of main-  
13 taining a first-aid station and making clinical observations;  
14 compiling and disseminating scientific and technical data;  
15 demonstrating the results of the Bureau's work by exhibits  
16 or otherwise as may be deemed most effective; purchases  
17 of supplies, materials, stationery, electric power, fuel for  
18 heat, light, and power, and accessories of all kinds needed  
19 in the work of the Bureau, including supplies for office,  
20 laboratory, shop, and plant, and cleaning and toilet supplies,  
21 gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons; purchase, repair,  
22 and cleaning of uniforms for guards; operation, maintenance,  
23 and repair of a passenger automobile; purchases of equip-  
24 ment of all kinds, including its repair and exchange; peri-



1 odicals and reference books, including their exchange; and  
2 translation of technical articles:

3       Operation and administration: For the general operation  
4 and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of  
5 the grounds; plant equipment; necessary repairs and altera-  
6 tions to buildings; \$518,000.

7       Testing, inspection, and information service: For cali-  
8 brating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus, and  
9 standards in terms of the national standards; the preparation  
10 and distribution of standard materials; the broadcasting of  
11 radio signals of standard frequency; the testing of equipment,  
12 materials, and supplies in connection with Government pur-  
13 chases; the improvement of methods of testing; advisory  
14 services to governmental agencies on scientific and technical  
15 matters; and supplying available information to the public,  
16 upon request, in the field of physics, chemistry, and engi-  
17 neering; \$1,235,000.

18       Research and development: For the maintenance and de-  
19 velopment of national standards of measurement; the develop-  
20 ment of improved methods of measurement; the determina-  
21 tion of physical constants and the properties of materials; the  
22 investigation of mechanisms and structures, including their  
23 economy, efficiency, and safety; the study of fluid resistance  
24 and the flow of fluids and heat; the investigation of radiation,



1 radioactive substances, and X-rays; the study of conditions  
2 affecting radio transmission; the development of methods of  
3 chemical analysis and synthesis, and the investigation of the  
4 properties of rare substances; investigations relating to the  
5 utilization of materials, including lubricants and liquid fuels:  
6 the study of new processes and methods of fabrication; and  
7 the solutions of problems arising in connection with standards,  
8 \$945,000.

9       Standards for commerce: For cooperation with Govern-  
10 ment purchasing agencies, industries, and national organiza-  
11 tions in developing specifications and facilitating their use;  
12 for encouraging the application of the latest developments in  
13 the utilization and standardization of building materials; for  
14 the development of engineering and safety codes simplified-  
15 practice recommendations, and commercial standards of  
16 quality and performance, \$226,000.

17       During the fiscal year 1945 the head of any department  
18 or independent establishment of the Government having funds  
19 available for scientific investigations and requiring cooper-  
20 ative work by the National Bureau of Standards on scientific  
21 investigations within the scope of the functions of that Bureau,  
22 and which the National Bureau of Standards is unable to per-  
23 form within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the  
24 approval of the Secretary, transfer to the National Bureau of  
25 Standards such sums as may be necessary to carry on such



1 investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer  
2 on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which  
3 may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be  
4 placed to the credit of the National Bureau of Standards for  
5 performance of work for the department or establishment  
6 from which the transfer is made, including, where necessary,  
7 travel expenses and compensation for personal services in  
8 the District of Columbia and in the field.

9 Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the  
10 Bureau by appropriation and transfer shall be available for  
11 payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the  
12 District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and  
13 technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary, in  
14 his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem  
15 for any person so employed.

16 Of the foregoing amounts for the National Bureau of  
17 Standards not to exceed \$2,500,000 may be expended for  
18 personal services in the District of Columbia.

#### 19 WEATHER BUREAU

20 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carry-  
21 ing into effect in the United States and possessions, on ships  
22 at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary, the  
23 provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved October 1,  
24 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the Act approved October  
25 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), and section 803 of the Civil



1 Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603), including in-  
2 vestigations of atmospheric phenomena; cooperation with  
3 other public agencies and societies and institutions of learn-  
4 ing; purchase of books of reference; traveling expenses, in-  
5 cluding not to exceed \$1,500 for attendance at meetings con-  
6 cerned with the work of the Bureau when authorized by the  
7 Secretary; purchase (not to exceed five), maintenance, oper-  
8 ation, and repair of passenger automobiles; repair, alterations,  
9 and improvements to existing buildings and care and pres-  
10 ervation of grounds, including the construction of necessary  
11 outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets, abutting  
12 Weather Bureau grounds; the erection of temporary build-  
13 ings for living quarters of observers; telephone rentals, and  
14 telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and messages,  
15 rates to be fixed by the Secretary by agreement with the  
16 companies performing the service; and establishment, equip-  
17 ment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and stations,  
18 \$12,700,000, of which not to exceed \$1,231,186 may be  
19 expended for departmental personal services in the District  
20 of Columbia; not to exceed \$1,500 for the contribution of  
21 the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat  
22 of the International Meteorological Committee; and not to  
23 exceed \$10,000 for the maintenance of a printing office in  
24 the city of Washington for the printing of weather maps,



1 bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publications: *Provided,*  
2 That no printing shall be done by the Weather Bureau that  
3 can be done at the Government Printing Office without im-  
4 pairing the service of said Bureau.

5 The appropriations "Maintenance and operation of  
6 air-navigation facilities", Office of Administrator of Civil  
7 Aeronautics, and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bureau,  
8 shall be available, under regulations to be prescribed by  
9 the Secretary, for furnishing to employees of the Civil  
10 Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau  
11 in Alaska free emergency medical services by contract  
12 or otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase,  
13 transportation, and storage of food and other subsistence sup-  
14 plies for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such re-  
15 sales to be credited to the appropriation from which the  
16 expenditure for such supplies was made; and appropriations  
17 of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather  
18 Bureau, available for travel, shall be available for the travel  
19 expenses of appointees of said agencies from the point of  
20 engagement in the United States to their posts of duty at  
21 any point outside the continental limits of the United States  
22 or in Alaska.

23 This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce  
24 Appropriation Act, 1945".



## 1 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained  
3 in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages  
4 of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an  
5 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
6 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,  
7 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered  
8 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit  
9 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization  
10 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the  
11 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That  
12 any person who advocates, or who is a member of an or-  
13 ganization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
14 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts  
15 employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from  
16 any appropriation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of  
17 a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more  
18 than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,  
19 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause  
20 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other  
21 provisions of existing law.

22 SEC. 402. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945  
23 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide  
24 temporary additional compensation for employees in the  
25 Postal Service", approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act



1 entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime  
2 compensation to Government employees, and for other pur-  
3 poses", approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent  
4 resolution of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30,  
5 1945, the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease  
6 to be available on such earlier date for obligation for the  
7 purposes of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions  
8 of appropriations allocated for the purposes of such termi-  
9 nated Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of  
10 the appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

11 SEC. 403. This Act may be cited as the "Departments  
12 of State, Justice, and Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945".







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# **A BILL**

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

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By Mr. RABAUT

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FEBRUARY 16, 1944

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed











(h) Where not otherwise specifically provided, to prescribe a penalty upon conviction of a violation of any rule or regulation authorized by this Act by a fine of not more than \$300 or imprisonment of not more than 90 days.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to appoint such number of employees of the District of Columbia as they shall consider advisable as contracting officers, who, under the direction of the said Commissioners, may exercise any powers with respect to making and entering into contracts on behalf of said District of Columbia and administering said contracts that are now vested by law in the said Commissioners, except as herein otherwise provided; but no contract of \$1,000 or more entered into on behalf of said District of Columbia by any contracting officer appointed pursuant to this act shall be binding upon said District of Columbia, or give rise to any claim or demand against said District of Columbia, until approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or a majority of them, sitting as a board.

All contracts entered into by any contracting officer in which such contracting officer or any of the Commissioners shall be personally interested shall be void, and no payment shall be made on any of such contracts by the District of Columbia or by any officer thereof.

That with respect to all contracts of the District of Columbia which contain stipulations for liquidated damages for delay the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and empowered to remit the whole or any part of such damages as in their discretion may be just and equitable.

SEC. 3. That the Commissioners may transfer to, impose upon, and vest in the Director of Inspection of the District of Columbia all or any of the duties imposed upon, and all or any of the powers, rights, and authority vested in, the Inspector of Buildings of the District of Columbia, the Inspector of Plumbing of the District of Columbia, and the Electrical Engineer of the District of Columbia, by any law, and the Commissioners may authorize the said Director of Inspection to delegate any or all of such powers to the Chief Engineer of the Department of Inspection of the District of Columbia and to the Chief of Inspection of the Department of Inspection of the District of Columbia and to their respective deputies when acting for them.

SEC. 4. The Commissioners and other responsible officials, in expending appropriations provided for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, so far as possible, shall purchase material, supplies, including food supplies, and equipment, when needed and funds are available, in accordance with the regulations and schedules of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department or from various services of the Government of the United States possessing materials, supplies, passenger-carrying and other motor vehicles, and equipment no longer required. Surplus articles purchased from the Government, if the same have not been used, shall be paid for at a reasonable price, not to exceed actual cost, and if the same have been used, at a reasonable price based upon length of usage. The various services of the Government of the United States are authorized to sell such surplus articles to the District under the conditions specified, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to amend, alter, or repeal the Executive order of December 3, 1918, concerning the transfer of office materials, supplies, and equipment in the District of Columbia falling into disuse because of the cessation of war activities.

SEC. 5. The Commissioners may, in their discretion and when they deem such action to be in the public interest, effect settlement

with owners of real estate authorized to be acquired by purchase or condemnation for District of Columbia purposes, through such title company or companies in the District of Columbia as may be designated by the Commissioners, and to pay from appropriations available for the acquisition of such real estate reasonable fees to cover the cost of the services rendered by such title company or companies.

SEC. 6. The power and authorities conferred by this act are to be construed as in addition to and not by way of limitation of the powers now vested by law in the Commissioners.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 2, line 13, strike out the words "United States Treasury Department" and insert "Secretary of the Treasury to do business pursuant to section 3 of the act of August 13, 1894 (28 Stat. 279), as amended (U. S. C., title 6, sec. 8)."

On page 3, line 16, strike out the words "United States Treasury Department" and insert "Secretary of the Treasury to do business pursuant to section 3 of the act of August 13, 1894 (28 Stat. 279), as amended (U. S. C., title 6, sec. 8)."

On page 4, line 11, strike out the words "may be" and insert the word "is."

On page 4, line 20, insert:

"The Commissioners are further authorized to provide, in accordance with such regulations as they may prescribe, for the examination of the qualifications and fitness of all applicants for licenses to engage in any of the businesses herein enumerated by a board, consisting of not less than two persons who have been actively engaged in the District of Columbia for at least 5 years next preceding their appointment in the business for which license is sought (one of whom shall have been an owner or manager and one of whom shall have been an employee competent to superintend the performance of work) and not less than one official of the District of Columbia, appointed by the said Commissioners: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall repeal existing law relating to the examination and licensing of master plumbers and gas fitters."

On page 6, line 8, strike out subparagraph (f) and insert in lieu thereof the following: "(f) To name highways and to name and change the name of any circle, bridge, building, or other public place or property in the District of Columbia under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, and after public hearing to change the name of any highway under the jurisdiction of said Commissioners."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to see if we can find out what the program is going to be for the next few days.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am glad that the gentleman has asked that question.

The appropriation bill for the Departments of State, Commerce, and Justice will be brought up. I understand they have agreed to 5 hours' debate. If the bill is disposed of tomorrow and passed then I will ask unanimous consent that

the House adjourn over until Monday, which I would do anyway. But if it is disposed of, then I will ask unanimous consent that the call of the Consent Calendar on Monday be dispensed with and that it be in order to call it on the following Wednesday. Therefore on Monday there will be no business and on Tuesday there would be no legislative business. So if the bill which we are about to start debate on now is disposed of by tomorrow afternoon or sometime tomorrow there will be no business until Wednesday of next week.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. There will be nothing of a controversial nature?

Mr. McCORMACK. Exactly. There will be nothing of a controversial nature, except what can be brought up by unanimous consent only.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SADOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include therein an editorial from the Stars and Stripes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### WORK OF COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS NO. 3

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the Record at this point.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I wish at this time to call attention of the Members of the House to the fact that the Committee on Elections No. 3, of which I have the honor to be chairman, has finished all of the business before this committee and has reported to the House the results of its various issues decided.

During this Congress four contested election cases have been disposed of by this committee. All four of these contests were highly controversial and three of the contests were vigorously prosecuted before our committee.

The members of our committee have proceeded in a strictly nonpartisan spirit in considering these contests, feeling that the right to a seat in this great body as reflected by the wishes of the electorate of the respective congressional districts should be scrupulously protected as an essential element of our Government, regardless of the party affiliations of the parties to the contest or the members of this committee.

Numerous meetings of the committee have been held and I here commend the members of the committee for their attendance at these meetings. I know that no committee of the House has a better record of attendance and I doubt that any committee has a record that will equal it.

The members have been studious in their consideration of the issues involved in each case and have attempted



to reach a decision in each instance with all the speed that it could wisely act.

In each case the decision of the committee has been a unanimous decision of all the members, and each report and resolution brought to this House by our committee has been adopted by the House without controversy.

At a time when there is a tendency to criticize Congress for failure to expedite the issues before it. I call to the attention of this body and the American people the fact that this committee has handled its business with dispatch, has disposed of all the business before it, and now has a clear calendar. As chairman of the committee I thank each member of the committee for the splendid attendance upon the committee and for the able, fearless, and loyal service they are rendering the American people as members of this committee.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include a speech by the Vice President of the United States given in Seattle last week.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in the debate on the conference report and to include statements by Messrs. Eccles, Bell, and Paul.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include therein a short editorial.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. COMPTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include some testimony given before the Committee on Foreign Affairs by Mr. Neuman, of New York.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ROCKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial from the Albuquerque Journal.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### CORRECTION OF THE ROLL CALL

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the roll call appearing on page 1781. I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to the roll call.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Journal and RECORD will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in two particulars; in one to include an editorial from the Jewish Veteran, and in the other, a letter from Norman H. Davis, of the American Red Cross.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(By unanimous consent, Mr. MURDOCK was granted permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the Appendix.)

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. Mr. Speaker, February 16, in the State of Maryland, is officially proclaimed Republic of Lithuania Day. I would like to take this opportunity to publicly acknowledge the great contribution made to the State of Maryland and to the United States of America by citizens of Lithuanian birth and ancestry, especially the sincere loyalty which they have manifested to the land of their adoption by their wholehearted support of the war effort, both by sending their children to serve in our armed forces and by subscribing so generously to the various War bond drives.

Just as Americans of Lithuanian extraction contributed to the progress of the United States, so also, it is an established fact, did the Republic of Lithuania contribute to the cultural progress of Europe, a right which she has been deprived of by her aggressive neighbors. During her period of independence she justified the trust placed in her and proved to the civilized world her capacity to properly govern herself, true to the established principles of democracy.

Lithuanians, ethnically, are neither Slav nor Teuton. Therefore, any allotment of her territory to, or subjugation by, any of her neighbors would prove to be a disturbing influence upon the future peace of Europe.

It will be a happy day when civilized nations are rid of the Nazi hordes and are rehabilitated economically and politically, and the freedom that they enjoyed before the war has been restored. A complete victory for the United Nations will assure all of the smaller nations, including Lithuania, as well as the larger nations, their rightful place in the sun.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a message from the Government of China regarding the recent action of the House and Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to ex-

tend my own remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] displays a painting drawn by an artist of a dam to illustrate his argument, and the gentleman's argument is like the design of his dam. It is designed wrong to meet pressure. The arch is on the opposite side and away from the water. The shoulders rest away from the anchor and can easily be drawn from place. The effect of pressure on his subsidy dam would be to pull instead of compress. It is apparent to an engineer that the designer knew little about dams and damn little about pressure. It is indeed an ideal design for an argument favoring subsidies.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

Pending that motion I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be continued for a period not to exceed 5 hours, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from California, the ranking minority member [Mr. CARTER], and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT]?

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, up to the present time I have a number of requests, but I believe by keeping those requests down as much as possible, we can close debate in 5 hours or less. Therefore, I have no objection to the agreement.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 4204, with Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] is recognized.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 40 minutes.

#### GENERAL

I wish to begin my statement with a word of commendation for the members of this subcommittee who worked so assiduously and tirelessly during approximately the 3 weeks in which the committee had under consideration over 100 appropriation items contained in this bill for the fiscal year 1945. Each appro-



priation item was scrutinized very closely, and reductions were made wherever it was felt that such reductions would not impair any of the functions directly or indirectly connected with the war effort. In a number of instances, particularly in connection with items of appropriation less directly connected with the war effort, reductions were made to the extent that the amounts allowed are below the estimated requirements for the current fiscal year, leaving the bureaus affected with but one alternative, and that is the reduction of personnel with corresponding reductions in other objects of expense.

The total amount recommended by the committee for the three departments encompassed by this bill for the fiscal year 1945 is approximately \$231,300,000. The Members of the House are familiar with the fact that the 1945 estimates contain amounts necessary to defray the cost of war overtime, whereas appropriations in the estimated amount of \$22,700,000 are still to be made for war overtime for the current fiscal year. Accordingly, when this additional amount is added to the appropriations of \$211,615,000 already made for the current fiscal year, we arrive at a total of approximately \$234,300,000 for 1944, as compared with \$231,300,000 for 1945, or a net decrease of approximately \$3,000,000.

The reduction of approximately \$6,000,000 under the Budget estimates effected by the committee reduces the funds for these three departments for the fiscal year 1945 to the minimum need, and it is strongly recommended that no consideration be given to additional reductions. While the three departments covered by this bill are old-line agencies, they have nonetheless felt the impact of the war to a very great extent. Most of the bureaus and divisions of these three departments are directly concerned with the war, and the rest of the bureaus are indirectly concerned with the war through the performance of services for war agencies, for which services the war agencies would otherwise have to establish organizations of their own.

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The amount of approximately \$44,234,000 is recommended for the Department of State for the ensuing fiscal year. When the cost of war overtime still to be appropriated for the current fiscal year is added to the 1944 appropriation, the amount allowed is an increase of approximately \$5,189,000 over the current year's requirements. Of this amount, approximately \$898,000 is for the Domestic Service, \$3,615,000 is for the Foreign Service, and \$676,000 is for the items contained under the heading of "International obligations."

The work of the Department of State in this crucial period in international affairs is directed to two main objectives: First, the maintenance of international cooperation essential for the united war effort involving, among a vast number of functions, the supervision of wartime restrictions and controls to insure operation with a minimum of international conflict, and the protection of long-time policy objectives of this Government;

and, second, the laying of groundwork for sound international policies to follow the war in the light of the position of the United States in international affairs, which places upon it a tremendous responsibility for leadership.

The Department operates in an advisory, coordinative, and servicing capacity with respect to some fifty-odd departments and agencies of this Government; its advisory and cooperative relationship with intergovernmental bodies and groups, exclusive of direct relations with representatives of foreign governments, is practically incalculable. This point is directed not so much at the volume of the work but particularly at the breadth of subjects and problems which must be studied, understood, and dealt with. We cannot afford at this time not to have a strong Department of State.

The increase allowed by the committee for the domestic activities of the Department was for two purposes: First, the amount of \$430,000 for the Division of Communications and Records; and, second, approximately \$397,000 to cover the cost of 94 positions considered necessary and authorized by the Department. With respect to the first item, the tremendous increase in the volume of work in the Division of Communications and Records has forced the Department during the current year to borrow employees from the War Department, and also to use personnel charged to the Foreign Service activity of the Department. The committee considered it vital for the Department to use every means to keep its international telegraphic traffic operating and otherwise to maintain all records on an absolutely current basis so that there will be no delay in actions which it may be necessary for the Department to take in connection with any of the economic and political problems which are facing the Department daily.

#### FOREIGN SERVICE

The amount of \$28,770,000 is recommended by the committee for the Foreign Service activities of the Department of State. This, as I have previously indicated, represents an increase of approximately \$3,615,000 over the requirements for the current fiscal year. Approximately one-half of this increase, or \$1,618,000, results from the proposed transfer during the fiscal year 1945 of certain functions heretofore performed abroad under the supervision and guidance of the Office of Foreign Economic Administration to the Department of State. These funds have heretofore been appropriated to the Office of Foreign Economic Administration, but were transferred to the State Department for the purpose of augmenting the Foreign Service Auxiliary to perform work for the Office of Foreign Economic Administration. The Department of State and the Bureau of the Budget felt that this money should be appropriated directly to the State Department in view of the fact that the work, in any event, was performed by the Foreign Service officers of that Department. The balance of the increase allowed of approximately \$2,000,000 is primarily for, first, the purpose of defraying the cost of transportation

of the Foreign Service officers, which has increased considerably because of the increased activity in the foreign field and because of the increased cost in transportation; second, the cost-of-living allowances for the Foreign Service made necessary because of the slightly increased personnel and the inflationary spiral which is taking place throughout the world at the present time; third, miscellaneous salaries and allowances for the purpose of granting to alien employees certain small increases in compensation in lieu of overtime granted to American employees and for additional salary requirements in the courier service necessary for the adequate safeguard of confidential communications; and, fourth, the Foreign Service Auxiliary, for the purpose of augmenting the present staff. The importance of this last-named item cannot be overemphasized in view of the fact that the economic nature of the functions in which this Service is engaged is such a vital part of our effort to bring this war to an early and successful conclusion.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The reason the office was changed to the State Department was that responsibility might be fixed in one office and the State Department handles our foreign affairs. I am very glad it was transferred.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentlewoman from Massachusetts is correct.

A strong Foreign Service, especially at this time, is a national necessity. It plays a vital role in counteracting enemy influence in neutral countries. A diplomatic tug-of-war is going on continuously and the outcome in various countries affects the course of the war itself profoundly. Whether a strategically placed neutral state joins the Axis, remains neutral and favors the enemy, or decides to aid the cause of the United Nations can affect the length of the war and involve costs measured in billions of dollars and priceless lives. Then there are the great responsibilities in the field of foreign relations in the post-war world, which should not find us unprepared. It would not be good statesmanship to spend billions to win the war and not make adequate provision for our State Department and for our diplomatic and consular establishments abroad, which must play a leading part in the conduct of this Government's foreign relations during and after the war.

Vital decisions on foreign policy are of course made by the President, but they must be based on accurate information garnered from every part of the world, which is correlated and interpreted by the Department of State and other agencies of the Government in Washington. The Foreign Service is the field force through which the necessary contacts with foreign governments are established, and on which we depend for an interpretation of the official acts and public opinion of foreign countries. It submits a tremendous volume of material for distribution to all departments of the Government. During the past



year such factual and interpretative material has reached the rate of some 28,000 reports per month distributed to 54 departments and agencies.

In addition to reporting, our diplomatic and consular officers perform under the guidance of the Department of State a very large volume of this Government's day-to-day business abroad, involving negotiations with foreign countries, the protection of American interests, furtherance of friendly relations and solidarity with other countries, the promotion of trade and commerce, and an infinite variety of services for American citizens and the public.

#### INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

The amount of \$7,046,000 is recommended for the international obligations of this Nation, which amount represents an increase of approximately \$676,000 over the requirements for the current fiscal year.

This appropriation is, first, to provide funds for payment by the United States of its annual share in the expenses of certain international commissions, congresses, bureaus, or other associations of which it is a member and from which it receives certain benefits; and to the maintenance of which it is committed to contribute annually by reasons of treaty provisions or law; second, to provide funds necessary to defray the cost of international conferences, proposed and undetermined, in which the United States Government will be a participant; and third, to provide funds necessary for carrying into effect the established cooperative program with the South American republics as enunciated and agreed to in the resolutions and declarations adopted at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1936, and at the Eighth International Conference of American States held at Lima, Peru, in 1938.

Although reductions in other items included under this heading result in a net increase of approximately \$676,000, one item, namely, the cost of "international conferences" not heretofore carried in the bill, accounts for \$1,500,000 of the total appropriation. The need for this item is more or less uncontrollable as the number or extent of conferences in which the United States might participate during the fiscal year 1945 is not known at the present time. It should be noted that, in the event this amount proves to be more than adequate, funds appropriated for this item can be used for no other purpose; on the other hand, if the amount proves to be insufficient, recourse may be had to deficiency appropriations.

The amount of \$3,450,000, a reduction of \$1,050,000 under both the current year's appropriation, and the budget estimate, is recommended for "cooperation with the American republics."

The program for which this appropriation is recommended is the result of several years of careful thought and actual experience in developing those types of activities which will benefit most our present and future relationships with the other American republics. This is not an emergency program worked out for any temporary purpose. It is a long-

range endeavor in which the facilities of our Government are joined with the effort and support of the other American countries.

The results of this program are to the very direct benefit of this country. Let me cite two illustrations. We are cooperating with several countries in agricultural experiment stations for the development of such present-day strategic products as rubber, quinine, and manila hemp. The Western Hemisphere is the native habitat of the rubber tree, yet this country let itself become dependent for its rubber on importations from the other side of the world. These agricultural experiment stations are developing strains of rubber that can resist the disease of the Tropics of the Americas. They are developing strains of rubber that will greatly exceed the yield of the rubber trees of the Far East. There is no reason why we cannot get all of our natural rubber needs from our neighbors in the Americas. The same goes for quinine of which there is a shortage for our soldiers, and for manila hemp which is essential for the ropes that every warship must carry. For a mighty small expenditure, we are laying now one of the foundations of our future security.

Take another illustration. Under this program we are training airplane pilots and mechanics and meteorologists from the other American republics. Upon their return to their own countries, they insist upon cooperation with the United States in aviation matters. They want our air lines to cooperate in the extension of air services. They want our planes and equipment. They want to work with United States aviation.

Another very important aspect of this program is that it is worked out on a cooperative basis. In some projects the contribution of other countries is a direct financial one which in aggregate exceeds our own. That is the case regarding some of the agricultural experiment stations I referred to. In other cases, they furnish equipment and facilities. In others, they provide a certain share of the expenses concerned in the training of technical personnel. For example, I can tell you that our Government is very anxious to improve radio-communication facilities within this hemisphere, and the other countries are equally eager to do all they can toward that end. However, their ability to cooperate depends not only upon the existence of sufficient technical equipment but also upon trained personnel to use this equipment. We are, through this program, rendering needed assistance to train these technicians.

Each of these individual projects is carried out by that agency of the Federal Government which is best qualified to deal with the program. However, the entire program is under the guidance and direction of the Department of State. This method of administering the program was put into effect at the recommendation of Congress and has proved to be of extreme value in insuring that all the activities, regardless of their individual merit, contribute the maximum to the policies of the United States Govern-

ment as interpreted by the Secretary of State.

Although this program is of a long-range character, it has already clearly demonstrated its value. The small expenditures made are being compensated many times over in ways that appeal to your sound judgment and mine. It is the sort of program that merits full support.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Considering the amount of estimated overtime still to be appropriated for the current fiscal year, the requirements of this Department in 1945 will approximate the requirements for 1944. The total amount recommended by the committee is approximately \$116,500,000, representing an increase of about \$800,000 when compared with the current year's requirements. The functions of the Department are divided into four major subdivisions, namely, Legal Activities and General Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Federal Prison System.

#### LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The first item, as the title implies, handles the legal work of the Federal Government, the functions being allocated to some 21 offices and divisions. Testimony presented reveals that the work load in all the divisions has been increasing steadily primarily as a result of the war and the many wartime statutes that are now in effect. The principal item under this heading is one covering appropriations for the Lands Division. It should be noted that the Lands Division is purely a service organization, having little or no control over the amount of work delegated to it by other agencies of the Government engaged in the process of acquiring land and structures for Federal use during the war emergency. The amount of \$4,275,000 is recommended for this Division for 1945. It was testified that on the basis of the present rate of progress, if no new requests for acquisitions of lands are received, it would require approximately 3 years to dispose of 74,000 tracts of land now pending in condemnation.

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Almost one-half of the total amount contained in this bill for the Department of Justice represents appropriations to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for which the amount of \$49,850,000 is recommended. During the past year, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has continued to perform its work with such efficiency that even though we are now in our third year of war no foreign-inspired sabotage or espionage plots have been successfully culminated.

Mr. BENDER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BENDER. I am very favorably impressed with the excellent work that the gentleman's subcommittee has done in connection with this bill, and I want to especially commend the gentleman and his committee for their support and



encouragement with reference to the work of J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. However, I notice there is a certain sum of money not allowed. Will the gentleman explain why there was a cut to the extent of \$230,000?

Mr. RABAUT. The amount the gentleman mentions when compared to the total sum appropriated is infinitesimally small and we felt it could be absorbed in the general turn-over of the Department.

To John Edgar Hoover and his staff must go the credit for effectively throttling such abortive attempts of enemy infiltration as have been planned. All complaints of suspected espionage and sabotage are thoroughly scrutinized by special agents of this Bureau.

I wish to point out that during the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 there were 56 convictions for violations of the espionage statutes, and 90 convictions of violations of the sabotage statutes. None of these crimes of sabotage was foreign inspired.

Since the outbreak of war approximately 15,000 alien enemies have been apprehended. Searches of dwellings of reported alien enemies were conducted in 26,000 cases, resulting in the seizure of tremendous quantities of contraband articles such as firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other nefarious devices. These results attest to the vigilance and thoroughness with which Mr. Hoover and his staff are protecting our country from the enemy within our borders.

The report your committee received of the handling by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of violations of the criminal provisions of the Selective Service Act was most heartening. We have had no mass dragnets looking toward the apprehension of selective-service violators, yet many thousands of such violators through the efforts of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have complied with the provisions of the statute and have become available for induction into our armed services. Although the true worth of this particular activity cannot be measured by the number of violators who have been convicted, yet since the passage of the act there have been almost 7,000 persons convicted and sentenced for such violations.

Although the bulk of investigative effort is rightfully channeled into internal security matters by the Federal Bureau of Investigation the investigations of violations of other criminal statutes such as kidnaping, bank robbery, automobile theft, and other comparable crimes are being closely supervised to eliminate the possibility of any such crime waves sweeping our country either now or in the coming post-war period such as have been experienced in the years past.

The identification activities in Washington reveal a continued increased work load. During the fiscal year 1943 approximately 27,000,000 sets of fingerprint records were received for handling, an increase of approximately 12,000,000 sets over the previous fiscal year. The handling of these records has been of undisputed assistance not only to our

law-enforcement organizations but to our entire war industry.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation continues to render most valued assistance to other war agencies. In its files section alone on an average of 35,000 names are searched each week at the request of other war agencies so that valuable information which may be in the Federal Bureau of Investigation files can be made available to such agencies.

#### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

With reference to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the amount of \$28,300,000 is recommended. This is approximately the same amount as will be required for this service for the current fiscal year. Reductions in certain of the activities in this service, resulting primarily from a recent reorganization, will enable this subdivision of the Department to expend approximately \$1,470,000 additional for alien enemy detention in 1945. Most of the credit for this reorganization is due Mr. Earl G. Harrison, Commissioner, who, according to testimony, has instituted some very needed reforms. At approximately this time last year the Service had in operation 12 key facilities with an internee population of about 6,000 aliens. At the present time the Service is operating 16 detention facilities with an estimated population of 9,000 aliens. It is the sense of the committee that further reductions in the amount of appropriations cannot be effected without seriously jeopardizing this activity. As a matter of fact, the estimates for 1945 were predicated on an internee population of 8,000; whereas, as I have already indicated, the population at the present time is 9,000.

#### FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

The total amount recommended in the bill for the Federal Prison System is \$15,930,000, representing an increase of about \$600,000 over the current year's requirements. The System is responsible for the custody of a daily average population of 17,000 prisoners in 25 Federal penal and correctional institutions. In addition, it is responsible for a daily average population of about 3,500 Federal prisoners housed in some 700 non-Federal institutions. Whereas there has been some decrease in the regular peacetime offenses, these have been more than offset by the influx of wartime offenders, principally violators of the Selective Service Act and violators of other national defense laws. Furthermore, as our Army has increased, there has been an increase in inmates as a result of military court martials.

The number incarcerated in Federal institutions dropped to a low point of about 15,200 in September 1943 from a high point of over 19,000 in December 1939. It now appears, however, the Federal prison population is again on the up-grade because since September there has been a steady increase until, at the present time, there are approximately 16,000 prisoners in Federal institutions, an increase of 800 in the past 4 months. It is estimated the number of Federal prisoners will average 16,400 during the fiscal year 1945, upon which these estimates

were based. It should also be pointed out that the cost of items necessary for the Federal prison system to purchase in maintaining the prison population has gone up somewhat in price, resulting in an estimated cost per man per day of 81.7 cents for 1945, as compared with 78.5 cents per man per day for 1944. I wish to state for the information of the Members of the House that the Federal prison institutions are now producing war materials to the approximate value of \$19,000,000 per year, with the average value of goods produced per employed inmate per year at \$5,300 as compared with approximately \$1,500 per man per year in 1939. During the past year one carload of war materials was shipped by Federal prisoner industries every 44 minutes of each working day. Also, on the prison farms commodities to the value of nearly \$1,000,000 were produced during the past year. This, incidentally, goes a long way toward supplying food for the prisoners and feed for the stock necessary to operate the institutions.

What I am about to say has nothing to do with the amount of appropriations required for the Federal prison system for 1945. I must tell you of the great interest in the war effort that is being manifested by the inmates of our penal and correctional institutions and of the spirit of cooperation that has existed in connection with the purchase of War bonds. Up to December 31, 1943, the prisoners in our Federal institutions had invested over \$375,000 of their meager earnings in War bonds—an average of nearly \$250 per inmate. Many of them have been donors to the Red Cross blood banks, and great numbers have expressed earnest and sincere desires to serve their country in the armed forces. Approximately 400 prisoners have already been released for the purpose of going into the Army or Navy. This is, indeed, a commendable record and a record which exemplifies, better than I could otherwise describe, the unity of this Nation at the present moment.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The bill before you contains the amount of approximately \$70,600,000 for the Department of Commerce—a reduction of approximately \$2,000,000 under the appropriations already made for the current fiscal year, but a reduction of approximately \$9,000,000 under the total requirements for the current fiscal year, or after the inclusion in the 1944 requirements of approximately \$7,000,000 still to be appropriated for war overtime. Although the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and subsidiary corporations have been considered in connection with the estimates for this Department, no withdrawals from the Treasury general fund are made for this organization. By law, the Congress fixes the amount that may be used from corporate funds for administrative purposes. Accordingly, the total amount given excludes the administrative costs of this organization. This Department is very closely related to the war effort, particularly through the work done by the Census Bureau, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Coast



and Geodetic Survey, National Bureau of Standards, and the Weather Bureau. Prior to the war, the Department had accumulated a mass of data and general information that has been of immeasurable value to all of the agencies of the Government directly concerned with the prosecution of the war.

The amount of \$5,665,000 is recommended for the Census Bureau—an increase of approximately \$1,400,000 over the current year's requirements. A large part of the increase granted is for the purpose of maintaining permanent nucleus staffs in the various divisions of the Bureau for greater efficiency and economy of operation. Heretofore, large staffs were employed as and when required for each of the censuses which must be taken according to law. The resulting uncertainty of job tenure has caused disruptively high turn-over of employees. Furthermore, it is the thought that much necessary information which is needed in connection with these censuses can be developed in between census periods, which will result in an over-all reduction in the cost of each census. The remainder of the increase is for additional salaries and expenses in connection with the customs statistics activities. Specifically, the funds will be used for the conversion from the commodity classification system now followed to a standard commodity classification in order to place all such statistics on a uniform basis. Much confusion has resulted heretofore because of the different methods of classification of export and import commodities employed by the different agencies of the Government and it is felt that this system should be standardized because of its important post-war aspects.

The amount of \$33,844,000 is recommended for the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the establishment and maintenance of air-navigation facilities and for the enforcement of safety regulations. Although civilian flying has decreased in volume considerably during the past 2 or 3 years, this decrease has been more than offset by the increase in military flying and, in view of the fact that this activity was established for civilian purposes, it is incumbent upon the organization to maintain our Federal airway system which at the present time approximates 40,000 miles. The amount of the decrease of approximately \$11,000,000 under the current year's requirements is due principally to the inclusion in the 1944 appropriation of an item of almost \$10,000,000 for the development of civil landing areas, and a reduction of approximately \$1,000,000 in requirements for technical equipment to be installed in the various airports throughout the country.

With respect to the Coast and Geodetic Survey, this is primarily all war work. This service is engaged in three major functions, namely, the production of marine charts, the production of aeronautical charts, and the execution of geodetic surveys along our coasts and throughout the interior of the United States and Alaska. Of the total amount of \$5,625,000 recommended in the bill for this bureau, 66 percent will be spent for marine charts, 21 percent for aero-

nautical charts, and 13 percent for geodetic surveys.

The amount of \$1,905,000, recommended by the committee for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, is slightly less than the estimated 1944 requirements for this activity. It is felt that this Bureau should be strengthened because of its close touch with the economic fabric of this country, which will no doubt make it a very important activity after the war period. The matter of small business was discussed at some length during the hearings, and I for one feel that any organization that is making an effort to aid and preserve small business in this country should have the support of the Members of this House.

With respect to the National Bureau of Standards, for which the amount of approximately \$2,900,000 is recommended, and the Weather Bureau, for which the amount of \$12,700,000 is recommended, there is little to be said. The former is engaged almost exclusively in war work, involving the mechanical construction of a great many instruments and special devices, and the testing and inspection of materials for war use. The results of the work of the Weather Bureau has shown its effect not only in this country with respect to our aviation and food crops, but in other countries and areas of the world as well, with respect to our military operations.

I feel very strongly that the bill should be passed as presented.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the bill before us making the regular appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce has been very well summarized by the chairman of our committee. There are some important items in the bill which I plan to discuss when we read the bill for amendment. At this time, however, I wish to confine my remarks to the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Civilian Pilot Training.

You will observe that the bill now before us carries no estimates for Civilian Pilot Training, but the estimates for this item for the fiscal year 1945 will be submitted in a supplemental budget.

Many questions have been asked whether these large appropriations for the training of pilots through Civilian Pilot Training program have been justified. I will endeavor to give you a report on the activities of not only the C. P. T. but also of the C. A. A. I believe when I complete this statement that you will all agree with me that the appropriations were more than justified, and the record will show that these appropriations resulted in tremendous value to our war effort.

I want to take this opportunity to thank my colleagues on the committee for their great interest in civilian pilot training and especially for their serious work on the program from its inception. I especially wish to commend our chairman the gentleman from Michigan, the Honorable LOUIS C. RABAUT; the gentleman from California, the Honorable ALBERT E. CARTER; the gentleman from North Carolina, the Honorable JOHN H. KERR; the gentleman from South Caro-

lina, the Honorable BUTLER B. HARE; the gentleman from Ohio, the Honorable ROBERT F. JONES; and the gentleman from Illinois, the Honorable THOMAS J. O'BRIEN, who early realized that aviation would be the means of winning the war and realized the necessity of training civilians to fly in order that the Army and the Navy would have a large reservoir of pilots when the need came. That need arose and was met by a program for which this committee had previously provided substantial appropriations.

WAR RECORD OF C. A. A. AND C. P. T.

We on the home front have a job to do that transcends everything else—winning this war as quickly and economically as possible. Today our soldiers, sailors, and marines are slugging their way forward on battlefields all over the world. They are enduring the dangers and hardships that try men's souls, and they are meeting the test superbly, though not without heartbreaking cost.

At this very moment American boys are falling—your sons and mine, the father of the little boy down the street, the brother of the corner grocer, the sweetheart of the girl next door.

Thinking of this and everything our men in uniform bear so cheerfully, I get somewhat impatient with those who sit by their fireplace, warm and comfortable, complaining about their hardships and sacrifices. But these will not divert us. We can and will see that our men at the front get everything they need to smash on to final victory—food, clothes, ammunition, guns, ships, tanks, and planes—above all, planes, more and better planes, with all the facilities needed to get them up and keep them up in the air. We will make quite sure that our advancing troops and hard-hitting ships are never without a protecting umbrella.

Air power is the key to victory. It is not only the key to victory now but to our national security and prosperity in the future.

Air power truly conceived consists of more than planes on the battle front. Its roots lie deep in the civilian home front. To be strong, it must be based on a sound civilian aviation structure. Without any exaggeration whatever, aviation is everybody's business. More particularly, it is the business of the Congress which by the policies it adopts can make or break it.

To illustrate what I have said and to bring the basic problems of air power into sharper focus, I want to speak here of an outstanding civilian contribution to the war effort, one that has forwarded air power in every respect. It is about time, I think, that credit should be given where credit is due—to the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

The C. A. A. has marshalled the civilian aviation resources of the country and forged them into an instrument of the greatest value. Through its bold and realistic approach to the basic principles of air power it has provided a leadership difficult to match in any other field.

In 1938, when war clouds loomed dark and large on the horizon, the far-sighted men in C. A. A. proposed a civilian pilot training program designed to make this country air minded and provide a reser-



voir of trained airmen in case of sudden emergency. We in the Congress studied the proposal and authorized such a program, first on an experimental basis, later on a country-wide basis, and the dividends of that policy are beyond calculation. It was one of the most effective measures of national preparedness ever undertaken.

Months before the Nazis fell on Poland, the C. P. T. program was under way, turning out pilots—not military pilots but skilled airmen ready to be taught the tricks of fighting in the air. We appropriated \$4,000,000 for the initial program. After it had proved itself we upped the figure to \$37,000,000 and appropriated \$25,000,000 the next year—in both cases voting larger funds than recommended by the Budget. And never was money better spent.

By Pearl Harbor, within less than 3 years, the number of licensed civilian pilots in this country had jumped from less than 25,000 to more than 100,000. At the same time the number of civilian planes more than doubled, rising from 12,000 to almost 25,000, with a corresponding stimulus to the aircraft-manufacturing industry. More than 65,000 of these pilots were graduates of the C. P. T. courses offered at more than 600 colleges and flying schools throughout the country. Thousands more young Americans were inspired to win their wings by the widespread interest in aviation aroused by the C. P. T. program in all the 48 States.

That program, wisely, was a decentralized program. It did not involve Federal duplication of already existing facilities. Rather, it organized local colleges and flying schools into a great co-operative endeavor to serve the public interest, not only in the immediate vicinity but for the Nation as a whole. Consequently, it was a grass-roots program, reaching out into every corner of the land, and I know from experience in my own State that it brought aviation to country crossroads where it had never been before.

It did more than teach American youth to fly. It made aviation and its problems a lively subject of discussion everywhere—at businessmen's clubs, chambers of commerce, college faculty meetings, college dormitories, local school boards, women's clubs, Pullman smoking rooms, country clubs, trade-unions, the Grange and farmer cooperatives, fraternal organizations, meetings of parent-teacher associations—everywhere that people were alive to present developments and thinking about the future.

That is one fundamental of air power—wide public interest in aviation, and the widest possible public participation. We can never become a nation on wings, as we must, if we make a cult of flying—if the country as a whole does not become air-minded. That was one of the primary aims of C. P. T., and it accomplished that purpose beyond the expectations of its most enthusiastic supporters.

But what about the ground and flight instruction offered by C. P. T.? Did that measure up to standard? How have its

graduates fared since graduation? What are they doing now?

By the summer of 1941, 6 months before Pearl Harbor, they were streaming into the armed forces at the rate of 1,000 a month. Bear in mind that at the beginning of 1941 the Army Air Force had approximately 6,000 pilots, with some 7,000 cadets in training. By the end of the year the Army had perhaps 20,000 flyers who had reached or passed the training received by the 65,000 C. P. T. graduates. The Navy had perhaps 10,000 such pilots. The exact figures necessarily still are maintained secret.

This great reservoir of C. P. T. graduates immeasurably speeded up the building of our now incomparable Air Forces. As General Arnold declared in his recent report—I quote:

The Civilian Pilot Training Program of the Civil Aeronautics Administration constituted a valuable pool from which personnel could be drawn.

#### TUFTS COLLEGE AN EXAMPLE

I have here before me a list of the C. A. A. pilots trained at Tufts College near Boston, Mass., between the fall session of 1939 and the spring session of 1942. Of the 111 graduates, 54 went directly into the Navy, 32 into the Army, and 25 into the aviation industry at some job requiring special aviation skill. In sum, every last one of these boys volunteered for services directly forwarding the war program. This list is a very interesting and significant document, and I give it here as an outstanding example of this great program:

#### SUMMARY OF PRESENT STATUS OF MEN WHO TRAINED AT TUFTS COLLEGE UNDER THE CIVILIAN PILOT TRAINING PROGRAM—PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1942, EXTRACURRICULAR

##### PRIMARY, FALL 1939

Parker M. Bartlett, lieutenant, junior grade, United States Naval Reserve, Washington, D. C.

Robert Bertagna, chief carpenter's mate, construction battalion, United States Navy.

E. Arthur Bonney, technical adviser to Flight Engineering Department of Army Air Corps at Sheppard Field, Tex.

Richard J. Coar, experimental test engineer, Pratt & Whitney.

Aaron Garber, Boston Navy Yard, electrical engineer.

Everett F. Kimball, private, Army Air Force.

Charles A. Lister, General Electric Co., design engineer.

Forrest G. Parker, Jr., lieutenant, junior grade, United States Naval Reserve. Assistant Officer in Charge of Air Station, Creeds, Va.

Raymond W. Peach, ensign, United States Naval Reserve, instructor in instrument flying, Naval Air Base, Atlanta, Ga.

James Robinson, industry.

Albert A. Schaaf, ensign, AV-(N) United States Naval Reserve.

Norman R. Sherman, captain, United States Marine Corps.

Delmont J. Sylvester, lieutenant, Army Air Corps (overseas duty).

Herbert S. Wight, lieutenant, United States Naval Reserve, Washington, D. C.

##### PRIMARY, SUMMER 1940

Gerald E. Achin, lieutenant, junior grade, United States Naval Reserve, Air Station, Glenview, Ill.

Laurence C. Bommarito, lieutenant, United States Marine Corps Reserve, Parachute Battalion, demolition unit.

Joseph L. Cafarella, Tufts College Medical School.

Edward M. Chamberlain, ensign, United States Naval Reserve Air Force.

Gordon C. Hart, naval aviation cadet.

Edward W. Jervis, Jr., ensign O-V(S) United States Naval Reserve.

Edward Kalustian, engineer.

Guy M. Mitchell, Jr., naval aviation cadet, Corpus Christi, Tex.

Richard B. Mitchell, lieutenant, Army Air Force. Took part in raids on Tunisia.

Arthur N. Olive, Jr., lieutenant, United States Naval Reserve. Construction Corps volunteer specialist.

William R. Page, Atlas Powder Co., chemical engineer, Paducah, Ky.

Paul D. Pranstiehl, ensign E-V(S) United States Naval Reserve. Naval Torpedo Station.

Charles J. Ross, Jr., copilot, Air Transport Command, North Atlantic Division; technical adviser on radio blind-landing and direction-finding; multi-engine and instrument flight instructor; chief ground instructor, Pilot Training Division, Burlington, Vt.; instruction staff of radio operators' training program, Burlington; director of research, Northeast Airlines.

Leonard S. Rubin, naval aviation cadet.

Ralph C. Runels, naval aviation cadet, Corpus Christi, Tex.

William K. Woodward, Tufts Medical School. Navy.

Llewellyn A. Young, contract engineer working with Navy.

##### SECONDARY—FALL 1940

Robert T. Holland, General Electric Co., application engineer, aviation division.

Aaron G. Olmsted was second lieutenant in Army; now test pilot for Pratt & Whitney.

Raymond W. Peach.<sup>1</sup>

##### PRIMARY—FALL 1940

John Allyn, lieutenant, junior grade, United States Naval Reserve; active duty in the Aleutians since November 1942; pilot of bomber.

Frank E. Bennett, Jr., lieutenant, junior grade, United States Naval Reserve; Naval Air Corps; instructor.

John J. Burke, lieutenant, Army Air Force; reconnaissance squadron.

John O. Cimaglia, captain and operations officer in Army Air Corps; Africa.

Sidney A. Edwards, lieutenant, Army Air Corps; fighter squadron; killed in accident July 1, 1943.

Charles E. Griner, Jr., supervisor, tool and gage planning and scheduling.

Bennett D. Katz, captain, Army Air Corps; piloting new planes to overseas destinations.

David W. Kinney, ensign, United States Naval Reserve; on a destroyer.

Leon E. Kruger, Army aviation cadet.

Robert B. Overstreet, lieutenant, United States Marine Corps Reserve; instrument instructor (multiengine).

Harold H. Ricker, transition instructor for the Army Transport Command.

John J. Santosuosso, ensign, United States Naval Reserve; Pacific duty.

Richard G. VanGundy, lieutenant, junior grade, United States Naval Reserve; Corpus Christi, Tex.

Carl E. Wartchow, ensign AV(S), United States Naval Reserve; Alaska.

George R. West, second lieutenant, Army Air Force; instructor.

William R. Mitchell, General Electric Co.; aircraft equipment.

##### PRIMARY—SPRING 1941

Robert J. Franklin, Army aviation cadet; Louisiana.

Harry W. Hollmeyer, second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps Reserve; marine fighter squadron, Solomon Islands.

Manuel S. Lato, second lieutenant, Army.

Allan M. Morton, ensign, United States Naval Reserve; overseas.

James D. Nisbet, metallurgist.

<sup>1</sup> See primary.



Vernon H. Sherman, second lieutenant, Army; Wendover Field, Utah.  
Harold Weldon, lieutenant, junior grade, United States Naval Reserve; torpedo bomber pilot; overseas.

Douglas Wilson, Army private; accidentally killed by drowning at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md., July 15, 1942.

## SECONDARY—SPRING 1941

Leopold Ackerman, lieutenant, Army; Africa.  
Robert B. Aldrich, ensign, United States Naval Reserve; fighter pilot aboard carrier.  
Frank E. Bennett, Jr.<sup>1</sup>  
Edward M. Chamberlain.<sup>1</sup>  
Gordon C. Hart.<sup>1</sup>  
Robert B. Overstreet.<sup>1</sup>  
Harold H. Ricker.<sup>1</sup>  
Thomas E. Stretton, ensign, United States Naval Reserve, Naval Air Station, Pensacola.  
Richard G. Van Gundy.<sup>1</sup>  
George R. West.<sup>1</sup>

## PRIMARY—SUMMER 1941

Frederick C. Bowen, lieutenant, Army Air Force; instructor.  
Fred S. Card, Jr., lieutenant, junior grade, Naval Aviation.  
Emilius R. Ciampa, second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps Reserve, Marine Aviation.  
Herbert P. Culp, supercharger engineer.  
Hector G. Gal, Jr., lieutenant, United States Marine Corps Reserve.  
John G. Hayward, naval drydock, South Boston; associate marine engineer.  
Francis R. Kitchell, Jr., lieutenant, United States Naval Reserve.  
Abraham Klalman, Naval Aviation Cadet.  
William P. McIntosh, captain, Army.  
John L. Quigley, private, United States Marine Corps Reserve.  
Ross H. Reynolds, Jr., lieutenant, Signal Corps. Active duty since 1941; spent in connection with radar equipment. In England almost a year.  
Leonard S. Stone, Army aviation cadet.  
Mario Tamburino, chief draftsman.  
Henry C. Young, Dallas Aviation School.

## SECONDARY—SUMMER 1941

Edward W. Jervis, Jr.<sup>1</sup>  
John C. Kelleher, Jr., lieutenant, junior grade, United States Naval Reserve. Flight leader on carrier in Pacific.  
Allan M. Morton.<sup>1</sup>  
Charles J. Ross.<sup>1</sup>

## PRIMARY—FALL 1941

James A. Brickett, Jr., ensign, United States Naval Reserve.  
William F. Haneman, lieutenant, junior grade, United States Naval Reserve.  
Charles D. Kimball, ensign, United States Naval Reserve. Naval air base.  
John P. Lacy, lieutenant, junior grade, United States Naval Reserve.  
Oliver A. Parker, second lieutenant, Army, pursuit pilot.  
Kenneth E. Perry, ensign, United States Naval Reserve.  
Thomas J. L. Redmond, ensign, United States Naval Reserve.  
Richard W. Russell, ensign, United States Naval Reserve, instructor, air station.  
Stanley I. Skeiskie, private, Army, Reserve Officers Training Corps.  
David Stiles, Navy, V-5.  
Richard F. Tobin, lieutenant, Army Air Corps, overseas duty, awarded the Air Medal.  
Orme Wilson, Jr., ensign, AV-(N) United States Naval Reserve, flight instructor.  
Jason L. Wolfson, lieutenant, Army Air Force, flight instructor.

## SECONDARY—FALL 1941

Alden I. Avery, lieutenant, Army Air Corps, Ferry Command.  
Robert J. Franklin.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See primary.

Milton Green, second lieutenant, Army Air Corps.

Malcolm P. Murphy, copilot, Pan American-Grace Airways, Inc.

John M. Oldsman, pilot, Army Air Corps.

Charles R. Plum, General Electric Co. and Boeing Aircraft.

Aaron Tenenbaum, civilian flight instructor.

## PRIMARY—SPRING 1942

Vernon A. Allen, ensign, United States Naval Reserve Air Corps.  
Salvatore J. Bagnulo, aviation cadet, United States Marine Corps Reserve.  
Robert P. Brown, naval aviation cadet.  
James L. Grandfield, second lieutenant, Army Air Corps, flight instructor.  
George H. Heshion, Jr., naval aviation cadet.  
Malcolm E. Johnson, second lieutenant, Army Air Corps.  
Stanley Mackey, naval aviation cadet.  
Hugh D. McQuillan, aviation cadet, Marine Air Corps.  
Gerald F. Meehan, flight instructor, Army Air Corps.  
Thomas B. O'Leary, Jr., lieutenant, Army Air Corps, flight instructor.  
Ferdinand A. Olivério, naval aviation cadet.  
Williams J. Plummer, Jr., completed four C. C. A. courses, waiting assignment.  
Robert F. Upton, Watertown arsenal.  
Franklin Walter, second lieutenant, United States Marine Corps Reserve, flight instructor.

## SECONDARY—SPRING 1942

Stanley N. Bjurback, ensign, United States Naval Reserve, naval aviation instructor.  
James A. Brickett, Jr.<sup>1</sup>  
Harold F. Kedian, second lieutenant, Army Air Corps, flight instructor.  
Herbert F. Meyers, second lieutenant, Army Air Corps, Ferry Command, accidentally killed in plane crash June 26, 1943.  
Richard W. Russell.<sup>1</sup>  
Leonard S. Stone.<sup>1</sup>  
Jason L. Wolfson.<sup>1</sup>

Once in the Army and Navy, these C. P. T. boys did better in advanced flying courses than those who had not had the advantage of their training, as the records prove. Less than 12 percent of them, or approximately 1 in 10, washed out in Army primary training. The rate for non-C. P. T. trained was more than 43 percent, or approximately four times as high. While wash-out totals were not so large, the ratio in the Navy was about the same.

And these C. P. T. graduates have gone on to make names for themselves wherever American planes are flying—in combat, in the grasshopper squadrons of the Field Artillery, in the far-flung operations of the Army Air Transport Command, and the Naval Air Transport Service.

Three-fourths of the famous American Eagle Squadron which fought with the R. A. F. in winning the crucial Battle of Britain were American boys whose first taste of flying came at our small civilian flying schools.

Across the world in China several of the famous Flying Tigers were boys from your home town and mine who learned to fly at the local airport.

Ten minutes after the war started at Pearl Harbor, two C. P. T. graduates were in the air downing Japs—Lt. George Welch, of Wilmington, Del., and Lt. Kenneth L. Taylor, of Hominy, Okla. They

<sup>1</sup> See primary.

took to the air under a rain of Japan bombs, and each shot down two attackers. They landed, under fire refueled, stocked up on ammunition, and again took off, Welch shooting down two more Japs before the battle was over.

Nineteen of the seventy-nine men who slashed at Tokyo with Gen. Jimmy Doolittle were products of the C. A. A. contract schools, and some suffered the tragic fate of those that were captured.

The Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron has an impressive string of victories to its credit. This is an all-Negro unit, from mechanics to pilots, and many of the pilots and other personnel are C. P. T. graduates.

Six of the 19 members of a Navy squadron in the battle of Midway that shot down 27 enemy planes were C. P. T. graduates. So were 5 of the 12 crew members on the 3 ships that recently came back to Washington after the amazing raid on the Ploesti oil fields.

I could go on reciting the names and exploits of hundreds and hundreds of air boys—all equally heroic—who got the first spark of interest in flying through C. P. T. at their home-town airports. I could give almost every man in this Congress the name of someone from his district—probably a hero decorated for bravery in action—who was started on his way to a flying-fighting career by a civilian instructor at a civilian flight school working with the college or university in his home town or nearby.

I like the story of Milton Tootle, of Missouri, trained at St. Joseph College. "The youngest and most inexperienced pilot on our carrier," proudly say his fellow pilots. But he took off and as he left the flight deck he heard the radio say that a dive bomber was coming in to attack from the port quarter.

"I wasn't thinking of much," said Tootle later, "except that I wanted to get myself a Jap." So he plunged into his own antiaircraft barrage to do it, bagging the dive bomber, but his plane was hit by his own flak.

Tootle bailed out and was picked up later, to be told by his commanding officers that he had saved the huge carrier with its precious freight of men and machines.

Now, who are our outstanding aces in this sky-fighting business? At the very top stands Maj. Joe Foss, of the Marines, from Sioux Falls, S. Dak., with 26 Jap planes to his credit; Capt. Richard Bong, of the Army, from Poplar, Wis., with 21 Japs to his credit; and Capt. Walker Mahurin, of the Army, from Lafayette, Ind., who has shot down 12 Nazi planes. All learned to fly at Civilian Pilot Training Schools, veritably the breeding place of aces, the mother of heroes of the air.

Now take a look at the over-all picture of these kids you and I knew back home, who were trained by the commercial pilots you and I knew back home, and the colleges which you probably attended back home.

I have here a list—and it is only a partial list—of the graduates of these hundreds of civilian flying schools who have gone into battle and been decorated for their exploits. Here are your home-town



boys, the 672 of them who, at the last count, were wearing heroes' medals.

There are 5 who have received the Medal of Honor, the highest and most rarely awarded decoration conferred by the United States; 10 of them have been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the next highest honor we give our fighters; 51 the Navy Cross; 121 the Silver Star; 250 the Distinguished Flying Cross; 30 the Purple Heart; 4 the Navy and Marine Corps Medal; and 354 the Air Medal.

One of these 672 heroes received 18 decorations, another 9, another man was given 7, to another went 6, 13 received 4, 40 were given 3, 98 received 2, and 516 were given 1.

I think you will be interested in seeing this complete list, and the folks back home will want to see it, so I am going to include it at the conclusion of my remarks.

I am not saying that these men received their full training in this civilian program. That is not the fact. Everyone of these boys, after he had learned to fly, went on to Army and Navy schools to receive advanced training in swift pursuit ships or heavy bombers, to be instructed in gunnery, tactics, formation flying, and so forth—all of the specialized things a man must know before he can blast the enemy from the air.

But I am saying that in the beginning, when these boys were novices, no one knew whether they were loaded with TNT or would prove to be duds. Some skilled instructor had to assay their flying ability and put them through their elementary instruction to determine whether they were good pilot material or not. This C. A. A. screening process saved the armed forces millions of hours of precious time, releasing planes and personnel for advanced training needs.

The greatest credit is due to these instructors and to the C. A. A., which recruited or trained the vast majority of them.

When the C. P. T. program started, instruction was largely in the hands of the "old timers" at local airports, veterans of the last war and of barnstorming days, men who so loved aviation that they refused to give it up even though financial returns were practically nil and occasionally they had to skip a meal or two. To make sure that their skills were not rusty, the C. A. A. examined and rereated all instructors. This was of the greatest importance and was immediately reflected in the amazing safety record of C. P. T. That record so impressed the hard-boiled insurance underwriters that they made six voluntary reductions in premium rates for C. P. T. students. These rates fell from \$20 to \$4.90 within less than 3 years—or more than 75 percent. At the same time insurance rates on planes were reduced, which put money into the pockets of every private flyer in the country, thereby stimulating aviation by so much.

To assist these instructors, the C. A. A. made invaluable studies to standardize ground and flight courses, developing improved technical devices, better texts, and new visual aids. Most of these have been taken over and adapted by the armed

forces for their own needs, thus assuring a uniform high quality of training. How many people know that C. P. T. texts have become best-sellers? Since 1939 almost 2,000,000 copies of these technical manuals have been sold, spreading knowledge of aeronautics and the gospel of aviation far and wide.

As the C. P. T. program expanded, the supply of veteran instructors was soon exhausted and the C. A. A. began training its own. All of these men have made a vital contribution in building up our military air forces. Many went into uniform to teach at Army and Navy air bases. More than 10,000 have been employed as civilians at schools under contract to the armed forces or working under arrangements with the C. A. A. That the C. A. A. trained an overwhelming majority of these instructors is evident from the fact that up to Pearl Harbor it graduated more than 9,000 and since then has added 11,000. Thus the C. A. A. has provided a teaching force capable of turning out 150,000 pilots a year. If pilot production has reached the seemingly impossible figure we set for it a few years ago, it is thanks primarily to C. P. T.

With the outbreak of hostilities, of course, the C. P. T. was wholly geared to meeting military needs, devoting all of its time, acquired skills, and accumulated facilities to the purpose, turning out pilots by the tens of thousands in accord with specifications laid down by the Army and Navy. Late in 1942 it became the C. A. A. war training service.

#### C. A. A. AND FIELD ARTILLERY

Early in 1942 the C. A. A. undertook an interesting war job for the field artillery, teaching artillery officers to use light planes as elevated and movable observation platforms.

Here is a perfect example of the way skills learned in civilian flying can be applied to the military machine with which we are winning the war. First, the Air Corps and the Field Artillery discussed who should fly the planes. As the Field Artillery insisted on having a trained artillery observer in the plane, its own officers were taught to fly the planes and maintain them in the field.

A school was set up at Fort Sill, and civilian instructors were supplied from the C. A. A.'s training program. These men, long experienced in flying light planes, taught the artillerymen to do things which the C. A. A. would never countenance in private flying. They took off from small fields, climbed as fast as they could to 500 feet, made their observations, got back on the ground, and hid their planes as fast as possible. Thus every battery had its aerial eyes above it while it was firing, getting instant accurate reports on where its shells were landing, instructions for change of aim and elevation.

These pilot-mechanics were trained in all phases of operating light planes, including maintenance in the field. They were taught how to swing an airplane motor to the limb of a tree and give it a complete overhaul in the field.

These pilots have made amazing contributions to the war. They swarm over the line of guns in the field; they carry messages; they often encounter the en-

emy's pursuit planes, and some of them have been shot down. One of these pilots, Lt. Julian W. Cummings, who had learned to fly in the C. P. T., took off from the deck of a small L. S. T. boat before dawn on the day of the north Africa landings and flew throughout the day observing enemy movements, spotting artillery fire, and carrying messages. At one time he landed beside a road, borrowed some gasoline from surface vehicles, and hopped off again, being decorated for his exploit.

Another pilot in one of these "Grasshopper Squadrons" was chased one day by a swift and murderous Messerschmidt. But he so maneuvered his slow light plane that the eager German overshot his mark, crashed into a mountainside, and went up in flames.

When the Fort Sill school started in 1942 it had 24 training planes. Today 300 airplanes are in use at the field. All of the instructors are field-artillery officers and technical men trained by the original C. A. A. instructors, many of whom were invited to join the field artillery as commissioned instructors and still are doing yeoman service.

#### SERVICE IN LATIN-AMERICA

Another significant war job has been undertaken by C. A. A., which is conducting one of the most practical programs yet designed to forward our good-neighbor policy in this hemisphere. It has trained hundreds of pilots and mechanics to man the Central and South American air lines, thus assuring the expansion of air commerce to the south. At the present time it is training here in the United States 110 aviation students from the Latin-American republics, and examinations are now being given in 11 of these countries to select the 119 likeliest candidates to take the third course offered in 3 fields of aeronautics. Since 1941 almost 500 such students have been brought to this country.

Many were given special training as instructors, so that they could pass on their knowledge to their fellow countrymen when they returned home.

This part of the program has already borne fruit in Mexico and Brazil. In these two Allied Nations pilot training schools on the C. A. A. model have been established with the help of supervisory personnel loaned by the C. A. A.

#### C. A. A. SPECIAL SERVICES

In addition to all this, the C. A. A. has trained 1,536 men of the armed forces in traffic control work. This includes 605 Army enlisted and 628 Navy enlisted men trained as control-tower operators; and 303 Army officers trained as flight-control officers.

The C. A. A. has also given heavily of its own specialized personnel. Its former deputy administrator, director of safety regulation, regional manager at large, and three regional managers, and the director of its standardization center are just a few of the key people now serving in the military air forces. Approximately 1,200 C. A. A. employees have gone into the armed services, and the great majority of these have training and experience of immeasurable value to the air forces. In the Air Transport Command, in the air communications net-



work, in the airport control towers and filter centers, in the laboratories at Wright Field, you will find ex-C. A. A. employees in important posts.

All told, since it began its pilot-training program, the C. A. A. has turned out more than 200,000 airmen. Since April 1942, all have been members of the Air Corps Reserve or on active duty as Army and Navy cadets. At the present time all Army and Navy cadets get their first flight instruction under C. A. A.

I am informed, however, that the Army and Navy plan to concentrate all of their aviation training at its own schools after June of this year. They can do this because the peak of production in pilots has been passed and it is now only necessary to keep up replacements.

#### OUR FUTURE AVIATION

This raises a problem of vital importance to every American citizen, particularly to those who are interested in the future of this Nation in the air. What is going to become of these civilian schools no longer needed by the armed forces? The question is all the more immediate because the original act authorizing the Civilian Pilot Training program expires at the end of this fiscal year.

We here in the Congress must soon come to some decision about it. There can be no doubt that it has more than justified itself by its achievements, as I have made plain. The question now is, Should it be continued? If so, under what auspices?

It will be said, of course, that when the men begin coming out of the armed forces we shall have plenty of trained pilots. That is perhaps true so far as immediate needs are concerned. But it is not true for our long-range needs.

What worries me is this: How are we going to assure a fresh crop of pilots each year? We cannot live long on our backlog. We cannot afford a big gap in the ranks of our airmen. Every year hundreds of thousands of youngsters come of age, almost all of them wanting to fly. Are we to tell them that we do not need them—that we have enough pilots—that they had better stay on the ground? If we do, we will pay for it later, not only in military terms but in commercial and economic terms as well. The nation of the future will be that nation which most completely provides its youth with an opportunity to fly. I do not wish to speak of any particular plan for doing that on this occasion, but I do wish to raise the question here and everywhere in the country. It will take the combined brains of all if we are not to make a mistake that may affect our far future.

What I have said is only one aspect of air power. There are others equally fundamental. A sound aviation structure requires something more than planes and pilots. It demands a well-planned airport system, ground facilities of many kinds, and a vast network of navigation aids to assist military, commercial, and private flyers in getting from here to there swiftly and safely, with no annoying delays at either end or along the way.

Before the war, at the direction of the Congress, the C. A. A. made a survey of the airport situation in the country. Based on this survey, the C. A. A. drew up and presented to the Congress a tentative program envisaging a network of 4,000 airports to meet our more or less immediate needs.

The war has caused many shifts in that original airport plan. To date, approximately \$400,000,000 has been appropriated by the Congress for the national defense airport-development program, which is limited to the development and improvement of sites designated as essential to the war effort by the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Commerce. All of this appropriation is now either expended or specifically allocated.

#### ACTIVITY IN ALASKA

And that money has accomplished wonders, not only within our continental boundaries but in our outlying possessions. When Gen. Billy Mitchell was a young lieutenant stationed in Alaska, he said that whoever controlled that land would have the United States at his mercy. Nobody paid him much mind.

When we first felt the threat of war, officials of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, sharing Mitchell's conclusions, began extending the airways and constructing new airports in the Territory, smoothing the way for the airplane which had already proved its usefulness in overcoming Alaska's difficult transportation problems.

Here was another great reservoir of civilian facilities, on the spot, ready and waiting for the military to tap it.

If Alaska were not strictly on the hush-hush list of the War Department, I could tell you the most engrossing stories about what happened up there. Here is one story, however, that is indicative. The C. A. A. was planning an airport in the vicinity of Dutch Harbor. The usual difficulties in getting materials, priorities, even money to do the job, were encountered. This time, however, somebody did something about it. The C. A. A. official on the job—and not too high an official at that—took his professional career in his hands and began to give orders. He had the airport under construction and well along toward an usable state before receiving any assurance that the money needed would be available, using other funds for the purpose because he realized the importance of that airport.

The field was completed just 7 days before the Japs struck at Dutch Harbor, and they got the surprise of their lives when land-based Army planes came swarming upon them from a civilian field they knew nothing about. That field probably saved Alaska, as more than one high Army officer has acknowledged.

Nowhere has the skill of the civilian been put to better use in the conduct of the war than in Alaska. Sourdough pilots who have learned from bitter experience how to operate airplanes in that bleak region have been invaluable to the Army. Airport and airway engineers, whose labors have educated them

in the terrain, weather, natural history, and other peculiar Alaskan conditions, have been a vast mine of information and a storehouse of ability for Army and Navy units defending our farthest frontier.

As soon as the Japs had been pushed off of Kiska and Attu, the airways engineers of the C. A. A. resumed their plans for an airway down the Aleutian chain, installing the radio facilities which—while it is still held secret—we know must be in use now in our occasional bombing of the Kurile Islands, part of Japan's homeland.

This sort of thing has gone on all over the world. Not long ago a radio range which first went into service near Evansville, Ind., guiding peaceful traffic through our home skies, was uprooted and planted abroad and it is now sending out its guiding signals from Ascension Island in mid-Atlantic. Scores of other radio facilities are in operation along the world routes, set up and made to work by the C. A. A. experts who developed them.

#### AVIATION COMMUNICATION SERVICE

In August of 1942 the C. A. A. was called upon by the Army to assist their airway communication system in the immediate establishment of urgently needed communications, weather reporting, and air navigational facilities on the northeast airway—the ferry route to Great Britain. Recruiting its own trained personnel, 21 civil and radio engineers were assigned to remote projects in Canada, Labrador, Greenland, Iceland, and the United Kingdom. Working as civilian supervising engineers and utilizing available military working crews, 7 projects were completed early in 1943 and the remaining 10 projects by August 1943.

These projects included communication circuits, both high and low frequency. The latter were provided to preclude disruption of communications during magnetic storms common to the Arctic regions. Air-to-ground control circuits were also provided at a number of points. Radio range navigational aids were provided at 13 stations, and at 5 of them equipment was furnished by the C. A. A. by dismantling domestic facilities and transferring them to foreign locations where they were reinstalled and commissioned under C. A. A. supervision.

Recognition of these services by the C. A. A. has been given occasionally by the Army. Recently, a story in Communications magazine of November 1943, by Lt. Walter W. Fawcett, Jr., of the Army Air Forces communications system, said:

The Army Air Forces communications system also exercises operational control of six intercontinental broadcasting stations developed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. These stations, among the most powerful radio installations in existence today, are located at strategic points for world coverage. They collect and disseminate, on both point-to-point and air-ground circuits, operational and weather information covering entire global areas. Great credit is due the C. A. A. for the outstanding cooperation given, principally along engineering and technical



lines, in the development of the present colossal Army airways communications system.

These six stations encompass the world. Recently the C. A. A. intercontinental station at New York worked a big flying boat all the way from its home port of New York to a point beyond Cairo. From there to Australia, the boat was in contact with various foreign stations. On its homeward flight, it soon came within range of another C. A. A. station on a south Pacific Island, and the crew reported "it seemed we were back home again." From there on in, over 6,700 miles of ocean, a C. A. A. station was its constant companion.

#### TOMORROW'S AIRPORT PROGRAM

In the United States proper, the C. A. A. has been building new airways and airports to speed the winning of the war. Recent development of airports has necessarily been concentrated upon the larger fields. As a result, there has been a twelvefold increase in the number of our major civil airports—with paved runways at least 3,500 feet long and capable of handling the largest transport craft. We had only 76 such fields 2 years ago. By the end of 1943 we had 940, nor does this include many large airdromes built by the armed forces for their exclusive use.

The situation in regard to smaller airports is this. We have 1,213 class I airports, the lowest category, each with landing areas 1,800–2,500 feet long. We have 905 class II ports, with paved runways from 2,500 to 3,500 feet long. These are situated, for the most part, near smaller cities and larger towns. We shall need many more of this class for future commercial flying. Nor can it be said that we have enough larger ports, as those in many of our major cities are already overcrowded.

There are at the present time approximately 3,000 classified airports in the country. This is 1,000 short of our pre-war plan, and it now appears that our pre-war plan will not meet our post-war needs, which in spite of the war demands made on the C. A. A. are receiving serious and detailed scrutiny.

There are in this country approximately 6,670 communities containing 1,000 people or more, as recently pointed out in a searching analysis of the airport problem by Mr. Charles I. Stanton, able Administrator of C. A. A. It seems reasonable to suppose that each of these communities will wish to be accessible by air. Some of these communities can profitably make joint use of a single airport. Making that allowance, we arrive at a national total of 6,000 airports as a realistic target to shoot at in the immediate post-war years.

As we have only 3,000 ports at the present time, that means doubling our present airport capacity. Like the question of training pilots, this is also an immediate problem. At the end of the present fiscal year the authorization of the National Defense Airport Development Program expires.

Shall we let it die? Or should it be continued in some form? If this Nation is to continue in the front rank in the air, we cannot afford simply to wash our hands of it.

How are the necessary airports going to be provided? By the Federal Government? By the States? By local governments? Or by a combination of all three?

Here again the C. A. A. has been foresighted and on the job. It has suggested a tentative formula by which the Federal Government and the States might become partners in building the Nation's post-war civil airport system in much the same way that they have cooperated in building our national highway system, admittedly the best in the world. As suggested by Mr. Stanton, Administrator of C. A. A., such a formula would take account of four factors: First, the area of the State; second, its population; third, number of registered aircraft in the State; and, fourth, the existing number of accredited airports. Under this plan, as in the Federal Highway System, each State would have to match a specified percentage of its quota of Federal funds.

Decentralization of Federal operations and delegation of more responsibility to State aviation agencies should be beneficial. Airport improvements or construction projects within each State would then be selected and carried out by the State's aviation agency. Only projects included within the C. A. A. national airport plan would be eligible for Federal aid, and C. A. A. standards of location, lay-out, and construction for the class of airport proposed would have to be met.

There has long been need of a clarification of the relationship between the Federal and State Governments with respect to aviation. Many have feared that the States would seek to regulate individual aircraft and airmen without regard to the problem as a whole, thus creating a mass of conflicting rules and standards, such as are found in the motor-trucking and divorce laws. This would be peculiarly disconcerting in the case of a flyer who passes from State to State in midair, often being unaware of State boundaries as he passes over them. State officials, on the other hand, have lived in fear that local needs and wishes would be inadequately considered by Federal officials.

The field of airport development offers a splendid chance for the Federal Government to work in partnership with the State authorities by establishing a policy which for more than 20 years has proved its practicability in the field of highways. Federal airport authorities would retain control of national planning and of minimum standards, just as Federal highway authorities have done. Yet local problems would be decided at the State level where such decisions should be made, and the sincerity with which State authorities advocated specific projects would be demonstrated by the dollars they put up to match Federal funds.

It may be contended that Federal aid should be extended only to airports having at least interstate significance. But the very nature of the airplane makes even the smallest airport a base for interstate operations. Moreover, the experience of Public Roads officials with Federal Highway Aid provides a valuable lesson. At the outset, Federal

Highway Aid was limited largely to trunk routes. But local and feeder traffic has become such an important factor in the whole highway picture that there is steadily growing demand for Federal aid on other classes of roads.

As I have said, this airport problem is the immediate concern of every man in this Congress, both as a Representative of his district and the Nation as a whole.

#### THE FEDERAL AIRWAYS SYSTEM

Lastly, a word on another aspect of air power. Too few people know about the Federal Airways System, what it is, how it functions, and what its needs are. It is the arterial system of the air. It consists of 35,000 miles of well equipped air routes with air navigation facilities of many kinds—beacon lights, emergency landing fields, radio range stations, automatic control devices, omni-directional radio markers, an elaborate weather reporting and forecasting system tied in with the United States Weather Bureau.

Here again the C. A. A. has made invaluable contributions to the war. More than 9 out of 10 planes now flying the Federal Airways are military aircraft bound for some distant point in this country or on their way overseas. Without the facilities and procedures worked out by the C. A. A. there would be a hopeless tangle in the air, particularly around congested airports. These facilities and procedures have been of the greatest use to the armed forces wherever they happen to be operating.

All this has been done by an agency set up to promote the peaceful commerce of the skies. It is a perfect example of how our democratic system works at its best. By its foresight the C. A. A. anticipated many of the problems created by the war—training pilots, extending and improving the airways, building airports, so that these were ready to be used when the emergency arose. And by its foresight again it hopes to anticipate many of the problems certain to come with the peace. It is alive to all the possibilities of the air age we have now entered. It is planning to lay down on the soundest foundations the real bases of air power. Its program deserves the fullest support.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I would like to say that I appreciate the mighty fine talk the gentleman has just delivered. I know that his subcommittee and the C. A. A. and the C. P. T. are entitled to all the praise he has given them and also the fine type of flying and fighting that our boys, who have been taught in those great institutions, have displayed in this great war.

Mr. STEFAN. I want to thank the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], who is also a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and who went along with us in making these appropriations. When we realized we had to have pilots he was one who contributed a great deal to the efforts of this committee to make this program successful.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman. I want to add that I am very proud to



say that the Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, Mr. Pogue, is a very good friend of mine. He is one of my constituents. He lives a short distance from my home town and we in Iowa, of course, are very proud of Mr. Pogue and the fine job he has been doing.

Mr. STEFAN. I wish to tell the gentleman, who comes from the State where the tall corn grows, that I, too, know Mr. Pogue very well. We, too, admire him and his vast knowledge of aviation matters.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. PLUMLEY. I would like also to add a word with respect to the work which was accomplished by the civilian branch of aviation under the great difficulties about which I know something. You have not overdone the matter at all in giving the credit which you have to them and to all those instrumental in making possible what has been accomplished. I do wish to say I sent for information and learned something about that. Why I undertook to interrupt the gentleman was because he referred to an institution in New England of which I have a right to be very proud, and that is the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. But I was just going to suggest that the gentleman also say, and I will say it for him if he will permit, that while the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has made a very fine record with regard to the men whom they have turned out, and the record which those men have made for that institution, Norwich University, of which I happened to be president about 14 years, is at least a close second.

Mr. STEFAN. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. All of these schools in which this program was conducted have done a wonderful job.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. BENDER. Some years ago the gentleman from Nebraska began harping about this problem. I thought it was more or less an obsession with him. But the gentleman had a lot more foresight than most of us had regarding this problem. I want to commend the gentleman for the work he has done. He has made a great contribution to the war effort in promoting this civilian aeronautical program. In that connection I would like to ask the gentleman this question, if he chooses to answer it. What does the gentleman think about placing all of the aviation departments and all of the aviation activities under one head?

Mr. STEFAN. We may have the Lea bill on the floor of the House for consideration some day. That is a very controversial bill. Aviation is too big to stop. Some compromise may be reached and some agreeable aviation legislation may result.

Mr. BENDER. The gentleman is in sympathy with that kind of a proposal?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes; when the objectionable features have been ironed out.

Mr. BENDER. I want it to appear in the RECORD, that all of us deeply appreciate the personal efforts of the gentleman from Nebraska, and the work of his subcommittee in behalf of the general aviation problem, both civilian and war. You have made a great contribution which we do appreciate.

Mr. STEFAN. I thank the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BENDER. I think a great tribute is being paid this afternoon by the fact that the Members have such confidence in the work of this committee and that they feel you have done such a good job that it is not necessary for a great many of them to watch this appropriation bill. I think it is something you should feel very proud of, as well as the chairman of the subcommittee, that the Members have such confidence in your work.

Mr. STEFAN. I thank the gentleman very much. I am sure I speak the appreciation of the membership of our committee for his kind words.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks. I have already secured permission in the House for extending this list of 672 heroes in the RECORD, in connection with my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### LIST OF GRADUATES OF CIVILIAN FLYING SCHOOLS DECORATED FOR BATTLE EXPLOITS

Abercrombie, William W., Long Beach, Calif., Navy Cross.

Adams, Don D., Raineville, W. Va., Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.

Adams, Lyle M., Novinger, Mo., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Adams, William B., Glendale, Calif., Silver Star.

Adkins, Frank E., Clarksville, Tenn., Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star.

Adler, Arthur L., Bronx, N. Y., letter from Secretary of Navy.

Adrianse, Lyle A., Grandville, Mich., Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.

Aenchbacher, A. E., Atlanta, Ga., Air Medal, two Oak Leaf Clusters.

Aiken, Albert S., Cheverly, Md., Air Medal.

Albright, William H., Denver, Colo., Silver Star.

Allen, Gordon L., Lubbock, Tex., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Ambrose, Kenneth W., Berkeley, Calif., Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.

Anderson, Andreas P., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Anderson, Charles L., Portland, Oreg., Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.

Anderson, Emmet D., Jr., Lubbock, Tex., letter from Secretary of Navy.

Anderson, John W., Laurens, S. C., Air Medal.

Anderson, William T., Columbia, Tenn., Air Medal.

Arndt, Augustus L., Newton, N. C., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Arnoldus, Robert T., Summerville, Oreg., Air Medal.

Asch, Alfred C., Beaverton, Mich., Purple Heart.

Ashley, Edward S., San Antonio, Tex., Purple Heart.

Auman, Forrester C., Seagrove, N. C., Silver Star, Air Medal.

Austin, James H., Charlotte, N. C., Air Medal.

Austin, William R., Roanoke, Va., Silver Star.

Avendano, Joseph, Brawley, Calif., Silver Star.

Bailey, Kenneth D., Durham, N. C., Medal of Honor, Silver Star.

Bailey, Melvin D., Quitman, Tex., Silver Star.

Baker, Joe B., Tyler, Tex., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Baker, Robert H., Houston, Tex., Air Medal.

Baker, Ross C., Alexandria, La., Air Medal.

Baker, Wayne, Detroit, Mich., Navy and Marine Corps Medal.

Balenti, Richard P., Altus, Okla., Air Medal.

Ball, Edgar D., Nashville, Tenn., Air Medal.

Ballentine, Henry R., Summerville, Pa., Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.

Bankhead, Heber B., Wellsville, Utah, Distinguished Flying Cross.

Bannon, John R., Rochester, Minn., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Bartels, Louis E., Clinton, Ill., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Bartholomeo, Victor H., Chicago, Ill., Air Medal, Silver Star.

Bass, Horace A., Roanoke, Va., Navy Cross.

Bastian, George F., New Orleans, La., Air Medal.

Bauer, Carl R., Santa Monica, Calif., Silver Star.

Beadle, Frank R., Grand Rapids, Mich., Air Medal, two Oak Leaf Clusters.

Beal, Frederick R., Santa Rosa, Calif.

Beasley, William D., Tampa, Fla., Air Medal, two Oak Leaf Clusters.

Beidelman, Frederick W., Jacksonville, Fla., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Belew, Harold E., Fresno, Calif., Air Medal.

Bellows, Donno C., Mason City, Iowa, Distinguished Flying Cross.

Bennett, Earl C., Baltic, S. D., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Benson, Robert H., San Francisco, Calif., Navy Cross.

Bergner, Karl W., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Berman, Samuel D., Terrace Park, Ohio, Air Medal.

Bestgen, Walter E., Wichita, Kans., Air Medal, two Oak Leaf Clusters.

Bevins, Hiram O., Milton, Vt., Air Medal.

Bevlock, James J., Philadelphia, Pa., Distinguished Service Cross.

Bird, Clement W., Albuquerque, N. Mex., Air Medal.

Birdsong, George F., Clarksdale, Miss., Distinguished Flying Cross, one Oak Leaf Cluster.

Blank, John E., Ferndale, Mich., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Blanton, Thadd H., Gainesville, Tex., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Blevins, Hilary M., Kuchorman, Ark., Distinguished Flying Cross, one Oak Leaf Cluster.

Bley, Charles W., Berkeley, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Beyerley, Daniel W., Seattle, Wash., Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.

Byrnes, Robert C., Winfield, La., Air Medal.

Bobrow, Alan L., Philadelphia, Pa., Air Medal.

Boll, John J., Ironton, Ohio, Air Medal.

Boock, Robert A., Springfield, Ill., Air Medal, three Oak Leaf Clusters.

Booker, Dennis G., St. Cloud, Minn., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Bone, Jim K., Cresson, Tex., Air Medal.

Bong, Richard I., Poplar, Wis., Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, 14 Oak Leaf Clusters.

Booth, Harry J., Charlotte, N. C., Air Medal, three Oak Leaf Clusters.

Borich, Nick, Portland, Oreg., Silver Star.

Bowers, Robert H., Phoenix, Ariz., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Bowers, William J., Seattle, Wash., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Boyden, James C., Colorado Springs, Colo., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Bradbury, Joe E., Bexley, Ohio, Distinguished Flying Cross.

Brainard, Ceylon H., Pasadena, Calif., Purple Heart.

Brannon, Charles E., Montgomery, Ala., Navy Cross.



Brinson, Sheldon S., Bainbridge, Ga., Silver Star, Air Medal.  
 Britton, William K., Plainview, Tex., Air Medal.  
 Brookhart, Joseph W., Hyattsville, Md., Silver Star.  
 Brooks, Norman E., Phoenix, Ariz., Air Medal.  
 Brorein, Carl D., Tampa, Fla., Air Medal.  
 Brown, Bryan W., El Paso, Tex., Silver Star.  
 Brown, Jack D., Salt Lake City, Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.  
 Brown, Llewellyn L., Jr., Malverne, Ark., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Brown, Robert J., New York City, Distinguished Service Cross.  
 Browning, Richard C., Buffalo, N. Y., Air Medal, three Oak Leaf Clusters.  
 Buck, Sidney E., Kensington, Md., Air Medal, nine Oak Leaf Clusters.  
 Bunderson, Mack V., Emery, Utah, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, two Oak Leaf Clusters.  
 Burger, Arthur L., Springfield, Mass., Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Burges, George D., Charleston, S. C., Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.  
 Burnett, Pelham R., Baltimore, Md., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Burns, John P., Berkeley, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Burns, Ralph W., Malden, Mass., Air Medal.  
 Burr, Albert H., Coral Gables, Fla., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Butler, John C., Buckeye, Ariz., Navy Cross.  
 Butler, Richard D., San Diego, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Caldwell, Morris C., Nashville, Tenn., Silver Star.  
 Calhoun, William R., Jr., Birmingham, Ala., Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, one Oak Leaf Cluster, Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters.  
 Callender, Alvin D., Lake Providence, La., Air Medal.  
 Cameron, William R., Hanford, Calif., Silver Star.  
 Campbell, C. W., McComb, Miss., Air Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters.  
 Campbell, Kendall C., Lamar, Colo., Navy Cross, Gold Star.  
 Campbell, Leonard N., Roseville, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Campbell, Robert B., Marshall, Tex., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Campbell, William P., San Francisco, Calif., Silver Star.  
 Cannon, Joseph E., Gladstone, Mich., letter from Secretary of War.  
 Carey, Ernest H., Gridley, Calif., Air Medal.  
 Carey, Henry A., Ithaca, N. Y., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Carson, Bill E., Oklahoma City, Okla., Air Medal.  
 Carter, George H., Norfolk, Va., Silver Star.  
 Carter, Irwin W., St. Petersburg, Fla., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Carter, William D., Nashville, Tenn., Distinguished Flying Cross, two Gold Stars.  
 Caulkett, George W., Dallas, Tex., Air Medal.  
 Chambers, Arthur L., Mount Tabor, N. J., Silver Star.  
 Check, Raymond J., Granville, N. Dak., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Chell, Ralph, Bethlehem, Pa., Medal of Honor, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.  
 Clancy, William E., Jackson, Miss., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Clark, Charles D., McAllen, Tex., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Clark, John F., Remington, Ind., Distinguished Flying Cross, one Oak-Leaf Cluster.  
 Clark, Thomas J., Ligonier, Pa., Air Medal.  
 Clark, Walter, Lincolnton, N. C., Silver Star.  
 Cliburn, Charles E., Hazelhurst, Miss., Purple Heart, Distinguished Flying Cross, one Oak-Leaf Cluster.  
 Clifford, John K., Tacoma, Wash., Navy Cross.

Clinton, Carl C., Fort Smith, Ark., Air Medal.  
 Clute, George S., Watsonville, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Coe, Donald R., Humboldt, Kans., Air Medal.  
 Coit, Harland J., Montclair, N. J., Air Medal.  
 Cole, Richard E., Dayton, Ohio, Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Coleman, Samuel E., Tacoma, Wash., Distinguished Flying Cross, Gold Star.  
 Collingworth, J. D., Borger, Tex., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Compton, George A., Pennington, N. J., Air Medal.  
 Compton, James E., Salina, Kans., Air Medal.  
 Compton, William B., Compton, Calif., Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Comstock, Harold E., Fresno, Calif., Air Medal, one Oak-Leaf Cluster.  
 Conger, Jack Eugene, Des Moines, Iowa, Navy Cross.  
 Conn, Myron R., Coalinga, Calif., Silver Star.  
 Conrad, Earl O., Jr., Great Falls, Mont., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Coolbaugh, Walter W., Clarke-Summit, Pa., Navy Cross.  
 Coonan, John J., Edgewood Station, R. I., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Corry, Roy A., Santa Ana, Calif., Navy Cross.  
 Cramer, Charles O., Akron, Ohio, Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Cresto, John G., Kansas City, Mo., Silver Star.  
 Cronkite, John L., St. Petersburg, Fla., Air Medal, two Oak-Leaf Clusters.  
 Crouch, Horace E., Columbia, S. C., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Crouchley, Edward A., Providence, R. I., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Crow, Robert C., Cleveland, Ohio, Navy Cross, Silver Star.  
 Currey, Douglas V., Sacramento, Calif., Air Medal, three Oak-Leaf Clusters.  
 Dahl, Milton R., Seattle, Wash., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Dalton, Roy Bale, Arkadelphia, Ark., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 D'Arcy, Robert M., Arlington, Tex., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Davenport, John D., Landrum, S. C., Air Medal, one oak-leaf cluster.  
 Davidson, George M., Kendrick, Idaho, Air Medal.  
 Davidson, James J., Winona, Minn., Silver Star.  
 Davidson, William K., Austin, Tex., Air Medal, Gold Star.  
 Davis, Eugene C., Williamstown, Pa., Purple Heart.  
 Davis, Lowell L., Vina, Ala., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Davis, Nelson P., Tampa, Fla., Silver Star.  
 Dean, George B., Lansford, N. Dak., Air Medal.  
 DeBaum, Clyde E., Bicknell, Ind., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 DeBlanc, Jefferson J., Martinville, La., Navy Cross, Air Medal.  
 Deeds, James A., Oakland, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Denault, Francis P., West Springfield, Mass., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Dennison, Ethan A., Jr., New York, N. Y., letter from Secretary of the Navy.  
 Detour, Buren L., San Diego, Calif., Navy and Marine Corps Medal.  
 Devoe, Augustus A., Jr., Spotswood, N. J., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Dibb, Robert A. M., Los Angeles, Calif., Navy Cross.  
 Dietrich, Alfred E., Detroit, Mich., Air Medal.  
 Diffey, John M., Birmingham, Ala., Air Medal, two oak-leaf clusters.  
 Dillon, Barclay H., Jr., Birmingham, Ala., Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.  
 Dillon, Stephen P., Long Beach, Calif., Air Medal, two oak-leaf clusters.

Dimmitt, Robert E., San Bernardino, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Dinn, Wallace L., Corpus Christi, Tex., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Dinsmore, Samuel H., Olympia, Wash., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Disalvo, Joseph F., Batavia, N. Y., Air Medal, two oak-leaf clusters.  
 Dittler, Donald C., Cleveland, Ohio, Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Divine, Robert A., Fresno, Calif., Navy Cross.  
 Dockstader, Robert B., Long Beach, Calif., Silver Star.  
 Doherty, John J., Fort Smith, Ark., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Donnell, Earl Roe, Jr., Dallas, Tex., Air Medal.  
 Dorton, Randall M., Jr., Washington, D. C., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Dowie, Frank D., Jr., Des Moines, Iowa, Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Doyle, M. F., Parsons, Kans., Silver Star.  
 Draklich, Dan D., Superior, Ariz., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Drury, Frank C., Damby, Mo., Navy Cross.  
 Dutton, Albert H., Portland, Oreg., Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.  
 Dwyer, William P., Randolph, Nebr., Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.  
 Early, Cleland E., Sinnet, Tex., Silver Star.  
 Ebert, Harry W., Jr., Winchester, Va., Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.  
 Eck, Walter A., Milwaukee, Wis., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Ek, Bruce H., Spokane, Wash., Navy Cross.  
 Eland, Stanley C., Portland, Oreg., Air Medal.  
 Elledge, Raymond P., Houston, Tex., Air Medal.  
 Ellis, Eugene B., Brownfield, Tex., Air Medal.  
 Ellis, Lewis N., Chattanooga, Tenn., Distinguished Service Cross.  
 Ellis, Sherman E., Springfield, Mo., Air Medal.  
 Ellison, Harold J., Buffalo, N. Y., Navy Cross.  
 Ely, Don L., Los Angeles, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Emerson, Donald K., Riverside, Calif., Silver Star.  
 Engle, Godfrey, Jr., Albany, Tex., Air Medal, two Oak Leaf Clusters.  
 Erwin, James C., El Dorado, Ark., Air Medal, one Gold Star.  
 Erwin, Paul V. B., Miami, Fla., Air Medal.  
 Esmay, Carle H., St. Maries, Idaho, Air Medal, two Oak Leaf Clusters.  
 Estes, Chandler B., Athens, Ga., Air Medal.  
 Eubank, Robert H., Mabank, Tex., Air Medal, two Oak Leaf Clusters.  
 Everett, David R., Fullerton, Calif., Air Medal.  
 Fairbank, Henry A., Stockton, Calif., Air Medal.  
 Fairfield, W. A., San Francisco, Calif., Purple Heart.  
 Farrow, W. G., Washington, D. C., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Faulkner, Lawrence M., Pleasant Hill, Mo., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Feightner, Edward L., Elida, Ohio, Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Feldman, Jack H., Pittsburgh, Pa., Purple Heart.  
 Felk, Charles, Carsonville, Mich., Air Medal.  
 Ferguson, Joseph W., Pueblo, Colo., Silver Star.  
 Fields, John W., Shamrock, Tex., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Fields, Virgil C., Ventura, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Fincher, Deltis H., Waldron, Ark., Silver Star.  
 Fisher, Louis W., Portland, Oreg., Air Medal.  
 Fischer, Phillip S., East Orange, N. J., Air Medal, two Oak Leaf Clusters.



Flaherty, Robert F., Waterloo, Iowa, Distinguished Flying Cross.

Forbes, Jimmy M., Kansas City, Mo., Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.

Ford, Robert V., Winston-Salem, N. C., Silver Star.

Formanek, George, Chicago, Ill., Navy and Marine Corps Medal, Distinguished Flying Cross, Gold Star.

Forrer, Sam White, Griffin, Ga., Navy Cross.

Fountain, Zed D., Hattiesburg, Miss., Silver Star.

Francis, Everett R., Newark, Ohio, Distinguished Flying Cross.

Francis, Magnus W., Vallejo, Calif., Air Medal, two oak leaf clusters.

Frattali, Vincent C., Scranton, Pa., Air Medal, one oak leaf cluster.

Freeman, Charles M., Rochester, N. Y., Silver Star.

Freeman, David B., Jr., Moline, Ill., Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.

Foss, Joe J., Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Medal of Honor, Navy Cross, Distinguished Flying Cross.

Gaede, David L., Columbus, Ohio, Purple Heart.

Gaffney, John P., Lakewood, Ohio, Soldier's Medal.

Gallagher, Thomas J., Dorchester, Mass., Air Medal.

Gardner, Richard B., Salt Lake City, Purple Heart, Air Medal.

Gaskell, Claude W., Opportunity, Wash., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Gaunt, Frank L., North Platte, Nebr., Air Medal, one oak leaf cluster.

Gentry, Wayne R., Kimberly, Idaho, Air Medal.

George, Herbert W., Missoula, Mont., Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.

Gerry, Clark H., Tucson, Ariz., Air Medal.

Gibbs, Harry B., Wheeling, W. Va., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Giddens, John R., Inverne, Ala., Purple Heart.

Giddens, Paul O., San Bernardino, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross, one oak leaf cluster, Air Medal, three oak leaf clusters.

Gignac, Edward J., North Vassalboro, Maine, Silver Star.

Gilbert, Fred R., Bellflower, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Gish, Russell C., Waterville, Minn., Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.

Glick, Howard L., Topeka, Kans., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Goerke, Dalton C., Burr, Nebr., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Golberg, Robert T., Blooming Prairie, Minn., Silver Star, Air Medal.

Goldstein, Otto, Norwalk, Conn., Air Medal, two oak leaf clusters.

Gowdy, William R., Cincinnati, Ohio, Distinguished Flying Cross.

Grant, Charles S., Washington, D. C., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Grashio, Samuel C., Spokane, Wash., Silver Star.

Gray, Gordon E., Kirkwood, Mo., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Gray, Robert, Killeen, Tex., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Green, Donald J., Anaconda, Mont., Silver Star, one Oak Leaf Cluster, Distinguished Flying Cross.

Gregory Lewis H., Quincy, Fla., Air Medal, two Oak Leaf Clusters.

Greve, Thomas E., Houston, Tex., Air Medal.

Griffen, Thomas C., Chicago, Ill., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Griffith, John H., Chicago, Ill., Air Medal.

Grissold, Don T., Clarinda, Iowa, Distinguished Flying Cross.

Gustke, Russell F., Port Huron, Mich., Air Medal, two Oak Leaf Clusters.

Haberman, Roger A., Ellsworth, Wis., Navy Cross.

Hagenback, James J., Chicago, Ill., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Hair, James M., Gatesville, Tex., Air Medal.

Halford, James A., Oroqui, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross, one Gold Star.

Hall, William M., Mobile, Ala., Navy Cross.

Hamilton, Linton D., Detroit, Mich., Air Medal.

Hamilton, Merle C., Orchard, Nebr., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Hand, Clarence B., Miles City, Mont., Air Medal.

Hanna, Walter J., Jr., Gilroy, Calif., Silver Star.

Hansen, Paul M., Milan, Mich., Air Medal.

Hanson, Eugene R., Burlington, Iowa, Navy Cross, one Gold Star.

Harries, Frederick C., Hurley, Wis., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Harris, Bill, Springfield, Calif., Air Medal.

Harris, Ray E., Kansas City, Mo., Air Medal.

Hartman, Elmer, Basin, Wyo., Air Medal.

Hawes, Robert E., North Dartmouth, Mass., Distinguished Flying Cross, one Oak Leaf Cluster.

Hazard, Richard C., Pomeroy, Wash., Navy and Marine Corps Medal.

Heard, John J., Jr., Kerrville, Tex., Silver Star.

Heck, Edward, Jr., Oakland, Calif., Navy Cross.

Heinitsh, Reginald D., Columbia, S. C., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Helveston, George T., Tatum, Tex., Silver Star.

Henning, Richard T., Albemarle, N. C., Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.

Henry, William Earl, Bakersfield, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross, Gold Star, Air Medal.

Herndon, Joseph T., Colorado Springs, Colo., Air Medal.

Herndon, Nolan A., Sulphur Springs, Distinguished Flying Cross.

Hickman, Cleveland D., San Francisco, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Hodges, Kenneth S., West Los Angeles, Calif., Air Medal.

Hogan, Stephen C., Chicago, Ill., Navy Cross.

Hollingworth, Lloyd D., Wilmington, Del., Air Medal.

Holmes, Walter T., Jr., Denton, Tex., Purple Heart, Distinguished Flying Cross.

Holsey, Raymond E., Altus, Okla., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Holt, Marion H., Jonesboro, Tenn., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Hoover, Fred D., Jr., Gladstone, Mich., Silver Star.

Hoover, James K., Sulphur Rock, Ark., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Hopper, George A., Jr., Banning, Calif., Letter from Secretary of Navy.

House, A. T., Jr., Long Beach, Calif., Air Medal.

Houseworth, Carl H., Harveyville, Kans., Air Medal.

Howes, Edward B., Highland, Calif., Air Medal.

Hronek, William H., Snoqualmie Falls, Wash., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Hudson, Henry D., Watervliet, N. Y., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Huey, Stanley G., Seattle, Wash., Air Medal.

Hughes, Charles E., Oakdale, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Hyland, Norman D., Mobile, Ala., Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.

Hynds, Kermit C., Austin, Tex., Silver Star.

Ilfrey, Jack M., Houston, Tex., Air Medal.

Irwin, Darrell D., Duluth, Minn., Distinguished Flying Cross, Gold Star.

Iverson, Leroy C., Valley City, N. Dak., Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.

Jackson, Jean D., Tulsa, Okla., Silver Star.

Jacobson, Sidney W., Shreveport, La., Silver Star.

Jennings, Wallace R., Santa Ana, Calif., Air Medal.

Jobe, Fletcher H., Chattanooga, Tenn., Air Medal.

Johnson, Charles C., Fort Worth, Tex., Purple Heart, Silver Star.

Johnson, Clarence, Jr., San Bernardino, Calif., Air Medal.

Johnson, Dee A., Logan, Utah, Distinguished Flying Cross.

Johnson, Gerald R., Eugene, Oreg., Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.

Johnson, Grove C., Omaha, Nebr., Air Medal.

Johnson, Harold C., Richmond, Calif., Air Medal.

Johnston, John C., Greenville, N. C., Air Medal.

Jones, Curran L., Columbia, S. C., Silver Star.

Jones, Jack, Mansfield, Ga., Air Medal.

Jones, James F., Lake Butler, Fla., Purple Heart, Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.

Jones, R. M., Godley, Tex., Air Medal.

Jordan, George W., Rockford, Ill., Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.

Judd, Daniel H., Berkeley, Calif., Air Medal.

Jurkens, Edward A., Sterling, Ill., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Kaiser, James M., Youngstown, Ohio, Silver Star, Air Medal.

Kappeler, Frank A., Alameda, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Katz, Aaron, Cleveland, Ohio, Navy Cross.

Keller, Robert F., Wichita, Kans., Air Medal.

Kelly, Robert E., Dallas, Tex., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Kelting, John A., Toledo, Ohio, Silver Star.

Kennedy, Lawrence C., Fairfax, Mo., Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.

Kennedy, Robert D., Chicago, Ill., Air Medal.

Killian, Clinton H., Roosevelt, Utah, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.

Kinney, William E., Springfield, Ohio, Silver Star, Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.

Kinzer, Edward B., Beckley, W. Va., Navy Cross.

Kirk, Kenneth J., Jr., Barre, Vt., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Kirkpatrick, Donald, Evanston, Ill., Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross.

Kish, Andrew K., Nixon, N. J., Silver Star.

Kjerulf, Lauritz T., Lake Charles, La., Air Medal.

Kopf, J., Jr., Modesto, Calif., Silver Star.

Koutelas, George E., Kansas City, Kans., Navy Cross.

Kuehnast, Irving L., Badger, Iowa, Air Medal.

Kunz, Charles M., Minneapolis, Minn., Navy Cross, Distinguished Flying Cross.

Kyes, William B., Elwell, Mich., Purple Heart.

Kyle, Paul J., Arlington, Va., Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.

Lamb, Robert A., Brooklyn, N. Y., Air Medal.

Lamm, Louis J., Vici, Okla., Air Medal.

Landers, John D., Joshua, Tex., Air Medal.

Larsen, Carl A., Renron, Wash., Air Medal.

Larson, Robert R., Albert Lee, Minn., Air Medal.

Laven, George, Jr., San Antonio, Tex., Distinguished Service Cross.

Lawrence, Claude H., Mount Airy, N. C., Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.

Leader, Kent E., Winchester, Idaho, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.

Lebrecht, Royden L., Denison, Tex., Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.

Lee, Donald H., Jr., Detroit, Mich., Air Medal.

Lee, Jack (deceased), Alamogordo, N. Mex., Silver Star, Air Medal.

Lee, Stanley, Denver, Colo., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Leland, Glen C., Jr., St. Petersburg, Fla., Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.

Lesicka, Joseph J., Westmorland, Calif., Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.

Leslie, Gene J., Bailey, Tex., Air Medal.

Lifner, Harry W., New York City, Distinguished Flying Cross.



Lind, Harold A., Wilmington, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Lindsey, Virgil B., Washington Park, N. C., Purple Heart.  
 Lombard, John D., Ionia, Mich., Silver Star.  
 Long, Robert H., Gainesville, Tex., Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.  
 Long, Stanley A., Marquette, Mich., Air Medal, one Oak-Leaf Cluster.  
 Lovelace, John Wade, Commerce, Tex., Air Medal.  
 Lumkin, George T., Louisburg, N. C., Navy Cross.  
 Lundy, James T., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Air Medal, three Oak-Leaf Clusters.  
 McAteer, James J., Philadelphia, Pa., Air Medal, one Oak-Leaf Cluster.  
 McBreen, Francis J., Spokane, Wash., Silver Star.  
 McCafferty, Donald E., Hempstead, N. Y., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 McCarty, Martin W., Jr., Lubbock, Tex., Air Medal.  
 McClaran, Clarence E., Marshall, Tex., Purple Heart.  
 McClung, Guy H., Lawton, Okla., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 McComsey, Robert M., Lancaster, Pa., Air Medal.  
 McCool, Harry C., Colorado Springs, Colo., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 McDonald, John Bruce, Wake Forest, N. C., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 McDonald, Norman L., Framingham, Mass., Distinguished Flying Cross, one Oak-Leaf Cluster.  
 McDonald, Robert L., Reno, Nev., Air Medal.  
 McDonnough, John M., Oakland, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 McEniry, John H., Jr., Bessemer, Ala., Silver Star.  
 McGee, John N., Spokane, Wash., Silver Star.  
 McKane, Edmond R., Oklahoma City, Okla., Silver Star.  
 McKearn, William, Beloit, Wis., Silver Star.  
 McKnight, Louis S., Port Neches, Tex., Air Medal, two Oak-Leaf Clusters.  
 McLemore, Richard M., Helena, Mont., Silver Star.  
 McMahon, Robert F., Mitchell, S. Dak., Purple Heart.  
 McMarrell, Mac M., Kendallville, Ind., Purple Heart.  
 McMurray, Henry S., San Leandro, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 McWherter, R. W., Paris, Tex., Air Medal.  
 McWilliams, Major H., Thayer, Miss., Air Medal.  
 McWilliams, Robert, Jr., Clarksdale, Miss., Purple Heart, Air Medal, one Oak-Leaf Cluster.  
 MacDonald, Ward Douglas, Fremont, Mich., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Macia, J. H., Tucson, Ariz., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Madole, Eugene P., Long Beach, Calif., Navy Cross.  
 Maglio, Frank J., Sanger, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Magness, Thomas M., Ventura, Calif., Air Medal, one Oak-Leaf Cluster.  
 Manchester, Donald D., Spokane, Wash., Air Medal.  
 Mangas, John H., Portland, Oreg., Silver Star.  
 Manning, George M., Muskegon, Mich., Silver Star, Air Medal.  
 Manthe, F. L., Sacramento, Calif., Air Medal.  
 Markley, Robert H., Nordin, Okla., Purple Heart.  
 Marontate, William P., Seattle, Wash., Navy Cross.  
 Martensen, William B., Pomona, Calif., Air Medal.  
 Marthey, Clarence L., Butte, Mont., Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.  
 Martin, Marion T., Three Rivers, Tex., Silver Star.  
 Martin, Robert B., Waco, Tex., Silver Star.  
 Massey, John M., Athens, Ga., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Mathis, Peyton S., Jr., Montgomery, Ala., Silver Star, Air Medal.  
 Matthews, Winton E., Albany, Tex., Air Medal.  
 Maul, Elmer, Denver, Colo., Navy Cross.  
 Mayes, John Bernard, Newberry, S. C., Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.  
 Meder, Robert J., Lakewood, Ohio, Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Medford, John C., Fort Towson, Okla., Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.  
 Melbraaten, Harold E., Billings, Mont., Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Merrill, Milford A., Long Beach, Calif., Navy Cross.  
 Mickish, Albert J., Perry, Okla., Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.  
 Middleditch, Lyman, Jr., Highlands, N. J., Distinguished Service Cross.  
 Middleton, Arthur J., Portland, Oreg., Air Medal.  
 Miles, Earl C., Fullerton, Calif., Air Medal.  
 Miller, Benton E., Los Angeles, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Miller, Carr L., Rockwell, N. C., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Miller, Chas. J., St. Louis, Mo., Air Medal.  
 Miller, Richard E., Fort Wayne, Ind., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Miller, Richard G., El Paso, Tex., Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.  
 Miller, William E., Neillsville, Wis., Air Medal.  
 Mills, A. L., Lawrence, Kans., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Mills, Lloyd J., Cove, Oreg., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Mobbs, George D., Wooster, Ark., Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.  
 Moody, Calvin C., Blytheville, Ark., Air Medal.  
 Moore, Joseph T., Clinton, Ind., Purple Heart.  
 Moore, Marshall W., Pontiac, Mich., Silver Star.  
 Moore, Pren L., El Centro, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Moore, Thomas C., Clewiston, Fla., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Moore, Thomas F., Coral Gables, Fla., Navy Cross, Silver Star.  
 Moose, Robert A., Omaha, Nebr., Air Medal.  
 Morgan, Corwin F., Gainesville, Fla., Navy Cross.  
 Morris, Herbert A., Durant, Okla., Air Medal.  
 Morris, Wm. P., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.  
 Mowry, Emerson D., Woonsocket, R. I., Air Medal.  
 Muehlberg, John R., Montclair, N. J., Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.  
 Myers, Duncan C., Bradenton, Fla., Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Naismith, Robert E., Alhambra, Calif., Air Medal.  
 Neal, Charles P., Bunkle, La., Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.  
 Neal, Scott H., Ranger, Tex., Purple Heart.  
 Nelson, Eyestein, Poulsbo, Wash., Air Medal.  
 Newbury Edw. S. E., Bakersfield, Calif., Air Medal.  
 Newman, W. A., Kansas City, Kans., Silver Star.  
 Ney, Robert J., Eagle Lake, Tex., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Nickerson, Henry J., Wheeling, W. Va., Navy Cross.  
 Nicks, John D., Indianapolis, Ind., Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.  
 Nielson, C. J., Hyrum, Utah, Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Oestretcher, Robert G., Columbus, Ohio, Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Oliver, Bernard J., Prescott, Ariz., Silver Star.  
 Oliveros, Chas. G., St. Augustine, Fla., Air Medal, two Oak Leaf Clusters.

Omohundro, Thos. T., Wagoner, Okla., Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.  
 Oscar, Robert E., Cleveland, Ohio, Air Medal.  
 Ostrom, Dewey A., Seattle, Wash., Air Medal.  
 Overend, Walter J., Fennville, Mich., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Owen, Geo. Frederick, Redstone, Mont., Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.  
 Owens, Joel A., Jr., Skiatook, Okla., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Oauk, Charles, Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Paine, Charles J., Jr., Waycross, Ga., Air Medal.  
 Palmer, Phillip T., Wellington, Kans., Air Medal, two Oak Leaf Clusters.  
 Parker, Ben L., San Diego, Calif., Air Medal.  
 Parker, George A., Riverside, Calif., Silver Star.  
 Parker, James E., Compton, Calif., Air Medal, three Oak Leaf Clusters.  
 Parkinson, Thos. C., Baltimore, Md., Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.  
 Peabworth, Jack, Oklahoma City, Okla., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Penn, Perry H., Gotebo, Okla., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Perry, Elton S., Phoenix, Ariz., Distinguished Service Cross.  
 Perry, Robert L., Palo Alto, Calif., Silver Star.  
 Peterson, David R., Long Beach, Calif., Air Medal, two Oak Leaf Clusters.  
 Pfund, Melvin G., Norfolk, Nebr., Purple Heart, Silver Star, one Oak Leaf Cluster.  
 Pierce, Francis E., Coronado, Calif., Navy Cross.  
 Pierce, Russel K., Jr., Fremont, Nebr., Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.  
 Planck, Carl G., Jr., Charleston, S. C., Silver Star.  
 Poire, Joseph C., Dubuque, Iowa, Purple Heart.  
 Poleschuk, Stephen, Youngstown, Ohio, Silver Star, Air Medal.  
 Polhemus, Edward B., Temple City, Calif., Air Medal.  
 Pond, Kenneth A., Jackson, Mich., Navy Cross.  
 Porter, Larry D., Cedar Springs, Mich., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Portmore, Gilbert S., Framingham, Mass., Silver Star, Air Medal.  
 Posey, Eldon E., Elk Valley, Tenn., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Potter, Henry A., Pierre, S. Dak., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Potts, Emeree W., Jr., Abingdon, Va., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Pound, William R., Alhambra, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Prechal, Louis A., Omaha, Nebr., Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.  
 Presley, Frank H., Encinitas, Calif., Navy Cross.  
 Price, Robert Leo, Wichita, Kans., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Pringle, W. M., Jr., Greensboro, N. C., Air Medal.  
 Pyle, Clifton, Marshall, Tex., Air Medal, Three Oak Leaf Clusters.  
 Raddin, James H., Hattiesburg, Miss., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Ramsay, Robert L., Jr., Hollywood, Calif., Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Raper, William S., Wheeling, W. Va., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Rauch, Carl T., Cadillac, Mich., Purple Heart.  
 Rawles, Robert L., Los Angeles, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Ray, Paul E., Tulsa, Okla., Silver Star.  
 Read, Robert R., Lawton, Okla., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Reber, Marlin E., Ypsilanti, Mich., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Reed, Bill J., Siloam Springs, Ark., Air Medal, Three Oak Leaf Clusters.



Register, Francis R., Bismarck, N. Dak., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Reynolds, Bradley A., Helena, Mont., Air Medal.  
 Rice, Arthur T., Farmington, Utah, Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Rice, Dixon B., Seattle, Wash., Air Medal.  
 Riley, Earl F., Greensburg, Ind., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Riley, Joseph A., Wahpeton, N. Dak., Navy Cross.  
 Ringblom, Allen H., Miami, Fla., Navy Cross.  
 Ritchie, Robert M., Morrison, Ill., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Roddenberry, Eugene W., El Paso, Tex., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Rodgers, William R., Rolling Fork, Miss., Silver Star.  
 Rogers, Arthur L., Rome, Ga., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Roitsch, Clarence A., La Grange, Tex., Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.  
 Roller, Jack, Los Angeles, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Rollow, Jesse D., Jr., Washington, D. C., Silver Star.  
 Ross, James S., Arkansas City, Ark., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Rothenburg, Allan, Washington, D. C., Navy Cross, Silver Star.  
 Rouse, Arthur Jr., Oxford, Nebr., Air Medal.  
 Rowland, J. M., Fort Worth, Tex., Silver Star.  
 Royal, Francis R., Manzanola, Colo., Silver Star.  
 Rozzelle, Richard E., Washington, D. C., Air Medal, One Oak Leaf Cluster.  
 Russell, Donald H., Lafayette, Ind., Air Medal.  
 Sageser, Ralph James, Chattanooga, Tenn., Air Medal.  
 Salter, Richard D., Elmhouse, Tex., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Sanders, John J., Corpus Christi, Tex., Air Medal.  
 Sandoval, William B., Walnut Park, Calif., Navy Cross.  
 Sandretto, Amedeo, Eureka, Calif., Air Medal.  
 Saxhaug, Kenneth W., Wahpeton, N. Dak., Air Medal.  
 Schaefer, Regis J., Pittsburgh, Pa., Silver Star.  
 Schmidt, Jynn, Greenville, Ill., Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Schichner, Leroy A., Chicago, Ill., Air Medal.  
 Schill, Richard T., Houston, Tex., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Schleeh, Russel E., San Francisco, Calif., Air Medal, Three Oak Leaf Clusters.  
 Schlegal, Paul W., Fleetwood, Pa., Navy Cross.  
 Schlendering, Harold, Pasadena, Calif., Navy Cross.  
 Scott, Robert R., Los Angeles, Calif., Navy Medal of Honor.  
 Seaman, Clarence O., Fresno, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.  
 Secrest, James LaVell, Meridian, Miss., Air Medal.  
 Sessler, Howard A., Arlington, Mass., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Setzer, Marvin J., Pomona, Calif., Air Medal.  
 Shaffer, Dale L., Decatur, Ill., Silver Star.  
 Shaffer, Joseph D., Long Beach, Calif., Silver Star, Air Medal.  
 Sheffield, Frederick, Jr., Waltham, Mass., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Sherk, James G., Beaumont, Calif., Air Medal.  
 Shine, Wilbur G., Delano, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Shinn, Lloyd A., Chico, Calif., Air Medal.  
 Shipman, Mark K., Fresno, Calif., Air Medal, Three Oak Leaf Clusters.  
 Shore, Walter G., Kansas City, Mo., Silver Star, One Oak Leaf Cluster.  
 Shriver, Philip K., North Bend, Oreg., Silver Star.

Sibert, J. W., Indianapolis, Ind., Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.  
 Siegfried, William E., Lodi, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Simmons, Alva A., Portales, N. Mex., Navy Cross.  
 Simpson, Archie D., Round Hill, Va., Air Medal.  
 Simpson, Howard B., Medicine Lodge, Kans., Air Medal.  
 Simpson, Jerome C., New York City, Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Sims, Jack A., Kalamazoo, Mich., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Skinner, John, Jr., Pilot Knob, N. Y., Silver Star.  
 Slaughter, Charles W., Brooksville, Fla., Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.  
 Slocumb, Clyde B., Doerum, Ga., Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.  
 Sloulin, Wesley C., East Williston, N. Dak., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Smith, Brandon C., Electra, Tex., Air Medal.  
 Smith, Henry K., Omaha, Nebr., Air Medal.  
 Smith, Luther P., Jr., Hattiesburg, Miss., Silver Star.  
 Smith, Martin L., Kidder, Mo., Air Medal.  
 Smith, Merton V., San Bernardino, Calif., Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.  
 Smith, Russell L., Palo Alto, Calif., Air Medal.  
 Smith, Virgil H., McAllen, Tex., Air Medal, three Oak Leaf Clusters.  
 Snook, Allen W., New Salem, Kans., Air Medal.  
 Sparks, Kenneth C., Blackwell, Okla., Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Spire, Harold, Los Angeles, Calif., Purple Heart.  
 Staples, George M., Sherman, Tex., Air Medal.  
 Stege, John A., Lancaster, Calif., Air Medal, two Oak Leaf Clusters.  
 Stockton, Donald E., Redmond, Oreg., Air Medal, three Oak Leaf Clusters.  
 Stodghill, William E., Rayville, La., Silver Star.  
 Story, James B., Winfield, Kans., Air Medal.  
 Stover, Glenn R., Findlay, Ohio, Air Medal.  
 Strait, William V., Jr., Gainesville, Tex., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Strole, Francis M., Kansas City, Kans., Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.  
 Sullivan, Woodruff, Jr., Norwich, Conn., Air Medal.  
 Sutliff, Don L., Blackwell, Okla., Air Medal.  
 Swan, Robert S., Middletown, N. Y., Air Medal.  
 Swiger, James R., Warrington, W. Va., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Swett, James E., San Mateo, Calif., Medal of Honor.  
 Tate, Clark A., Fulton, Mo., Air Medal, two Oak Leaf Clusters.  
 Taylor, Thomas K., St. Louis, Mo., Air Medal, three Oak Leaf Clusters.  
 Taylor, Wallace C., Ontario, Calif., Silver Star.  
 Terrell, Jennings S., Jr., Hamblin, Tex., Purple Heart.  
 Thacker, Clarence L., Kissimmee, Fla., Air Medal, two Oak Leaf Clusters.  
 Thal, Bernhardt N., Chicago, Ill., Air Medal.  
 Thomas, George R., Jr., Glendale, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Thompson, Donald V., Farmington, Minn., Air Medal.  
 Thompson, Lassiter, El Paso, Tex., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Thomson, John A., Webster Grove, Miss., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Thorington, W. R., Montgomery, Ala., Silver Star.  
 Tice, Clay, Jr., Phoenix, Ariz., Silver Star.  
 Tollen, James R., San Francisco, Calif., Air Medal.  
 Townsend, Guy M., Houston, Tex., Air Medal.  
 Traylor, Melvin A., San Diego, Calif., Silver Star.

Truelove, Denver V., Lula, Ga., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Tucker, Charles, La Crescenta, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Turner, William L., Idalau, Tex., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Tuttle, Ralph F., Coffeyville, Kans., Air Medal.  
 Uber, Clyde S., Newcastle, Pa., Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Vale, Charles M., Stuart, Fla., letter from Secretary of the Navy.  
 Vammen, Clarence Earl, Aberdeen, Wash., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Van Eeuwen, C. W., Grant, Mich., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Varlan, Bertram S., Boise, Idaho, Navy Cross.  
 Viens, Leo E., Pawtucket, R. I., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Vitunac, Walter C., Pittsburgh, Pa., Air Medal.  
 Voellmeck, Joseph, Seattle, Wash., Air Medal.  
 Voss, John D., San Antonio, Tex., Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.  
 Wade, Ernest C., Bristol, Va., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Waldroup, Marvin M., Jr., Dixie, La., Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.  
 Walker, Leland A., Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah, Purple Heart.  
 Walter, Donald A., Painesville, Ohio, Distinguished Service Cross, Purple Heart.  
 Watts, Ralph K., Compton, Calif., Silver Star.  
 Webber, Donald L., San Diego, Calif., Air Medal.  
 Weeks, Murry E., Greenwood, Miss., Air Medal.  
 Weiland, Charles P., Ashton, S. Dak., Air Medal.  
 Welch, George S., Wilmington, Del., Distinguished Service Cross.  
 Welch, James W., Jr., St. Augustine, Fla., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Weller, Charles E., Beaumont, Tex., Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.  
 Werner, Richard K., Kenmore, N. Y., Purple Heart.  
 West, Leonard A., Hancock, Mich., Air Medal.  
 Wheadon, Elmer M., Los Angeles, Calif., Air Medal, three Oak Leaf Clusters.  
 White, Herbert C., Lufkin, Tex., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 White, John Howard, Kensett, Ark., Distinguished Flying Cross, one Oak Leaf Cluster.  
 Whitlock, Charles P., New Brunswick, N. J., Air Medal.  
 Whittaker, Ray E., Knoxville, Tenn., Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.  
 Wikle, Jesse O., Jr., Madison, Ala., Air Medal, two Oak Leaf Clusters.  
 Wildner, Carl R., Amherst, Mass., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Wilhoite, Thomas M., Guthrie, Ky.  
 Wilke, Jack W., Covina, Calif., Navy Cross.  
 Williams, Carl T., Jr., South Gate, Calif., Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.  
 Williams, Griffith P., San Diego, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Williams, James M., Huntsville, Tex., Air Medal.  
 Williams, R. E. E., Marietta, Ohio, Air Medal.  
 Willis, Robert H., Oakland, Calif., Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.  
 Wilson, Gordon H., Whitesburg, Ky., Air Medal.  
 Winkler, John M., Chanute, Kans., Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 Withee, Orville A., Minneapolis, Minn., Air Medal.  
 Wolf, Gomer A., Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Air Medal.  
 Wolfe, Merritt C., Akron, Ohio, Air Medal.  
 Wood, John E., Denver, Colo., Air Medal.  
 Woodring, Dugan W., Noble, Okla., Silver Star.



Working, William H., Nashville, Tenn., Air Medal, two Oak Leaf Clusters.

Worthington, Jos. A., Kingsville, Tex., Air Medal.

Wright, Bill, Commerce, Tex., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Wright, John M., Hernando, Miss., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Wyllie, William P. Jr., Topeka, Kans., Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.

Yates, Leo M., Ogden, Utah, Air Medal, one Oak Leaf Cluster.

Yates, William J., Calexico, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.

Yelvington, James L., San Marcos, Tex., Purple Heart, Silver Star.

Yenalavage, Anthony, Kingston, Pa., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Young, Howard N., Berkeley, Calif., Purple Heart.

Younkman, Marshall A., Tulsa, Okla., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Zant, Robert W., Grand Rapids, Mich., Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.

Zuber, John W., Missoula, Mont., Air Medal.

Anderson, James A., Cleveland, Ga., Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal.

Hays, John E., Bakersfield, Calif., Distinguished Flying Cross.

Horner, Richard E., Wrenshall, Minn., Silver Star.

Lanphier, Thos. G., Detroit, Mich., Navy Cross, Silver Star, one Oak Leaf Cluster, Air Medal.

Pearsal, Edward L., Brooklyn, N. Y., Silver Star, Life Saving Medal.

Perry, John Edward, Silver Star.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY], such time as he may desire.

#### THE VANISHING STATES

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I take this opportunity to call to the attention of the Members of the House the report filed by the gentleman from Texas, Chairman MANSFIELD, of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, being Report No. 1000, to accompany H. R. 3961, the so-called river and harbor bill.

I call your attention particularly to the minority report, which discusses and directs attention to several matters, but particularly to the language in the first paragraph which evidences no respect for the living or the dead, which reads as follows:

That penstocks or other similar facilities adapted to the possible future use in the development of hydroelectric power shall be installed in any dam herein authorized when approved by the Secretary of War upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers and of the Federal Power Commission, and such recommendations shall be based upon consideration of the proper utilization and conservation in the public interest of the resources of the region and the Chief of Engineers is authorized in his discretion to construct powerhouses and install power machinery and appurtenances for the development of hydroelectric power at any dam heretofore or hereafter authorized by any act of Congress: *And provided further*, That in any case where the total authorization for a project heretofore or hereafter authorized by Congress is not sufficient to complete plans that may have been made, the Chief of Engineers is authorized in his discretion to plan and make expenditures on preparations for the project, such as the purchase of lands, easements, and rights-of-way; readjustments of roads, railroads, and other utilities; removal of towns, cemeteries, and dwellings from reservoir sites; and the construction of foundations.

Mr. Chairman, Congress either assumes or undertakes to avoid a very

great responsibility when it tries to delegate to the discretion of the Chief of Army Engineers the authority necessary to permit him to desecrate graveyards; disinter the dead; destroy towns; disrupt State highway programs; divert railroad routes, and in general, without conference with the States to construct dams, powerhouses, penstock dams and other facilities, if and when and wherever the Secretary of War and the Federal Power Commission in times of peace may recommend. This spells the end of democratic-republican government and is the construction of a foundation for a 100 percent socialization of this Government, under a blanket purely totalitarian, dictatorial, and a military authority. It cannot be that we will allow it. It is time the people understood what is being undertaken so insidiously to destroy the ancient landmarks under the guise of an alleged progress which leads down the broad road to destruction of all they have fought for and we are now trying to preserve.

And the minority report of the committee says with regard to that paragraph:

We oppose this delegation of power as unnecessary and unwise, especially at a time when the country is demanding that the Congress more effectively recognize and assume its duties and responsibilities as defined by the Constitution.

It is apparent that Congress will be in almost continuous session for an indefinite period and, therefore, there is no justification for such a sweeping and all-inclusive delegation of authority to any office or agency of the Government.

#### "GOD HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES"

Now, Mr. Chairman, this is a matter which should vitally and intensely interest every Member of this House, the Governors and the people of every State in the Union, because it is another attempt of the gargantuan octopus of New Deal bureaucracy, federalization, and centralization to swallow what is left of the rights reserved to the States not already absorbed by this giant drunk with power.

#### AN UNCONSCIONABLE PROVISION

The provisions referred to are unconscionable, in derogation of, in disregard of, and also destructive of the rights of the State.

It would be a dangerous step to take for Congress to delegate so much power, if any in the premises, to the sole judgment of any Chief of Engineers of the Army.

The provision has bound up within it the dynamic power to destroy the States and to drown them off the map.

It is unbelievable to think that Congress would consider such a proposition of delegation of its powers as against the rights of the States, at least to be heard in some court, before they are executed.

#### A PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Think it over and be ready to vote for an amendment to be offered intended to save your State from the humiliation of being further sunk in the obscurity of totalitarianism and federalization, and all States from losing their lives as component parts of this Union, while the people lose their liberty.

It is time now to recapture some of our congressional powers and prerogatives, to stop delegating and wasting our authority again.

The States are pretty well forced out of the picture in which they should be the dominant actors in an effort to save themselves. They should be aroused to what confronts them and eager to fight to live. If they are not so aroused and do not try through their lawfully constituted representatives to save themselves, to recapture what they have lost, and to take their place in the sun to fight further Federal depredation, destruction, devastation, and confiscation, as only can be done under the totalitarian despotism now attempted, we shall wake up to find that we have no country to save.

God save us, the States, and the Government.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. PLUMLEY was granted permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my own remarks, I wish to include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### ROTATION OF SERVICE IN THE NAVAL FORCES

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to insert as part of my remarks a letter I received from the Navy Department regarding the rotation of men in service.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the following letter was received by me today from the Navy Department regarding the rotation and relief of men who have served a long time at sea and in foreign lands. It is a matter I have discussed frequently with the War and Navy Departments:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL,  
Washington, D. C., February 17, 1944.  
HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MRS. ROGERS: Reference is made to your telephone conversation of February 16, 1944, in the interest of naval personnel serving outside the continental limits of the United States.

The Bureau has announced the policy of rotating enlisted personnel for rehabilitation



leave and reassignment, after a minimum period of service of 18 months in hazardous duty afloat or in outlying stations. However, this is promulgated as a matter of policy and not of directive, since the granting of leave or rotation must be consistent with the maintenance of the fighting efficiency of the service. The method of effectuating this policy is a matter within the cognizance of administrative commands, and the granting of leave remains the prerogative of the commanding officer.

In order that necessary personnel may be available for rotation, the Bureau has authorized interchange of personnel between fleets and naval districts and has conducted surveys of shore based personnel with a view to limiting tours of shore duty; and relief crews in excess of the actual operating force have been provided for submarine and air operations. Construction battalions are returned as units when circumstances permit and new battalions are formed using experienced ratings as the nuclei. Quotas have been assigned to the fleets to supply men for the manning of new construction, and experienced men who have served long periods at sea are returned to the United States to become the nucleus crews of new ships. Key ratings may or may not receive further schooling in addition to rehabilitation leave when returned for a new assignment.

Requests for consideration under these programs should be addressed to commanding officers for consideration by the personnel officers of the distribution commands.

By direction of the Chief of Naval Personnel.

Sincerely yours,

THOS. H. BINFORD,  
Captain, United States Navy,  
Director of Enlisted Personnel.

This will be good news, I am sure, and I hope to have even better from the Navy Department soon about the return of men to our shores. I have been asking the Army steadily also to try to work out a plan to return the soldiers, for a time anyway, whenever possible, to our shores after they have been on long tours of duty overseas.

I want in no way to interfere with the conduct of the war, but I do know that nothing will be of greater benefit to the service men and women and to their families than to relieve them, at least for a time, not only from the actual fighting but from the extremely bad and unhealthy living conditions under which they have to exist in certain foreign countries.

As a result of my interest I received in a letter from the War Department today information which is as follows:

#### TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND TROOPS RETURNED TO UNITED STATES FROM OVERSEAS AREAS

More than 200,000 troops, exclusive of sick and wounded, have been sent back to the United States from overseas areas since the beginning of the war, the War Department announced today.

Some of the personnel were sent back to the United States under the policy of rotation which is essentially the exchange of men in overseas theaters for replacements furnished from the United States in accordance with advance requisitions submitted by theater commanders.

Others were sent back under a returned personnel classification, and for them no specific replacements were furnished from the United States. In this category fall men sent back for emergency reasons, for discharge, or, in the case of officers, for the more efficient distribution of the most highly qualified individuals.

In a restatement of its rotation policy for other than air crew personnel, the War De-

partment emphasized that those sent back to the United States will be those with the longest service in their particular overseas command or those with the longest service overseas.

"Each theater commander will prescribe for his theater the period of service which will render individuals eligible for consideration for rotation," the War Department stated. "It must be understood that eligibility does not bestow the right to be relieved from an overseas theater, but only establishes a basis for selection, the actual relief being dependent upon the personnel situation, exigencies of the service, and prosecution of the war."

To date, the minimum period for eligibility for rotation has been decreed as 18 months for service in the north African theater and 2 years in the Alaskan and Caribbean commands. Prescriptions for eligibility in other theaters, including the Southwest Pacific, are being formulated.

The availability of shipping for the transportation of rotational replacements is one of the main factors in controlling the number of eligible men who can be sent back to the United States under the rotation policy. Military exigencies and the personnel situation are other factors.

The purpose of rotation as set forth in the new policy statement is threefold:

1. To insure efficiency of a command by replacing those who do not require hospitalization, but whose morale or health has been adversely affected by prolonged periods of duty under severe conditions, and whose effectiveness cannot be restored by rotation within the theater.

2. To return to the continental United States experienced personnel for use in training and in the formation of new units, or for other purposes.

3. To return by replacement therefor, personnel considered by the theater commander as deserving of such return. Men who have been wounded in action more than once, even though released from the hospital to full duty, are to receive consideration in this connection.

For those men whose health or morale can be restored without a return to the United States, theater and similar commanders have been instructed to "use every means available to them to maintain personnel efficiency by exchange within their commands." The instructions directed that special consideration be given to the relief of personnel of this type on duty at remote or small stations.

On their arrival in the United States, personnel sent back under the rotation policy will be granted sufficient leave of absence or furlough by port or station commanders to enable them to spend 3 weeks wherever they choose. Such personnel will not be ordered to overseas commands again until they have performed duty in the United States subsequent to the furlough or leave granted by the port or station commanders.

Mr. Speaker, I shall continue to urge the War and Navy Departments to at once issue prescriptions for bringing the men back from the South Pacific and other areas which are the most trying of any theaters of war.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the remarks I made today the names of certain students at Tufts College.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted, as follows:

To Mr. MANASCO, indefinitely, on account of important business.

To Mr. KEOGH (at the request of Mr. KENNEDY), for 1 day, on account of official business.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 429. An act authorizing the President of the United States to award posthumously in the name of Congress a Medal of Honor to William Mitchell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 556. An act for the relief of Pedro Jose Arrecochea; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

S. 616. An act for the relief of Mrs. Mary Vullo; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 698. An act to amend part II of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a); to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

S. 866. An act to fix compensation of registrars of the district land offices in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 891. An act for the relief of Rebecca Collins and W. W. Collins; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1028. An act to amend the Fire and Casualty Act of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 1102. An act for the relief of Helene Murphy; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1112. An act for the relief of Taylor W. Tonge; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1227. An act to amend section 1 of the act providing punishment for killing or assaulting the Federal officers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1232. An act to provide equitable compensation for useful suggestions or inventions by personnel of the Department of the Interior; to the Committee on Patents.

S. 1272. An act to amend section 313 of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925, as amended, for the purpose of making the provisions of such section prohibiting political contributions apply equally to labor organizations and management organizations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1323. An act for the relief of Mrs. Margaret M. Ross; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1326. An act for the relief of the estate of Charles A. Straka; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1335. An act to amend the fourth and fifth provisos of section 2 of the act entitled "An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain," approved February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437, 438; 30 U. S. C., secs. 201, 202); to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 1340. An act to provide for the grading of restaurants in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 1399. An act for the relief of Frank Knowles; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1407. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Puerto Rico and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1917, as amended, and known as the Organic Act of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.











Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record and to include therein a newspaper tribute to Francis M. Sullivan, American Legion legislative chief.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JEFFREY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JEFFREY]?

There was no objection.

#### FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK SYSTEM

Mr. JEFFREY. Mr. Speaker, by an act of Congress enacted in 1933, the Federal Home Loan Bank System was created. Its purpose was to encourage and protect private thrift and private home ownership.

The act created an independent agency of the Government to be supported by local member institutions without cost to the taxpayer.

By Executive order dated February 24, 1942, this independent agency created by act of Congress was made a part of the National Housing Agency and became subject to the supervision of the National Housing Administrator.

I have today introduced a bill reestablishing the Federal Home Loan Bank Board as an independent agency. I believe that this agency to protect private savings and assist building and loan associations and other privately owned mortgage loan institutions should be completely disassociated from public housing authority.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. POULSON]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. PLOESER]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, on roll call 27 I am recorded as having voted "yea." I voted "nay." I ask unanimous consent that the Journal and Record may be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON]?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record, and to include therein a clipping.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record, and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BRADLEY]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record, and to include therein a brief resolution from the Michigan Legislature.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, as I understand, the Speaker suggested that no 1-minute speeches be indulged in today?

The SPEAKER. The Chair hopes there will be no further 1-minute speeches.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, then may I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Record at this point a 1-minute speech?

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, according to the press and the radio, the President might veto the tax bill. His excuse will be that the amount of revenue collected under the tax bill is not sufficient. He is demanding \$10,500,000,000 while the tax bill will produce \$2,300,000,000.

It is the considered judgment of the House and the Senate that the increase provided in the new tax bill is as much as the country can stand at this time.

The President's real reason for vetoing the tax bill, if he does veto it, is not its failure to produce sufficient revenue. His principal reasons are that he is opposed to the provision in the bill which freezes the social-security tax at the present rate. He knows that the business interests of the Nation are in favor of freezing this tax but he also knows that the social-security tax amounts to \$1,300,000,000, which is quite a sum which he will get even if the tax bill is not passed. And he further knows that

Socialists, Communists, and the radical element are anxious to have the social-security tax increased.

Another reason why he would be influenced to veto the tax bill is because it contains a provision requiring the filing of income returns by some organizations which heretofore have been exempted. These will include many organizations or radicals who are the principal sources of support which the President counts on strongly to reelect him for his fourth term.

If the tax bill fails because of the veto of the President, no other tax bill will be passed in this session.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record and to include therein some editorials.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include therein a letter received from a conference of physicians in Vermont and New Hampshire.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BURCHILL of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include a letter that I received with a petition.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. BURCHILL]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Appendix of the Record a committee report of the Elections Committee with reference to an election contest in Oklahoma, and also to include certain statements with reference thereto.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]



Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include two letters on the soldiers' vote question.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WEISS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article from the Chicago Sun.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'BRIEN]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address delivered on February 2, 1944, by Paul G. Hoffman.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah [Mr. ROBINSON]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a speech delivered on January 29, 1944, by Sidney J. Williams.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah [Mr. ROBINSON]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ZIMMERMAN]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered on Monday next I may address the House for 40 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS]?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a radio address by Chester Bowles.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### WALTER WINCHELL

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Naval Affairs, I present a privileged report and resolution (H. Res. 430) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish the House of Representatives the answers to the following questions:

1. Is Walter Winchell in, or is he in any way officially connected with the Navy?
2. If Walter Winchell is either in the Navy, or if he is in any way connected with the Navy, what is his rank and in what way is he connected with the Navy?
3. If Walter Winchell is in the Navy, or if he is connected with the Navy, has he been assigned to inactive duty and if he has been assigned to inactive duty, what, if any, are his duties?
4. What compensation, if any, does Walter Winchell receive from the Navy?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the letter from the Secretary of the Navy may be read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEBRUARY 16, 1944.

HON. CARL VINSON,  
*Chairman of the Committee on  
Naval Affairs, House of Rep-  
resentatives, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: House Resolution 430, requesting information as to the status of Walter Winchell, was referred to the Navy Department by your committee with request for reply.

The questions propounded by the resolution are set forth below, with the answers thereto immediately following:

Question 1. Is Walter Winchell in, or is he in any way officially connected with the Navy?

Answer 1. Walter Winchell is in the United States Naval Reserve.

Question 2. If Walter Winchell is either in the Navy, or if he is in any way connected with the Navy, what is his rank and in what way is he connected with the Navy?

Answer 2. He is a lieutenant commander in the United States Naval Reserve.

Question 3. If Walter Winchell is in the Navy, or if he is connected with the Navy, has he been assigned to inactive duty, and if he has been assigned to inactive duty, what, if any, are his duties?

Answer 3. He has been assigned to inactive duty. Since assigned to inactive duty, he has no duties connected with the Navy.

Question 4. What compensation, if any, does Walter Winchell receive from the Navy?

Answer 4. He receives no compensation from the Navy.

The Navy Department has been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there would be no objection to the submission of this report.

Respectfully,

FRANK KNOX.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, as the letter from the Secretary of the Navy furnishes all of the information called for by the resolution, I move that the resolution be laid on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, COMMERCE, AND JUSTICE APPROPRIATION BILL— 1945

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 4204, with Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, House Resolution No. 431, which I introduced a few days ago, seeks to create a select committee of six Members of the House, three from the majority and three from the minority, to be named by the Speaker with authority and direction to conduct a study and investigation of all news releases, published material, motion picture and radio broadcast material, pertaining to any Member of Congress or any other public official other than an officer of the armed forces, or to any candidate for public office, or any public issue, such as national legislation, which may be disseminated to the armed forces of the United States, either within or without the country, by or through any Government agency.

This resolution does not propose or contemplate the censoring of the news and like material furnished to our armed forces. Neither is it partisan in nature or intent. Instead, it calls only for a continuing congressional study of such news and like material furnished to our men and women in the armed forces, and a report to the House of Representatives as to any findings the committee may make, or recommendations the members may have, in connection therewith. I believe it is the plain duty and responsibility of this House to establish such a committee and to make such a study and investigation. It must be remembered that practically all of the news and informational material furnished to the armed forces is channeled through one governmental agency or another. Also that such material and information is gathered, prepared, and disseminated to our fighting legions, both at home and abroad, at the expense of the American public.

I believe, therefore, that this Congress has a mandate from the American people to carefully supervise and check the activities of the various governmental



bureaus now exercising the great and grave responsibility of deciding what our forces in the field can read, or see, or hear. Likewise I feel certain that we owe to our constituents the duty of ascertaining how their money is being spent for the dissemination of news and propaganda within the armed forces.

Let me also remind you—if any of you need such a reminder—that this Congress has provided the means whereby the men and women in the armed services will be given the opportunity of voting in the coming November elections. Certainly the Congress, which gives to those who fight our battles the opportunity to vote, should also make certain that all the information upon which our armed sons and daughters must base their judgment as to how to vote, is a fair, unbiased, and impartial presentation of the facts. The Congress of the United States has the right to make certain, and the duty to know beyond question, that both sides of every story, especially as pertaining to candidates for public office, to public officials, and to public issues, are presented to our service men and women without color or misrepresentation and in a purely factual manner.

We will soon have five million or more of our young Americans overseas. It is hoped and expected that practically all of them will have the opportunity to participate in the November election. To participate intelligently they must be properly informed as to the candidates and the issues upon which they will be called to vote.

However, the problem goes much farther than that. Some time in the not too distant future—and certainly the sooner the better—millions of our young men and women—approximately 11,000,000 of them—will return home to take up the orderly pursuits of civilian life. These veterans will constitute the very cream and best of our citizenship. They are the younger generation which will carry on after you and I relinquish our places. Many of them will have been out of the country 1, 2, 3, or even more years. Over these millions of young Americans the Office of War Information, the news services of the War and Navy Departments, and other governmental agencies have, to no little extent, the tremendous power of shaping their views and their opinions of their own homeland. These youngsters are, for the most part, of that glorious impressionable age. Insofar as the broader phases of life are concerned they are in the formative stage. They are now passing through what is both an heroic and a tragic experience. Of necessity, much of the information they now receive as to the happenings here on the home front is controlled by our Government. They are not only getting Government-controlled information that is being distributed directly to them but they are also getting, as a natural circumstance, the propaganda that is being directed to the people of foreign countries. On the basis of this controlled news and this propaganda, these young Americans are forming views which are vital to the future of their country. Manifestly we do owe them the tre-

mendous responsibility of seeing to it that they are dealt with fairly.

There has long been much controversy, both within and without the Congress, relative to the activities of the Office of War Information. We are all aware that the Appropriations Committee of this House has made a serious study of O. W. I. operations, and most of us know of the abuses which have been uncovered. Congress has succeeded in somewhat controlling the domestic propaganda activities of this governmental agency, but on the foreign front it is still running high, wide and handsome. To a great extent it not only controls the flow of news to our soldiers, but it also controls the form and kind of much of their entertainment. But assuming we have had no experience with the O. W. I.—assuming it has been the very perfection of sweetness and light; a bureaucracy so angelic that, like Elijah, it may at any time ascend unto Heaven in a cloud of pure white smoke—assume it to be all of this—this legislative body still has a responsibility, a serious one, indeed, to check, and to study, and to know what is being said and done.

Let me give you some instances: The other day Gov. John W. Bricker, of Ohio, a Republican candidate for the Presidency, spoke here at a meeting of Nation-wide importance. He spoke, not as the Governor of Ohio, but as a candidate for the Presidency. Yet in sending an account of his statements overseas the Office of War Information made no reference whatsoever to his being a candidate for the Presidency. Governor Bricker made some very important statements as to his position on domestic affairs. In fact, such statements were the actual high lights of his address. Yet the Office of War Information made no reference whatsoever to the Governor's statements on domestic matters. Instead it mentioned only that which he had to say regarding this country's future foreign policy.

Several weeks ago a Member of the other body, the Senator from Pennsylvania, issued a statement charging that the action taken by that body on the soldiers' vote bill was the result of an "unholy alliance" between southern Democrats and northern Republicans. His statement was broadcast quite fully to the armed forces overseas, but believe it or not, and quite strangely, the very pointed reply of his colleague, the distinguished Senator from Virginia, was in no way mentioned.

Subsequently the President of the United States, the Commander in Chief of our armed forces, sent a message to this Congress in which he branded certain legislation then before us as being a fraud, and strongly intimated—to say the least—that the Congress by its passage would be attempting to perpetrate a fraud upon our fighting forces—that the passage of the bill was being unduly delayed—and challenged the Members of Congress to stand up and be counted. This message of the President to the Congress, with all of its serious implications against this great representative body, was sent in its entirety to the armed forces by every possible means of

distribution through several agencies of the Government. However, the reply of the minority leader of this House the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Martin], first in asking unanimous consent that the bill be taken up for immediate debate and vote, and later in waiving the rights of the minority so that a roll call on the very issue involved could be had, thus answering the President's challenge to stand up and be counted, was not given to the armed forces by these same governmental agencies. Neither were any of the other statements of those opposing the position taken by the President and Commander in Chief disseminated to our fighting forces. As far as the armed forces are concerned the only information they have on the soldier vote issue are the charges contained in the President's message. They have not been given the other side of the story.

There is not a Member of this body who does not know there is something bigger than the Presidency, or the success of a political party, at stake here in America during the next 10 months. Many of us know there is a movement afoot to destroy the influence of Congress and to make it as impotent as the German Reichstag, which, if successful, would mean the end of representative government here in America.

I do not charge that the President is a party to it; but I do know that his statement, intimating the legislative branch of the Government is seeking to perpetrate a fraud on the armed forces in connection with legislation before it, is helpful to such a movement. His famous "fraud message" carried the very definite implication that he himself was against political profiteering at the expense of the boys and girls in the armed forces but that we in Congress—unless we accepted his views—would be favoring and permitting it. We know that even at this late date the soldier vote issue has not been presented fairly to our fighting forces abroad. In lesser degree the same thing holds true as to many of the statements that have been made as to the congressional position on subsidies, taxes, and other controversial issues.

We have been repeatedly told that the young men and women who wear the uniform of our country are righteously indignant about strikes on the home front, but have they been furnished information as to the contentions of some of the more substantial labor leaders as to where the real fault lies for and with present labor conditions? So far as I can learn they know nothing of the complaint of these men that labor is subjected to the directives and conflicting policies of some 25 different governmental agencies here in Washington. Neither do they know that many patriotic members of organized labor are opposed to strikes in wartime and are using their influence to prevent them. And, judging from the way in which the report on Governor Bricker's recent speech was handled, our service men and women do not know how any of the candidates for the Presidency, with perhaps the exception of one, stand on wartime strikes, or what they may favor as a national labor policy. The same can be said as to many other impor-



tant issues, such as post-war plans, and the respective parts the American free-enterprise system and the Federal Government should play therein.

I believe every fair-minded man and woman in America must agree it is absolutely essential to the future welfare of this Nation, for which our boys are fighting, and in which they will have to live, that they know both sides of every controversial issue. Certainly there are two sides to every question. Certainly it is vitally necessary that the activities of every branch of Government, and of every public official, and the position of every candidate for public office, be presented to these defenders of democracy in a true, fair and impartial manner.

While the military seems to control all news distributed to the forces abroad, the fact remains that most of this news is supplied to it by O. W. I., and is transmitted over facilities under lease by the O. W. I. Further, it is likewise true that our armed forces are exposed to the propaganda disseminated to the peoples of foreign lands and published in the press or heard over the radio in the lands in which they are located.

The O. W. I. is a hodgepodge of ideological hues. There are red, pinks, and pastels down there. To an extent I suppose this is unavoidable. Dealing with foreigners of every description they probably have to have foreigners of every description to do the dealing. Anyway there are any number of aliens on the payroll. Presumably there are pro-Tito and anti-Tito men, pro-King George and anti-King George men dealing with the propaganda for the Balkans. We all recall how our Government was embarrassed when the O. W. I. described Victor Emmanuel as the "moronic little King."

Our State Department may or may not have policies dealing with the various foreign countries. It makes little or no difference to the multitudes of ideologists of the O. W. I. They have their own varied and conflicting policies. They are engaged in an intellectual revelry. Is there any reason that the Congress of the United States should not know what they are doing? Is there any reason why we should not keep a continuous tab on them?

We have only to read the daily newspapers to know that they are forever in a turmoil of intrigue among themselves. Only a few days ago three men were dismissed after what was reported to be a show-down between the Director, Elmer Davis, and the playwright, Robert F. Sherwood.

I quote also from an article from London under date of January 17 by the famous United Press correspondent, Henry J. Taylor. He wrote:

When a canvass is made on the effectiveness of the United States civilian agencies in this theater of war, common consent puts the American Red Cross at the top of the list and the Office of War Information at the bottom. It's the same old story of impartial, experienced management, single-mindedly going about its job, as contrasted with a bunch of headless hunch players who fret, fritter, and flop, meanwhile smothering able men and women within the organization who otherwise would use their talents well.

Mr. Taylor goes on to tell of the work of the Red Cross. Then he says:

By the same tests I have been unable to find a single good word among Americans here for what is called by some the "Grosvenor Square Country Club" and by others the "Office of War Misinformation."

Mr. Taylor adds:

One of the most obvious delinquencies is waste—waste of money, waste of people, waste of time.

However, my purpose is not to make an attack on the O. W. I. And it is not my purpose to interfere with the work which is being done by the Appropriations Committee. I have given this picture of the O. W. I. only as it relates to the serious situation; that it is in this loose way the viewpoints of millions of our young men and women toward the home front are being formed.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say frankly that I have been gravely disturbed by the propaganda which these young people have been getting. There seems to have been a deliberate effort to picture the home front, the parents and sweethearts here at home, in the worst possible light to them. There seems to have been a deliberate effort to play one front against the other. It is not only subversive to our future welfare, it is subversive to the present morale of these gallant young people.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I shall press for an early hearing before the Rules Committee for my resolution and for prompt consideration of its passage. I invite my colleagues to join with me in this endeavor.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR], the ranking majority Member.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, when these appropriation bills were up in the last session, I undertook to discuss the origin and the importance of the Department of Justice, giving some history about this great organization of our Government. Today I want to talk a little about the Department of Commerce, another important activity of our Government. In the presentation of these bills we hear a good deal of discussion about the amounts involved; and sometimes the bills are very controversial, both before the Committee on Appropriations and in the Committee of the Whole. What I would like to do is to impress upon the Congress and upon the people of this country the importance of the work of the various departmental activities of our Government.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Department of Commerce is the most interesting and the most highly differentiated Department of our Government. It was created by an act of Congress, February 14, 1903, and within this 40 years there has been assigned to the supervision and administration of this Department many hundreds of national activities relating to the material, economic, and social development of this Nation. A glance at the history of this governmental Department discloses one of the most complex and interesting features of our Government. I wish on

this occasion to call the attention of the House to many of the various activities which this Department of our Government coordinates and administers.

First. Bureau of the Census: This is a fact-finding agency and a constitutional function, it covers a survey of our citizenship statistics, agricultural statistics, vital statistics, and the census of manufacturers, the census of business, and the tabulation of data on imports and exports of the United States. The compiled data and information in this important governmental function is continually sought by almost every individual and business of this Nation, and at this time this information is of great value to our war activities.

Second. Coast and Geodetic Survey: The technical work which this department does provides full information concerning our ports, our harbors, and our anchorages, and fully charts the sea-coasts, harbors, and other coastal obstructions in every part of the United States territory. It employs a staff of expert sailors and surveyors, and as an illustration of its importance it has been called upon to accomplish about three times as much work concerning our war activities as in normal times.

Third. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce: The outstanding purpose of this important division of our Government concerns the fostering, promoting, and developing of foreign and domestic commerce, and the dissemination of information thereon. It is one of the large activities of the Government and provides data and a comprehensive knowledge of all business. This division was established in 1912 and its Reference Field Service is established in many parts of the United States. Many members of this Bureau serve on international committees involved in the prosecution of the present war.

Fourth. The Patent Office: This division of our Government is a constitutional activity and it is involved in the administration of our trade-mark laws and the issuing of all manner of patents and protection thereof. The examining and associated divisions of this activity are now temporarily located in Richmond. The Commissioner of Patents has administrative and judicial functions and the income from this important feature of our Government now amounts to more than three and one-half million dollars.

Fifth. National Bureau of Standards: This division of our Government was established by an act of Congress in 1901. Its large shop and chemical facilities and administrative offices are located within the city of Washington and there are located five branch laboratories to test materials within the States. The present war burden has enlarged the work of this facility and it now serves every department of our Government. It tests every kind of material used and all instruments, appliances, and structures. It has custody of all national standards of weights and measures.

Sixth. The Weather Bureau: This interesting activity of our Government was established by joint resolution of Congress in 1870. Its functions have been



extended to serve the whole Nation and all individuals. It issues daily bulletins on current weather conditions and conducts investigations directed toward fuller knowledge of basic weather sources. This information is of inestimable value to the major military activities of this country.

Seventh. Civil Aeronautics Administration: The Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, whose functions are administered under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of Commerce, has for his purpose the encouragement and fostering of the development of civil aeronautics and air commerce. This work involves one of the largest appropriations in the Government. It provides for the establishment of airways and landing areas, and the enforcement of regulations concerning them, the inspection of airmen and all craft machinery, and provides flight instructions for Army and Navy cadets' guidance and the facilitation of traffic control. It has established seven regional offices in the United States and one in Canada. The Aeronautic Board is composed of five members with three outstanding functions, namely: (a) The regulation of the economic aspects of air carrier operations; (b) the promulgation of safety standards and equipment; and (c) the investigation of aircraft accidents.

Eighth. The National Inventors' Council: The National Inventors' Council functions under the Department of Commerce and is composed of 19 members and 130 committeemen. The membership embraces some of the most noted inventors, industrialists, and public officials of this Nation, and is most important in that all inventions and ideas by the public or the War Department have to be scrutinized and evaluated by this distinguished Council. To date this Council has investigated more than 170,000 suggestions.

Ninth. Under the supervision of the Department of Commerce is the Inland Waterways Corporation, Foreign Trade Board, and the Textile Foundation, Inc.

MALCOLM KERLIN

There are many faithful employees connected, some for many years, with the Department of Commerce, and I wish to record my appreciation and admiration at this time for one intelligent, outstanding man whose long connection with the activities of this Department of our Government and whose faithful service has brought to him honor and meritorious distinction. That man is Malcolm Kerlin, administrative assistant to the Secretary, a modest gentleman, always in love with his work. Thoroughness has been the touchstone of his official career. He has tread the rough pathway of duty and patience and steady perseverance into the ranks of those this country delights to honor.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION AND  
W. C. COSTELLO

Under the Department of Commerce is the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This Corporation is the the greatest fiscal agency ever organized on this earth. Jesse Jones became a member of the board of directors upon its organiza-

tion or soon thereafter and was the chairman of that board from 1933 to 1939 and until he became Secretary of Commerce. The board of directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has at all times been constituted of men of both professional and practical financial ability. The personnel of this board has always been of the highest type and its present chairman, Ex-Senator Charles B. Henderson, is a superb citizen in every respect and an outstanding public official who with his codirectors are rendering a service to this Nation in this period of its history never before equalled in its scope and in its importance.

I cannot neglect to speak of the vital and efficient work of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation done by its splendid assistant, Hon. W. C. Costello. Mr. Costello has been connected with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation since its organization. He is a master of detail involving all the work of this institution and its subsidiaries. His services are invaluable on account of his attractive personality and his approach to every matter and his accurate information in respect to those matters which come under his observation. Mr. Costello's valuable and conscientious service and fidelity to duty deserve the confidence, respect, and esteem of every patriotic citizen of this Nation. He has courage and an optimistic outlook upon life and when approached by either his superiors or those who seek favor at his hands, he not only renders the service required but he also impresses the recipient with his accurate knowledge and with the pleasure involved in the duty performed. He is a good man and has the happy faculty of being able to pick crumbs of comfort out of a situation no matter how unpleasant or disagreeable that situation may be.

At this point I wish to insert in my remarks a summary of the business record of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; this record we should all be proud of. In my opinion, it has never been surpassed in the annals of history and should always quicken the pride of the manhood of this Nation; no scandal has ever effaced its integrity and no finger of scorn ever touched its high and valuable purposes.

#### SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES DECEMBER 31, 1943

During the past 3½ years the activities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation have been devoted almost entirely to war work, much of it through its subsidiaries, in cooperation with other Government agencies. Its subsidiaries and affiliates are operated by Reconstruction Finance Corporation personnel with Reconstruction Finance Corporation facilities on a reimbursable basis.

In the war program Reconstruction Finance Corporation, itself, as distinguished from its war subsidiaries, makes loans to manufacturers, large and small, engaged in war work for plant expansion, machinery, equipment, working capital, and other purposes. These include loans to finance the production or processing of essential materials, minerals, metals, and chemicals; military equipment, including aircraft, engines, accessories, instruments, and parts; ordnance—guns, tanks, shells, and explosives; ships; radio equipment; machinery; machine tools; motor vehicles; food, food products, and de-

hydrated foods; pipe lines; 100-octane gasoline; and a great many other items necessary in the war effort.

The Corporations created for defense and war activities are:

1. Defense Plant Corporation, to finance or construct plants and to acquire machinery, equipment, etc.;
2. Metals Reserve Company, Rubber Reserve Company, Rubber Development Corporation, and Defense Supplies Corporation, to acquire various supplies of metals, rubber, and other strategic and critical materials, and to facilitate their distribution to war industries or the consuming public; the payment of abnormal transportation costs on sugar, coal, and petroleum where the normal methods have been interrupted by submarine warfare;
3. United States Commercial Co., to compete with enemy countries for the purchase of materials that might be of use to the enemy, some of which would be useful to ourselves;
4. Defense Homes Corporation, to build housing facilities in connection with the manufacture of war materials; and
5. War Damage Corporation, to insure against the destruction of property by enemy action.

These companies—with the exception of Defense Homes Corporation, which has been transferred to the National Housing Administrator and the United States Commercial Co. and the Rubber Development Corporation which have been transferred to the Foreign Economic Administration—are all owned, managed, and operated under the supervision of the Secretary of Commerce, by Reconstruction Finance Corporation directors and personnel.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation subsidiaries act as service agencies in the war program. Neither the Reconstruction Finance Corporation nor the Secretary of Commerce determines policies in connection with the war. When the President, the War Production Board, the War Department, the Navy Department, the Maritime Commission, the Petroleum Administration for War, Director of War Mobilization, and the Director of Economic Stabilization, or the Rubber Director establishes the need for plant facilities, materials, services, or supplies, for which no other provision is made, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, through one of the above-named subsidiaries, when requested to do so by the appropriate war agency and with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, undertakes to provide them. In this way it serves those responsible for war production, procurement, and policies.

Directly and through its several agencies, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from its organization, February 2, 1932 to December 31, 1943, has made commitments aggregating more than \$38,100,000,000, of which \$24,500,000,000 has been for war and defense purposes. Of the total commitments, \$7,200,000,000 has been canceled, including \$3,500,000,000 war commitments.

In addition to the foregoing, by direction of Congress Reconstruction Finance Corporation advanced to other Government agencies and for relief \$2,800,000,000 for which Congress authorized the Treasury to cancel its notes.

Commitments now outstanding aggregate approximately \$10,100,000,000, of which \$9,100,000,000 is for war purposes.

Disbursements on the total commitments have been in excess of \$20,800,000,000, of which more than \$12,100,000,000 has been repaid, leaving something over \$8,700,000,000 outstanding at this time.

Disbursements in the war and defense program have been over \$10,700,000,000, and of this amount \$4,500,000,000 has been repaid from sales of materials, loan repayments, rentals, and other sources.



Following is a brief statement summarizing the activities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and each of its war subsidiaries to December 31, 1943:

*Defense Plant Corporation, from organization, Aug. 22, 1940, to Dec. 31, 1943*

Authorizations.....	\$10,167,000,000
Cancellations.....	1,891,000,000
Disbursements.....	6,176,000,000
Repayments, rents and sales..	1,820,000,000

The foregoing are:

For the construction, equipment, partial equipment, or expansion of plants for the production or fabrication of ships, bombing, fighting, transport and cargo planes, tanks, heavy guns, ordnance, magnesium, aluminum, steel, tin, copper, and other metals, chemicals, synthetic rubber, high-octane aviation gasoline, machine tools, flying schools, pipe lines, barges, and other facilities for the transportation of petroleum, etc.

*Defense Supplies Corporation from organization, Aug. 29, 1940, to Dec. 31, 1943*

Authorizations.....	\$6,766,000,000
Cancellations.....	607,000,000
Disbursements.....	2,344,000,000
Repayments and sales.....	1,228,000,000

The foregoing are:

For the acquisition, sale, or carrying of critical and strategic materials and supplies necessary in the war effort, including aviation gasoline and component parts, wool, fibers, alcohol, drugs and chemicals, fats and oils, sugar and molasses, rationed and frozen manufactured articles, hides, etc.;

For the elimination of Axis control, equipment, and personnel from Latin-American air lines in South America;

For the training of citizens of the other American republics as aviation pilots and technicians;

For the purchase of materials from Russia;

For the payment of abnormal transportation costs of the movement of coal to the Northeast and petroleum and petroleum products to the east coast over the cost of water transportation interrupted by submarine warfare, including the extraordinary cost of buying petroleum products in the Chicago area as against costs in the field;

For the payment of abnormal transportation costs on sugar;

For the payment of subsidies on meat, butter and flour;

For the acquisition of idle tires and tubes;

For loans and advances to oil companies for the construction of plants to manufacture aviation gasoline.

*Rubber Reserve Company and Rubber Development Corporation from organization of Rubber Reserve Company June 28, 1940, to Dec. 31, 1943*

Authorizations.....	\$1,379,000,000
Cancellations.....	538,000,000
Disbursements.....	648,000,000
Repayments and sales.....	514,000,000

The foregoing are:

For the acquisition, sale, or carrying of crude rubber from the Far East, Liberia, the Belgian Congo, and Central and South America;

For increasing the production and availability of wild rubber in Central and South America by providing transportation facilities, foodstuffs, equipment, supplies, etc.;

For the purchase, sale, and carrying of balata (a rubber substance) from South American countries and guayule from Mexico;

For the planting and development of cryptostegia in Haiti, and experimental planting in the United States;

For the purchase of tires and other manufactured rubber products from Brazil;

For the purchase of all scrap rubber in the United States and sale to the reclaiming industry;

For the operation of plants for the production of synthetic rubber and its constituent parts.

*Metals Reserve Company from organization, June 28, 1940, to Dec. 31, 1943*

Authorizations.....	\$4,316,000,000
Cancellations.....	436,000,000
Disbursements.....	1,431,000,000
Repayments and sales.....	884,000,000

The foregoing are:

For the acquisition, production, sale, and carrying of critical and strategic metals and minerals from both domestic and foreign sources, including aluminum, antimony, asbestos, bauxite, beryllium, cadmium, chrome, copper, diamonds, graphite, iridium, iron, lead, manganese, mercury, mica, nickel, platinum, quartz crystals, tin, tungsten, vanadium, zinc, and others;

For payment of premiums on excess domestic production of copper, lead, and zinc;

For salvage programs involving the acquisition of critical materials either partly or entirely fabricated and their conversion into forms necessary to the war;

For scrap steel programs involving the acquisition of obsolete structures and other high-cost scrap and sale to consuming steel mills, etc.

*United States Commercial Co., from organization, Mar. 26, 1942, to Dec. 31, 1943*

Authorizations.....	\$643,472,241.97
Cancellations.....	64,281,915.28
Disbursements.....	139,319,454.61
Repayments and sales.....	29,042,831.43

The foregoing are:

For the acquisition, sale, or carrying of strategic and critical materials, principally to compete with enemy countries for the purchase of any material that might be of use to the enemy and for ridding the Western Hemisphere of the Axis and Axis-influenced interests in communications companies.

WAR DAMAGE CORPORATION

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was directed by an act of Congress approved March 27, 1942, to supply funds to the War Damage Corporation, upon request of the Secretary of Commerce and with the approval of the President, in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$1,000,000,000. Its purpose is to provide reasonable protection against losses incident to the destruction or injury of tangible property resulting from enemy attacks. It operates through 546 fire-insurance companies, their agents, brokers, and branch offices, and through 88 casualty and surety insurance companies on money and securities. Over 5,150,000 policies have been written and \$242,800,000 in premiums collected on approximately \$140,000,000,000 of insurance.

DEFENSE HOMES CORPORATION

This corporation was created in October 1940 to construct housing facilities in defense areas.

Pursuant to Executive order this corporation was transferred to the National Housing Administrator at the close of business August 31, 1942. Up to that time it had expended approximately \$28,000,000 and had commitments for an additional \$33,000,000 required to complete the projects then under way. Three thousand eight hundred and sixty-three housing units in 17 locations had been completed; 7,047 in 7 locations were under construction or contracted for.

*Reconstruction Finance Corporation direct activities*

Authorizations.....	\$2,450,000,000
Cancellations.....	650,000,000
Disbursements.....	1,100,000,000
Repayments.....	400,000,000

In addition to its war activities through the aforementioned agencies, Reconstruction Finance Corporation makes loans to manu-

facturers engaged in war work for plant expansion, machinery, equipment, working capital, and other purposes; and buys from, or makes loans to, dealers in articles or commodities rationed by Federal agencies, including automobiles, oil burners, tires, typewriters, refrigerating and gas-burning equipment, and other items.

The above figures include a \$425,000,000 secured loan to Great Britain to provide the British with additional dollar exchange without necessitating the forced sale of their American securities, the proceeds to be used by them to pay for war supplies purchased in this country and contracted for prior to the approval of the first Lend-Lease Act. Three hundred and ninety million dollars of the loan has been disbursed. Collections from interest, dividends, and other income from the security, including a small amount from the sale of collateral, have been \$97,600,000. Of this amount \$61,500,000 has been applied on the principal of the indebtedness, and the remainder as interest or held as reserves.

SMALL BUSINESS LOANS

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been especially helpful to small business enterprises in the war effort and during the war period. In the last 12 months it has authorized some 3,300 loans, aggregating approximately \$498,000,000 to business enterprises. About 3,000 of these average \$20,000 to the loan.

Altogether, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has authorized over 20,500 loans, aggregating \$2,615,164,000, including loans on rationed articles. Banks have taken participation to the extent of \$153,424,000 in over 5,300 of these business loans. Approximately 90 percent of these loans in number were in amounts not exceeding \$100,000 and 77 percent were not over \$25,000. Approximately 10,000 of the total were for war purposes and the remainder for other purposes.

NONWAR ACTIVITIES

In addition to its war activities, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation continues its normal functions, including particularly making credit available at reasonable rates in almost all fields of enterprise when it cannot be obtained at fair rates and terms from private sources.

*The RFC Mortgage Company*

	Number	Amount
Authorizations.....	63,825	\$428,759,000
Cancellations.....	7,121	121,228,000
Disbursements.....	54,226	290,357,000
Repayments and sales, etc....	34,580	185,725,000

The RFC Mortgage Company was created in 1935 to assist in the reestablishment of a normal mortgage market on urban income-producing property. It makes real-estate mortgage loans to aid in the construction of new buildings for which there is a demonstrated economic need and upon properties in distress where the applicant cannot obtain funds elsewhere at reasonable rates and terms.

At the present time the principal functions of the RFC Mortgage Company are (1) creating a market for and purchasing mortgage loans upon housing constructed in defense areas under the provisions of the war housing insurance amendments to the National Housing Act, and (2) purchasing loans from institutions insured under the National Housing Act, thereby enabling such institutions to finance needed housing in the defense areas.

The Company has recently announced that it will make loans to relieve distress caused by wartime restrictions and regulations to property owners and businessmen whose busi-



ness has been seriously curtailed or completely destroyed by reason of such restrictions and regulations. Although only a few loans have been made pursuant to this announcement, it is probable that during the coming year considerable demand upon the Company will be made for this type of assistance.

As of December 31, 1943, the Company has net earnings of \$2,552,000 over interest and operating expenses.

#### Federal National Mortgage Association

	Number	Amount
Authorizations.....	69,584	\$285,094,000
Cancellations.....	2,688	13,785,000
Disbursements.....	66,891	271,290,000
Repayments and sales, etc.....	49,888	206,642,000

The Federal National Mortgage Association was created in February 1938 to establish a market for F. H. A.-insured long-term amortized mortgages and make available the full benefits of the National Housing Act to all who wished to build new homes. As of December 31, 1943, the Association had earned \$20,552,430 above interest and operating expenses.

#### Disaster Loan Corporation

	Number	Amount
Authorizations.....	24,012	\$34,121,000
Cancellations.....	2,902	3,662,000
Disbursements.....	21,102	30,447,000
Repayments.....	14,873	26,254,000

Disaster Loan Corporation was organized February 15, 1937. Its function is to provide loans made necessary by floods or other catastrophes during the period between January 1, 1936 and January 22, 1947.

#### ELECTRIC HOME AND FARM AUTHORITY

In October 1942, Reconstruction Finance Corporation acquired the assets and assumed the liabilities of Electric Home and Farm Authority for the purpose of liquidation. From organization in August 1935, the Authority assisted 382,596 urban and farm families by financing the purchase of approximately 430,000 appliances and electric wiring installations aggregating \$53,048,461. The program involved the aid of and cooperation with 667 publicly and privately owned utility organizations and 7,105 appliance merchants and electrical-wiring contractors. The territory covered all or part of 37 States.

When Reconstruction Finance Corporation assumed liquidation of the Authority in October 1942 there were outstanding 133,327 installment contracts and notes aggregating \$7,994,799. Liquidation is now complete with the exception of a few small items which are in course of settlement.

The net earnings amount to approximately \$700,000, which, with the capital of \$850,000, will make a total return of approximately \$1,550,000.

#### COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

In addition to its other activities, Reconstruction Finance Corporation acts as fiscal agent for Commodity Credit Corporation in the disbursement and receipt of funds in its several programs. During the year ended December 31, 1943, Reconstruction Finance Corporation disbursed for account of Commodity Credit Corporation \$3,530,000,000, compared with \$2,061,000,000 during the previous 12 months' period; and received collections totaling \$3,647,000,000 in the year ended December 31, 1943, compared with \$1,789,000,000 in the previous 12 months' period. The number of transactions involved in these activities is in the hundreds of thousands a year. Reconstruction Finance Corporation handles these operations for Com-

modity Credit Corporation at cost and without profit or loss to Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

#### SMALLER WAR PLANTS CORPORATION

The act creating the Smaller War Plants Corporation provides that Defense Plant Corporation shall service and administer loans, advances, plants, equipment, facilities, leases, or other property resulting from transactions completed under that act. This service is performed on a reimbursable basis through Reconstruction Finance Corporation personnel and Reconstruction Finance Corporation facilities. During the past year and one-half a total of 611 loans aggregating \$32,908,000 and 231 lease agreements in the amount of \$7,615,000 have been turned over for service and administration on this basis.

JESSE H. JONES, SECRETARY

I think the coming generations deserve to know something of the record of the administrative head of the Department of Commerce and the subsidiary activities administered under that department. The work done through the Department of Commerce and under its Secretary, Hon. Jesse H. Jones, involves the most important epoch in our national history. What I shall say here about Mr. Jones will be approved by a great majority of the people of this Nation regardless of political affiliations; he has been all his life a busy man and a successful one. It was Longfellow who said that—

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, and doing whatever you do, without a thought of fame.

The triumph of this common virtue in the life of Jesse Jones has brought to him the distinction of being one of the greatest public servants this Nation or any other nation has ever produced. Mr. Jones is extremely modest, and I am satisfied that the conscious fact that he is doing and has done well one of the most important and comprehensive services ever done in this Nation or any other nation satisfies his pride and it has compensations that cannot be measured in gold.

The work which Mr. Jones is doing supplements practically the work of every other agency in this Government, and there has never been an intimation that politics was ever involved in the consideration of any matter ever coming under his observation.

His great character stands out as a shield from all darts and calumny of his enemies. This character has brought him power and influence, has made him friends and has opened a sure and easy way to distinction, wealth, honor, and happiness. His record as a public servant will stand out conspicuously in the history of this Nation as long as that history is preserved.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, there are some things in connection with this bill that I feel should be brought to the attention of the Congress. I have only had an opportunity to go through part of it—that part relating to the Department of State.

I have before me and I shall include in the RECORD under the permission that was

granted me in the House, tables furnished by the Department of State indicating the expenditures under the different appropriation titles in the bill.

TABLE 1.—Statement of obligations and expenditures, 1944 appropriations, July 1 to Dec. 31, 1943, Department of State

Title	Obligations	Expenditures
Salaries, Department of State, 1944.....	\$3,213,784.27	\$3,213,784.27
Printing and binding, Department of State, 1944.....	156,406.53	14,237.62
Contingent expenses, Department of State, 1944.....	179,968.64	77,587.11
Passport agencies, Department of State, 1944.....	29,601.23	20,599.63
Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States, 1944.....	3,752.87	3,752.87
Greater Texas and Pan American Exposition (transfer to State).....	250.00	250.00
Salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers, 1944.....	290,603.50	227,451.56
Salaries:		
Foreign Service officers, 1944.....	2,353,517.34	1,961,349.04
Foreign Service clerks, 1944.....	1,831,215.23	1,119,621.26
Foreign Service Auxiliary (national defense), 1944.....	1,469,573.00	991,305.62
Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service, 1944.....	540,967.00	308,212.66
Transportation, Foreign Service, 1944.....	340,862.08	101,385.93
Contingent expenses, Foreign Service, 1944.....	2,018,590.37	1,369,709.72
Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service:		
1944.....	1,279,378.89	375,930.87
1943 and 1944.....	2,915,151.60	2,382,540.02
Foreign Service quarters, 1944.....	1,215,408.00	672,810.39
Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service, 1944.....	455,000.00	219,549.90
Foreign Service buildings fund.....	111,303.22	236,196.49
Foreign Service retirement and disability appropriated fund.....	865,600.00	865,600.00
Representation allowances, Foreign Service, 1944.....	112,500.00	45,417.47
Valley gravity canal and storage project, Texas (transfer to State).....	27,569.06	15,373.57
Foreign service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies (State), 1944.....	250,000.00	103,278.73
United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus, 1944.....	708,762.98	708,762.93
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, 1944.....	124.87	124.87
International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico:		
1944.....	150,299.00	60,454.40
1943 and 1944.....	102,203.00	37,721.81
International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada, 1944.....	17,540.21	17,008.56
International Fisheries Commission, 1944.....	14,800.00	-----
Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain, 1944.....	14,542.20	14,542.20
Special and technical investigations, international joint commissions, United States and Great Britain, 1944.....	-----	-----
American Mexican Claims Commission, 1943 and 1944.....	608,389.31	608,129.65
Rio Grande canalization, Department of State, 1942 and 1944.....	7,826.00	4,953.51
Lower Rio Grande flood control, Department of State, 1943 and 1944.....	176,066.00	87,195.06
Emergency fund for the President, national defense (allotment to State), 1942-44.....	7,862,458.42	7,765,576.32
Total.....	29,324,016.71	23,639,414.04

1 Amount appropriated \$49,000. Of this amount \$47,500 transferred to the Department of the Interior and \$1,500 to the Department of Agriculture.



TABLE 2.—Statement of obligations and expenditures for the appropriation "Cooperation with the American republics, 1944," July 1 to Dec. 31, 1943, Department of State

Department and project title	Obligations	Expenditures
<b>Department of Agriculture:</b>		
Development of complementary agricultural products other than rubber.....	\$298,561	\$131,177
Development of rubber production.....	140,855	140,855
Intern training in agricultural economics.....		
Intern training in agricultural extension.....		
Intern training in soil conservation.....		
<b>Bureau of the Budget: Intern training in public administration.....</b>		
<b>Department of Commerce:</b>		
Development of vital statistics in the American republics.....	16,611	11,008
Civil aviation training.....	42,854	21,366
Tidal investigation.....	1,859	1,859
Magnetic and seismological observations.....	15,405	8,620
Intern training in geodetic surveys and detail of experts.....		
Intern training in map and chart reproduction.....		
Intern training in hydrographic surveying and detail of experts.....		
Intern training in foreign trade statistics.....		
Cooperative maintenance and operation of radiosonde stations in Mexico.....	4,194	2,241
Cooperative maintenance and operation of radiosonde stations in Cuba.....		
Intern training in meteorological science.....	93,000	28,627
<b>Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs: Travel grants to journalists.....</b>	34,808	34,505
<b>Federal Communications Commission: Intern training in Federal regulation of radio broadcasting.....</b>		
<b>Federal Security Agency:</b>		
Exchange of fellows and professors.....	4,679	2,020
Assistance in connection with the teacher exchange and travel grant program.....	5,421	2,275
Intern training for school teachers.....		
Studies of Latin-American education and evaluation of student credentials.....	11,174	1,878
Preparation and exchange of materials on education.....	2,899	1,476
Promotion of Pan American Clubs.....	3,535	1,705
Promotion of language teaching.....	8,304	2,884
Administration of inter-American educational program.....	16,022	7,394
Details of medical and scientific personnel.....	20,245	16,173
Public health fellowships.....	20,548	1,570
<b>Department of the Interior:</b>		
Mexican Fishery Mission.....	5,828	3,133
Fishery development studies.....	5,373	3,071
Fellowships in fishery science.....		
Cooperative investigations of strategic minerals.....	31,615	31,615
<b>Department of Labor:</b>		
Maternal and child welfare services in cooperation with the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood.....	10,142	10,142
Care of dependent and delinquent children.....	2,850	2,850
Maternal and child health services.....	2,404	2,404
Cooperation with Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations through assignment of child welfare consultant to cooperative agricultural experiment stations.....	2,585	2,585
Intern training in maternal and child health and welfare.....		
Headquarters administration.....	3,901	3,901
Cooperation and intern training in welfare of employed women.....	2,375	2,375
Intern training in the administration of laws relating to labor standards.....	927	927
<b>Library of Congress:</b>		
Detail of library technicians.....	2,112	2,112
Duplication of collections for exchange with institutions of the American republics.....	1,501	701

TABLE 2—Continued

Department and project title	Obligations	Expenditures
<b>Library of Congress—Continued.</b>		
Archive of Hispanic culture.....	\$1,176	\$1,176
Preparation and exchange of albums of recordings of American music.....		
Guide to official publications of Latin America.....	5,864	3,864
Law guide and center of Latin American legal studies.....	10,321	4,890
<b>Smithsonian Institution:</b>		
Preparation of a handbook of the South American Indians.....	3,897	3,500
Cooperation with scientific institutions.....		
Cooperative investigations in anthropology.....	6,861	6,290
<b>Department of State:</b>		
Selection, translation, and printing in Spanish, Portuguese, and French, of certain publications of this Government for dissemination in the other American republics, and to provide other translating and interpreting services required to carry out projects in the broad program of inter-American cooperation.....	53,561	39,130
Travel of advisory committees.....	646	
Travel grants to leaders.....	36,996	10,644
Grants to students.....	309,807	140,484
Professorial missions.....	44,838	1,960
Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations.....	28,817	8,743
Training of vocational education teachers.....		
Cultural institutes and services.....	345,104	107,800
Grants to American schools.....	126,000	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,780,475</b>	<b>811,930</b>

*For the appropriation "Cooperation with the American republics, 1943-44"*

Department and project title	Obligations	Expenditures
<b>Department of State:</b>		
Travel grants to leaders.....	\$44,417	\$27,320
Maintenance grants to students.....	16,998	9,389
Professorial missions.....	9,248	6,225
Buenos Aires convention.....	3,947	2,190
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>74,610</b>	<b>45,124</b>

In the time that I shall consume here I shall only call attention to a few of the items, because they are so far away from the amounts appropriated that it seems to me we should have a thorough explanation of them.

The second item is "Contingent and miscellaneous expenses. The appropriations for this year are \$410,000; the amount expended to December 31, 1943, was \$77,587 or at the rate of about \$156,000 a year, \$250,000 below the appropriation.

For ambassadors and ministers the amount appropriated was \$625,000; the amount expended to the 31st of December was \$227,451, or at the rate of \$455,000 a year, \$170,000 below the appropriation.

For Foreign Service officers' salaries the amount of the appropriation was \$4,250,000; the amount of the expenditures \$1,961,000 for the first 6 months. In spite of that we have an increased appropriation this year of \$500,000.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. How much is the appropriation?

Mr. TABER. For the current year \$4,250,000. That was the figure I gave in the very first place. In other words, with an expenditure of \$300,000 and more below the present appropriation there is an increase of \$500,000 in the appropriation.

Transportation of Foreign Service officers: There is an appropriation this year of \$850,000. Expenditures for the first 6 months, \$101,000, or at the rate of \$200,000 for the year; yet they are given an increase of \$250,000, or \$1,100,000 for the next year.

Foreign Service quarters: The appropriation for this year is \$2,550,000; the expenditures in the first 6 months \$672,000, or at the rate of \$1,346,000 a year. The appropriation in this bill is the same as it was for the current year.

Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: The appropriation was \$3,097,000 this year. The first 6 months' expenditure was \$1,119,621, or at the rate of \$2,240,000 a year; yet there is an increase in the appropriation of \$603,000 for next year.

Contingent expenses, foreign service, the appropriation this year was \$4,400,000; expenditures for the first 6 months \$1,369,000, or at the rate of \$2,740,000, with a surplus of practically \$1,900,000.

Foreign Service auxiliary: The appropriation was \$3,050,000; the expenditures for the first 6 months were \$991,000, or at the rate of approximately \$2,000,000 a year and yet they are given an increase to \$6,200,000 for next year.

Then there is the item for cooperation with American republics. Appropriations for this year were \$4,500,000. Expenditures the first 6 months \$881,930, or at the rate of \$1,624,000.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. Someone not familiar with appropriations might get by with this sort of statement, but for someone as familiar with appropriations and procedure of departments in the matter of expenditures and obligations, as the gentleman from New York, knows his argument will not lie.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman from Michigan will—

Mr. RABAUT. I asked the gentleman to yield. If he wants me to explain to him I will. If not then he need not yield.

Mr. TABER. Go ahead, but do not deceive the House.

Mr. RABAUT. No; I do not want to deceive the House.

Mr. TABER. Do not tell them my figures will not stand because they will.

Mr. RABAUT. No; the gentleman's figures will not stand.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman from Michigan knows better.

Mr. RABAUT. I have the figures in my hand. I say the gentleman's argument will not stand.

Mr. TABER. The argument does stand.

Mr. RABAUT. Nobody knows they will not stand any better than the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman from Michigan knows that my argument will



stand because these items that are in here as obligations are not obligations, they are allotments. The hearings disclose that they are not obligations but allotments. For instance, \$800,000 is set up for the training of pilots and they said they had trained none. How could there be an obligation for something not carried out?

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I will if the gentleman will proceed within the range of reason, but when he states I am misrepresenting things to the House the gentleman must know if he reads the hearings, even his own testimony, that I am stating the situation just as it is.

Mr. RABAUT. That is all fine, but let us stick to the figures.

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. RABAUT. As I said, no one knows better than the gentleman from New York the procedures of the departments, what obligations mean, what expenditures mean and what appropriations mean. There is no use taking the House off on a tangent and then having them come to their senses after it is all over. Let us give them the facts. Expenses are one thing, obligations another. An annual program is one thing and a percentage of it on a half-year basis is another. The gentleman just referred to the matter of contingent expenses. The expenditures were \$1,396,000 plus, and the obligations are \$2,018,000. The appropriation for the whole item is \$4,400,000. That is exactly what it is. Are those the figures the gentleman from New York has before him? In other words, when \$2,000,000 is obligated and the gentleman talks about what the exact expenditures have been up to date, the picture is not being presented in its fullness to the House.

Mr. TABER. On the other hand, the gentleman must realize from his long experience as chairman of this subcommittee that these figures that are given as obligations are contracts that are entered into for future performance; they are not things that have been delivered or services that have been performed and paid for.

Mr. RABAUT. In most instances, the gentleman knows as well as I do, they are just exactly what they purport to be, obligations of individual items that are set forth on the sheet that the gentleman required from the State Department.

The gentleman is not a member of this subcommittee. It is true he is very familiar with appropriations and I highly respect him.

I want him to present it to the House in such manner as not to have it in any way appear other than it actually is. This I think the gentleman should do. I do not know how many figures he intends to give, but I am proud to defend any one of them. All I ask is that the gentleman present them as he would present them if they came from the Deficiency Subcommittee of which he is a member.

Mr. TABER. I think the gentleman has spoken long enough in my time.

Mr. RABAUT. I shall be glad to yield the gentleman some more time if he wants it.

Mr. TABER. I am not calling attention to anything that is not correct. I would not call attention to these figures without calling attention to the other ones were it not the fact that I realize and have known the operation of these departments for many years and know they report as obligations items that are a build-up for future expenditures over a long period.

I know that you can tell nothing about a lot of these so-called obligations without the actual cash expenditures being before you. You can tell nothing about them at the end of the year unless you have the actual cash expenditures. It is true that there might be a few dollars in here of services that have been performed or of dollars that have been obligated where the money has not been actually spent, but that would not be the general picture nor would it be the picture on which you could base an analysis of the operations.

Mr. KERR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. KERR. Suppose this appropriation is not expended, it goes back to the Treasury of the United States, does it not?

Mr. TABER. Certainly it goes back to the Treasury of the United States, but why should we present to the departments a temptation to spend money beyond the range of their requirements for things that they legitimately need to do?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 10 additional minutes.

Mr. KERR. Would it not be better to wait until the fiscal year is ended, then see whether you are right or wrong about it? You come in here and assume because this money has not been spent that it is not going to be spent.

Mr. TABER. You always provide your departments with much more money than they need.

Mr. KERR. They cannot spend it without an act of Congress.

Mr. TABER. They can spend it if they have the people on the roll and they have the authority to put the people on the roll. I hate to be a party to tempting the departments to go way beyond their requirements here by giving them too much money. That is the thing that bothers me about this picture. It may be that there is another philosophy of government than that which I have which is that the Departments should only be given the money that they actually need to properly operate. If someone else has a different philosophy of government than that and desires to proceed upon a different method, why I am sorry, but I cannot agree with them.

I want to call attention to cooperation with the American Republics. They have what they call obligations. They have civil aviation training, \$42,000 and expenditures, \$21,000. In connection with that operation they tell us out and out that they have had no students the

first half of the year. They had an allotment for this purpose in the 1944 bill of \$735,000, yet they have spent only \$21,000 and they say they have obligated \$42,000. They have done nothing along the line of getting students. Personally, I do not know what that kind of operation means. It does not seem to me it is one of the things, as it is being carried, that this Government should engage in. Maybe I am wrong, maybe there is something else to it.

Let us take the Office of Education and the Federal Security Agency. The expenditures in both cases have been very small. There are several items and they will total to only a very small figure. I think the allotments might total something like \$40,000 and the expenditures something like \$14,000 or \$15,000. It is apparent that they are not there planning any substantial activity.

In the Public Health Service there is an allotment of something like \$130,000 and an expenditure of \$17,000 with an obligation set up of about \$40,700. It does not look like a big job there. Then we have a lot of other items.

Mr. RABAUT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. Relative to this training program, on page 202 of the hearings I interrogated Mr. Spencer on this subject. I asked him:

Do you mean to say that you have no right to use the unappropriated balances?

He answered:

As I say, we only can select students for the particular program after the money became available. It would be risky to do so before the money is appropriated. The selection of students may be made during the 6 months after July 1 and the funds not obligated until the last 6 months of the fiscal year.

Mr. TABER. I appreciate he said that. On the other hand, I do not remember the date that this bill became law last year but my recollection is that it was about the middle of May.

Mr. RABAUT. July.

Mr. TABER. The 1st of July. If this is a real project that needed to be done at this time so far as training aviators from South America is concerned, I cannot conceive how it would take 6 months to get them together. Maybe I am wrong, maybe the demand for that sort of training is so light that it would take 6 months, but I cannot believe it. Personally, I just believe that we have saddled them with a program which is not any good to the relationship of the United States and the South American republics, a program that tends to make our own people build up rather than cut down on expenditures.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK].

#### RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS HATE

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, it is understood, of course, that I am speaking out of order and it may be out of order in more ways than one. What I have to say is on a subject that I ought



to confine my statements to exactly what I have prepared.

In these United States there should be no prejudice against any nationality or against any religion. This is the land of the free and the home of the brave.

For some years now, and especially in the last 4 or 5 years, there has developed in this country a deep-seated prejudice against Jewish people. Many men, occasionally a Member of Congress, unable to contain themselves longer, denounce the Jews.

Men who entertain anti-Semitic views are just as wrong as they are unjust. I do not say that there are no bad men, criminals, or undesirable people of the Jewish race in this country. There are such people among the Jews as there are among all peoples. But as a racial group they deserve the credit of being as good as any other group.

It has often been called to my attention that Jewish people are filling too many positions in the Government service and that this indicates that there is a concerted drive from some quarter to employ just as many Jews as possible.

If one can put his prejudices aside long enough, he will learn that if there are a great many Jews in the Government service, the fault lies with Congress, and no one else. The fault lies in the form of government we have established, under which every citizen is entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It lies in the fact that here in the United States every citizen is entitled to the equal protection of the law and equal justice before the law.

Congress passed the Civil Service Act in 1883 and we are still operating under that act. No one can secure a civil-service position without first being carefully examined by the Commission. Whatever the position, the applicant must show himself proficient in the branches of learning required by the position.

Under our system when a Jew writes such an examination and secures a high rating, he is called to the service ahead of those who received a lower rating. Every Jew under Federal civil service received the best rating or he would not have been called. If the Jewish young people are studious and are earnest and faithful students and master the subjects taught in our schools, what is there in this Government or our way of life to prevent them from advancing themselves solely upon merit? Shall we say—can we say—that the student who answered the questions correctly did not pass because he was a Jew? There is nothing more foreign to our free Government and its institutions.

The following figures on the Jewish population of the world are significant:  
Number of Jews in the world before the outbreak of hostilities in Europe: 16,000,000. Of this number 4,770,000 were in the United States.

Number of Jews slaughtered in the 12-month period before the outbreak of the war and to date in Germany and German occupied territory: 3,000,000 or 19 percent of all the Jews in the world.

Number of Jews who either fled or were driven out of this same territory:

4,650,000 or 29 percent of all the Jews in the world. Many of these, of course, are numbered among the Jews who were slaughtered.

Practically all of the property owned by Jews was confiscated. The Hitler system of slaughtering Jews was so worked out in detail that thousands were stripped of all clothing and shot en masse. Others were buried alive in trenches. Others were compelled to dig graves for their own people and were themselves shot when the work was finished.

Of the 4,650,000 Jews driven out of countries controlled by Germany, a great number are dead, and those who reached friendly countries such as England, Russia, and the United States were entirely destitute, putting a heavy burden on these countries brought about by the obligation to do what humanity dictates.

The Jewish population of the world at the present time does not exceed 13,000,000 and the population of the world is 2,000,000,000. The Jews, therefore, constitute sixty-five one hundredths of 1 percent of the population of the earth. In the United States with a population of 130,000,000 there are about 5,000,000 Jews, or nearly 4 percent of the total. Of these, between three and four million are in New York City.

To me it seems cowardly for people to take part in a movement whose object is to drive this weak minority out of our midst and deny them the same protection, the same privileges, and the same opportunities which we who are not Jews enjoy.

We all admit that the Nazi form of government is the most autocratic, the most dictatorial, and most inhuman system of government ever to show itself on the face of the globe. We should also remember that this form of government was made possible because of prejudice against the Jews. Opportunists fanned the flames of this prejudice to such an extent that 85 percent of the Jewish population of Germany were either murdered or driven out of the country destitute. The number of Jewish people slaughtered in Europe during this war and the preceding 12 months before the war was approximately 19 percent of all the Jews in the world. Hitler came to power on a wave of fanatical prejudice against the Jews.

Should we allow this prejudice to continue in the United States, we are playing directly into Hitler's hand. We would be doing here what Hitler has done in Europe. We are sympathizers with Hitler in every move we make which builds up a prejudice against Jews or any other racial group.

Yet those responsible for fomenting this Jewish prejudice profess to be outstanding patriots to the cause of free government.

It is a sign of weakness to indulge in hate. It is more disastrous to the hater than the hated. Any individual who deals and traffics in hate must, during lucid intervals, hate himself.

Lastly, it is cowardly for any man in the United States to vent his dislikes and prejudices against a defenseless minority.

We have very few people in North Dakota of Jewish origin, so it cannot be said that I am speaking politically now. What Jews we have are just like the rest of us. We live, raise our families, bury our dead, attend school, work for good government and justice for all. We send our sons and daughters to war, we support this Government in its hour of danger, and no one asks whether we are Jewish, Irish, Swedish, or any other racial group.

If this great Nation is ever to go down upon the rocks of hate and prejudice against any religion or against any racial group, you may rest assured that North Dakota will be the last to be engulfed in the sea of intolerance.

We have 50 different racial groups in North Dakota, with every shade of religious belief, but at this time we are merely one people with one aim and purpose: To win this war and establish peace throughout the world.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER].

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, there are many items in the pending bill—H. R. 4204—which should be carefully scrutinized. This measure which appropriates the money for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce is increased over the appropriations for the fiscal year 1944 in the amount of \$19,689,922. While this measure is somewhat less than the estimates for the fiscal year 1945, yet when a measure contains any increase whatever, at this particular time, it should be carefully analyzed and scrutinized, because we are engaged in a frightful war, and we need our money and our resources for the prosecution of that war to ultimate victory.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman is correct with his figures as far as he goes.

Mr. SPRINGER. I thought I certainly was correct, because I took them from the report.

Mr. RABAUT. If the gentleman will refer to the bottom of page 2 of the committee report, he will see that the amount of \$22,766,000 is estimated as the cost of war overtime pay for the fiscal year 1944. If that is added to the appropriations already made for that fiscal year, it is apparent that the committee's recommendation is \$3,076,078 less than the total requirements for 1944.

Mr. SPRINGER. I had read those figures. I thank the gentleman for calling them to my attention. I have just stated that the measure in itself is somewhat less than the estimates for the fiscal year 1945. I further stated that when a measure contains any increase whatever, at this particular time when we are engaged in a frightful war, it should be carefully analyzed and carefully scrutinized. I am quite certain the chairman of the subcommittee agrees with me in that statement.

It is necessary, Mr. Chairman, for us to maintain our Government in time of war. The Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce must continue. Appropriations must be made in order to ac-



comply with the orderly continuance of those agencies of our Government. However, the amount of money which is appropriated for each of the essential and permanent agencies of government is a matter which every Member of Congress must carefully scrutinize. Too often the departments of our Government are overzealous in their efforts to secure more and larger amounts of money from the Committee on Appropriations, in order to place a larger group of employees on the Federal pay roll; and, too, quite often the desire may be found to exist to increase the office personnel in order to make the work lighter upon any particular individual or group in that particular department; and, may I suggest, that in many instances the heads of the departments of our Government certainly have the desire to increase the appropriations for their particular agency in order to establish a precedent for the coming or succeeding years, whereby the appropriations may be the easier to obtain for their work and in their department by reason of the precedent established. May I say that such flimsy arguments, which are not based upon sound logic, certainly cannot obtain at this time. It is the duty of each and every department of our Government to cut down their force, and reduce their personnel, to the very minimum—just as many of our people throughout the country are doing—in order to conserve our resources insofar as possible. We must maintain our war effort. We must prosecute this war to its ultimate conclusion and to an ultimate victory. We cannot stand idly by and witness the civil departments of our Government squandering and wasting the money of the taxpayers in their own agency, and thereby making an additional hardship upon all of our people to raise the money by taxation, or by the purchase of bonds, to supply the additional sums for their use. This waste and extravagance is merely an obstruction to our war effort. Every dollar that is wasted, or extravagantly spent, in time of this frightful war, merely means that such sum of money is diverted from our war effort—and a heavier burden then falls upon the people to provide the additional amount of money required for the prosecution of this war.

Mr. Chairman, there is a limitation on the part of the people to continue to provide the funds for both war and civil functions. The people are taxed to the very limit of their ability to pay, and they are requested to buy bonds, and to contribute to every war agency, and they are doing their best to comply with every request. The people want to win this war as quickly and as decisively as it is possible to do so. They want to save the lives of our men and boys insofar as it is possible to do so. Our army needs equipment, and more equipment. General MacArthur, in the South Pacific, is fighting as a lone wolf, and he needs men and equipment. He needs planes, tanks and guns. Every dollar that is appropriated by this measure which is not absolutely necessary to maintain the civil functions of the departments of Government, on a

proper basis in time of our most disastrous war, means that our victory is thereby postponed—and that the lives of our men and boys in the Army and in the Navy will pay the price for the waste and extravagance involved. These are frightful days, and these are serious times. This is not the time to spend and squander money that is not entirely essential in any department of our Government; but, this is the time to buckle up our belts and economize—this is the time to save in every agency of Government—and to send the extra dollars into our war effort.

Mr. Chairman, while our boys are fighting on every battle front in the world—while they are sniping the foe from fox holes in every clime—while they are dying in this terrible war all to the end that they may have a bigger and better United States of America in which to live when they come back—I for one do not want to welcome them back and then present them with an income-tax form, which they will not understand, but which will call upon them to respond, as a debtor, and to pay for the waste and extravagance which those now in power have permitted to exist, and to continue, throughout the past 11 years.

Those men and boys in the Army and Navy have heard the expression, "this is an all-out war," and they have been led to believe that every American citizen is striving to that end; they believe everyone is saving, and that they are economizing for war. But, may I say, when they learn of the squandering of money, and of the waste that has been permitted, and of the terrific tax burden imposed upon the people, and which will be a part of their burden when they return, they will really wonder what the war was all about. And this very measure, which imposes an additional burden upon all of the people, and which will be a burden upon those boys who are now fighting for our country throughout the coming years, is one of those instances which will be viewed with alarm by our fighting men and women. The philosophy of those in the armed forces would call upon the Appropriations Committee to cut down, and reduce, the amount of this bill, and to make it even smaller than the appropriation for the fiscal year 1944 for those departments. Let the appropriation be reduced, and let those departments cut down their personnel, let less people do more work, let them get in step with the war effort, and let them recognize that we are facing a dim and unknown future, just as the people throughout the country now realize.

Mr. Chairman, this war is not over. No one can venture any correct guess when victory will ultimately come to our fighting forces. But that victory will come, it must come, and the boys will then come home. Let us not welcome them with a "due bill," let us use good judgment in the granting of the money these civil agencies may have to use and spend, and let us place a positive limitation thereon—let us reduce those amounts, and let us provide for the future of our country. To grant a huge increase in the appropriation for these civil agen-

cies of government, in the face of our war and its very serious implications, is certainly unwise and imprudent. It is my fervent hope that every item in this measure, which exceeds the amount granted in the last appropriation bill for these same agencies, will be vastly reduced, and that the amounts finally granted in this measure will be reduced below the amounts so appropriated for the fiscal year 1944. These agencies can well proceed with their work without the extra amounts, and especially in time of war. I am confident they do not want to be accused by the returning soldiers of having aided in boosting the debt of this Nation to an unprecedented figure, and to which they, our service men and women, will have to respond and aid in paying. It is high time that our departments of government get in step with the war effort, and begin to aid in stopping the waste and extravagance which is running rampant in every agency of our Government. Our people want this waste and extravagance stopped, and the soldiers and sailors of our country, serving under our flag, demand that it be stopped.

(Mr. SPRINGER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I want to speak just a moment or two on the high cost of gasoline. None of us wants to think that our country's affairs and particularly our war energies are being mismanaged; but there are some Washington fumbles that just must be reported. The people have a right to know what is going on and no amount of political pressure can silence my voice when I speak for the people of the Ninth District of Indiana. The mess the Washington bureaucrats have made of the synthetic-rubber situation could have been the mistake that could have cost us the war. At best it is bound to have prolonged the struggle, and therefore has caused and will cause the deaths, unnecessarily, of hundreds of our boys.

Almost all of you will recall my efforts along with certain other Members of Congress to get the Government to throw its weight and money behind a synthetic-rubber program which would put rubber into our war effort in the shortest possible time. The only proven method of producing good rubber was from butadiene made of farm products. At that time we had millions of bushels of grain for which the farmers and the Government had no market. Farmers were required to pay penalties for overproduction. Yet, we were overruled by the bureaucrats who were under the influence of the oilmen. Even if our oil process for the production of butadiene had been a proven success, it is common knowledge that our oil supply is very limited and that we do not need to find new uses for petroleum products, but new supplies.

Look at the Government spending millions in Canada and Persia to acquire supplies there, while all the time our production of grain which could be used



for rubber production is practically unlimited. But we were merely a small group of patriotic public servants who wanted the war won as quickly as possible. We were opposed by the oilmen of the country who, with millions to spend, politics to pay, and an inside track to the White House, had all the advantages of pressure, prestige, and "pull." The outcome was that production of butadiene from petroleum products was the Government's choice of methods and only enough allocation of funds was made to the alcohol manufacturers to shut them up.

Now, we come to the point of the story. The Government has spent to date—Government money, your taxes and mine—\$227,700,000 on the butadiene-from-petroleum-products method and we have less than 100,000 tons of usable synthetic rubber to show for it. The Government has built or rebuilt 15 plants for the big petroleum interests and of that number 7 have not yet produced a pound of rubber for 1 of 3 or 4 reasons, such as not being completed yet—2 years and more after Pearl Harbor, mind you, and we needed rubber as soon as we could get it—5 are operating at from 30 to 50 percent designed capacity pending solution of operating difficulties, pending plant changes, pending completion of facilities, or just pending; and only 3 are operating at capacity. That is the picture of the rubber-from-petroleum-products method, and we have predictions about their future production ranging anywhere from this coming May on into infinity.

For the sake of comparison, let us look at the synthetic-rubber-from-farm-products picture. In the first place, it was not necessary to build plants on anything like the scale required for petroleum products method. We only have three alcohol plants in which the Government has invested any money, so far. And the cost has been less than half the amount spent on the petroleum method—\$112,800,000 to be exact. I have it on irrefutable authority that these three plants were designed to produce 220,000 tons of butadiene, which quota they have met, and I quote:

All alcohol-butadiene plants completed and have operated at 150 percent of rated capacity.

As if all the above is not enough to wrap the rubber situation around somebody's neck and make it stick, we have the general opinions of the men who have used the petroleum-based product and the farm-alcohol-based product and they say that the farm-alcohol-butadiene product is far and away superior and perhaps the only product yet worth mentioning. It would seem that the Washington money changers have sponsored a gigantic experiment for the oil companies. You and you have paid for the men, material, and time that it took the oil interests to find out whether or not they could horn in on the synthetic rubber field.

I have tried faithfully to present the two pictures of this situation. From them you can draw your own conclusions. The comments herein are in skeleton form, and I am checking more thor-

oughly into the situation every day. You may be sure that I shall give you the facts I turn up as I uncover them and I may say that no further than I have delved into this mess, I already believe that the exposure of the synthetic rubber situation is destined to make the Tea Pot Dome scandal look like the escapade of a bunch of growing boys who sneaked out behind the barn to smoke corn silks.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF].

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, the liberty of American labor is in danger just as the liberty of the rest of us is in danger. There are some problems which labor should ponder. One of them is the iniquitous Austin-Wadsworth bill, which is pending before the Congress. As I told you in last week's broadcast, this bill, if enacted, would put every man, woman, and child in the military service of the Nation and, as a result, there would be set up a military dictatorship in this country. Let it be remembered that any law which would virtually enslave the people of the United States under a military dictatorship, even though it might be of a temporary character, or of alleged temporary character, would most certainly enslave the working people along with all the rest of the citizens.

The one development which can hasten and strengthen the demand for the enactment of this manpower mobilization bill is a series of continued strikes. The White House wants this manpower bill enacted, make no mistake about that. Congress at the present time is opposed to it. If some labor leaders and some labor unions keep strikes going, then the White House will merely have to sit complacently by and wait until popular indignation turns in the direction of this manpower mobilization bill whereupon the administration would move to press the public demand for its passage.

A long time ago both William Green and Philip Murray solemnly pledged themselves and their organizations to refrain from striking during the period of hostilities. We know, of course, that there have been many thousands of strikes in war plants since those pledges were made. I am glad to say Bay City's record in this respect is far, far better than in the country at large, and our workers are to be congratulated upon the fidelity they have displayed during these tragic days. I think it is fair to say that in no instance, so far as I know, were these country-wide strikes approved by either William Green or Philip Murray. These fine leaders must have been greatly embarrassed and humiliated by these strikes and by the fact that they were led usually by radical leaders who had no regard for their national officers or for their own obligations to help supply the armed forces with much-needed equipment.

Every patriotic American citizen, every father and mother who has a boy or a girl in this war, should ponder with deep concern the Department of Labor rec-

ords covering the year 1943. These figures disclose that a total of 1,900,000 workers went out on strike in that period, the man-days lost being 13,500,000.

I do want to emphasize the fact, however, that notwithstanding the unauthorized strikes, the completely unjustified strikes, and the failure and refusal of certain elements within the ranks of labor to live up to their responsibility, and the solemn promises of their national leaders, the great mass of American workers have lived up to their responsibility in a splendid way. They have stayed on the job; they have made it possible for our boys in the fox holes to meet the enemy, fully equipped with the finest weapons and matériel.

The danger which hangs like a dark cloud over labor is that these unauthorized strikes, these industrial disruptions, these unfair assaults on business, big and little, by self-seeking labor leaders whose traffic is industrial disruption, and whose stock in trade is an artificially created discontent of the workers, will strengthen the demand of the administration for the Austin-Wadsworth manpower mobilization bill, and will bring about a public pressure for such a law to be enacted. I wish to impress this fact upon the mind of every person having the welfare of labor at heart, and to beseech the workers of this country to stay on the job; don't give these would-be bureaucratic dictators an excuse to force through Congress a bill which would take from all our people the last shred of liberty remaining to us.

Wise labor leaders can clearly foresee, as the Members of Congress can foresee, that this mobilization bill is the most dangerous measure which could be passed by the Congress. It is dangerous to the liberties of all of us. It is especially dangerous to the liberties of farmers and wage earners. Whether Mr. Roosevelt is successful in his quest for a fourth term and another 4 years in the White House, or whether he is not; whether his health will hold up another 4 years in the White House, or whether it does not; or whether the Grim Reaper spares him for another 4 years, or does not, the fact remains that he cannot be President of the United States forever. The mutations of time and frailties of human existence have foreshadowed that question. Even though nearsighted labor leaders may believe Mr. Roosevelt, under his autocratic powers, which he would have if all men and women are placed in the military service of the Nation by legislative act, would favor them over all other citizens, it still remains a fact that the power would remain in the Presidency regardless of whether the occupant of the White House was disposed to discriminate in favor of certain labor leaders or certain labor unions, or not. The occupant of the White House might not then be so disposed.

We are confronted by a sinister condition of affairs when an official of the rank and authority of Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, who at all times is fully informed as to the manpower needs, stated publicly that "National service legislation is not necessary to meet manpower needs," but adds



that if the administration wants the act, then we should have it, and he will support a drive to force such a bill through the Congress. Such a line of reasoning as that carried to its logical conclusion would be that if the administration thought that Mr. Roosevelt ought to be a dictator, and if the administration thought we should abandon our free form of government, presumably Mr. McNutt would think that then we should have it. Now it must be clear to everyone that if an act putting every man, woman, and child in this country under the absolute military dictation of the Commander in Chief is not necessary to meet manpower needs, then we ought not to have such a law passed, such shackles should not be put on the liberties of the people, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. McNutt and the whole "palace guard" to the contrary notwithstanding.

The need for such an act as this manpower mobilization bill has not been shown. It cannot be shown. Chairman McNutt knows it cannot be shown, and that is why he was willing to say "National service legislation is not necessary to meet manpower needs."

We are getting pretty far away from the concept of the founding fathers when high public officials are willing to give the President unneeded and unnecessary military dictatorial control over every man, woman, and child in this country. We are getting pretty far away from the ideals of those men who shed their blood on the battlefields of the Revolution and who toiled and sacrificed to achieve freedom for us, when high officials, including the President of the United States, are willing to press for the enactment of a law which would set up a practical dictatorship in this country, when such a law is not needed in the war effort at all.

We are getting pretty far away from the ideals of Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln, and the other illustrious Presidents who have maintained the Bill of Rights, when the man in the White House, the man who will be a candidate for a fourth term in the Presidency, and other high officials like Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt, are willing to strike down the liberty of the citizens under the Bill of Rights, to make a scrap of paper of the Constitution, and to put the shackles of dictatorship on the liberties of the people of this Nation.

We are getting pretty far away from the ideals for which our heroic men and women are struggling and dying on the battle fronts of the world today to protect and sustain and perpetuate individual freedom under the Bill of Rights when the highest officials in the administration advocate the shackling of the peoples' liberties under an act which would deny them a recourse to the civil courts in order to protect their liberties, which would deny them a redress from any source against the whims, the arrogance, the mistakes, and even the nefarious designs of a bureaucracy which has already demonstrated that it will not keep a solemn promise and that it will work its policies in secrecy and darkness rather than in the light of day.

The people of the soil, the independent agricultural population of this country

had better be vigilant or each field will have its signpost with the permit to plow and reap sticking up in the middle of it, as Vice President WALLACE declared he could foresee as set forth in his book, *America Must Choose*.

The wage earners of this Nation who love their liberty, who value their freedom, had better begin to tell their Representatives in Congress everywhere throughout the land to defeat this manpower mobilization measure, or they will find their liberty gone, their unions impotent, and their wages and working conditions prescribed by some bureaucrat in Washington.

It would be an unthinkable betrayal of the men and women on the fighting fronts for the Congress to pass this act in their absence, to let them come home to find that not only their relatives were under a dictatorship, but that they, even though honorably discharged for wounds, or because the war had ended, would continue to be under the dictatorship of a political bureaucracy.

The same sort of promise is being made in this case which has been made numerous times by this administration before—and numerous times cynically broken without apology or regret. The promise is that this is purely a war measure and would end with the war. That is not only an empty promise; it is an attempted fraud upon the people of this country, because the administration itself, in its 1939 revision of the industrial mobilization plan, wrote in a section providing for the continuance of these war powers of the President after the war should end, until such time as he, or two-thirds of both Houses of the Congress might choose to end them. The President himself sought to conceal this 1939 revision of the industrial mobilization plan with that clause in it from the press and the people, and did so until Senator ARTHUR VANDENBERG, of my State, had that revised plan made a Senate document so it could see the light of day.

Do not be fooled, therefore, by these promises that this proposed manpower mobilization law should be used only as a war measure. Just remember Mussolini and Hitler, both champions originally of union labor, were given dictatorial powers under which they destroyed union labor. Do not forget that no dictator has ever voluntarily surrendered his dictatorial powers. When this manpower bill is called up in the Congress, we will find ourselves at the crossroads. It will then be determined whether we are to go forward under free constitutional government or follow the lead of the existing dictatorships in the world today. The question will be. Which road shall we take?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

[Mr. DIES addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman—  
Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I would feel remiss in my duty today were I not to tell my colleague, the gentleman from California, how much I appreciate his services on the subcommittee. The gentleman from California and I have been the two ranking members of this subcommittee for a good many years. His devotion to his duty and to his constituency and to the House in the matters under consideration here are well known to every Member. I am anxious to pay him that tribute.

Mr. CARTER. I thank my Democratic friend for his very generous words. I want to express my appreciation to the gentleman from Michigan for the fairness and impartiality with which he conducted these hearings. He gave the minority every opportunity to cross-examine as they desired, to bring out any of the evidence, and I am sure I speak the sentiments of each and every minority member when I express to him our thanks for the way he handled these hearings.

Mr. Chairman, this bill carries an appropriation of over \$231,000,000. This committee cut below the figure of the Bureau of the Budget \$5,937,000. The bill has been trimmed down considerably. Let me say that approximately 180 witnesses appeared before this subcommittee, giving testimony in regard to these appropriations. The amazing fact about that is that although we had a mounting national debt, we have a Treasury that is depleted, with no money in it, and we are running on borrowed money, there was not 1 single witness who came there and asked for a reduction of appropriations.

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. I recall that the gentleman from California, when each of these witnesses appeared before us, asked each witness whether or not he gave serious consideration to the ever-mounting public debt, and I think the gentleman from California got various kinds of answers to that question. He and I have been alarmed over the rise in the public debt. That question was asked of many witnesses by the gentleman from California. Would he care to tell the House what his impressions were from those answers?

Mr. CARTER. The gentleman is correct. Witness after witness came there asking for money and I often asked them if they knew the amount of the national debt. A good many of them had a general idea of what it was. I asked them if they took into consideration the ability of the Government to provide this money when requesting appropriations and I regret to say that I did not get as encouraging and as direct answers to that question as I would like to have received. I sat there representing not alone these bureaus and departments that must function to carry on the work of the



Government but I sat there also representing the people who are paying the taxes, in order to carry on this work. I am considered the parsimonious member of the committee. I am always for cutting these appropriations down and we have done a very fine job in cutting down the appropriations this year too, although not as far as I would like to have gone in many cases. If you will turn to page 24 of the report and look in the last column you will find a minus sign after each and every item which indicates that there was a cut under the amount of the appropriation made last year. You understand also that I as one member of the committee cannot have my way entirely. You will also recall that here on the floor of the House just about a year ago I made a fight and offered an amendment to reduce the appropriations for the item titled "Cooperation With American Republics." My motion failed by a few votes and there was appropriated for that specific work last year the sum of \$4,500,000. I thought this year that should be scaled down considerably and after arguing the question at length in the committee it was decided that we would scale down the request. They requested this year the same amount that we gave them last year and we did scale that amount down \$1,050,000 and, having reached that figure as a matter of compromise, I agreed that I would not offer an amendment here on the floor to this bill reducing it further. Personally I would like to have seen that reduced somewhat below the amount provided herein.

There are several other items in here that I would like to have seen reduced further than they are. I am not going to call your attention to many of them but I would like to call attention to one of considerable size and that is the Foreign Service Auxiliary of the State Department.

That is a service, temporary to be sure, set up during the time of war where the State Department places additional employees in its stations throughout the world. Last year we gave them the sum of \$3,050,000 for this auxiliary service, but this year the bill now under consideration carries \$6,200,000. In my opinion that is too much of an increase. The State Department people must work longer hours, and I am not unmindful of the fact that they have a very unusual burden placed on them during wartimes, but I do feel that when we give them 1,165 employees for this auxiliary service scattered throughout the world, when we take into consideration the ability of the American taxpayer to pay this tremendous additional sum, I at least am forced to the conclusion that we are going too fast in that direction and that we will have to call a halt in these expenditures.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. In connection with the new offices and the expanded personnel that has been placed in the Caribbean Sea area, we have increased there considerable, have we not?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Can the gentleman give us any information based upon his work in this committee as to what general plans are unfolding in the Caribbean Sea area with respect to the development of the Caribbean Sea economic empire under the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom and the United States and perhaps the Netherlands, France, and the small republics, such as Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo, and some of the other countries at a later date? In other words may I ask the gentleman, Do the hearings on this bill carry any information with respect to that particular matter?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, we have no information directly on that point, but I have taken a trip through that area and through the South American republics. I am firmly convinced that nations other than the United States are looking out for themselves in that area, if that suggestion is any help to the gentleman. May I say further, as I was about to say when I yielded to the gentleman, I am one of those who believe that we should maintain the most friendly relations with the American republics, and, of course, with many other nations. I am not against a program of cooperation with the American republics, but I am against a program of cooperation with them where this country pays the entire cost or pays 90 percent of the cost, when the per capita indebtedness of the South American countries is small and inconsequential in comparison with the national indebtedness of the United States.

Mr. CRAWFORD. May I say that the gentleman has expressed my views in very concrete form on that particular subject? I was seeking additional information to that which is contained in two booklets issued by the State Department on this particular subject. I have read these booklets and I want to know if there is in these hearings any additional information? That is what I really wanted to find out.

Mr. CARTER. There is no definite information on that exact point. May I say, as I said at the beginning, that this bill has been cut very decidedly under the Budget estimates and while there are certain items that I would like to have seen cut further, there has been a pretty general trimming of the bill all down the line.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does not the gentleman feel that a great deal of valuable information can be brought to this country by these persons who are members of the Foreign Service?

Mr. CARTER. Yes. We have in London 121 additional employees, we have in Rio de Janeiro 83, in addition to our full force down there, and when they return some of them undoubtedly will bring back valuable information; so will many of the travelers who go down there at their own expense bring back valuable information.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I have a feeling that many of these persons who are down there can bring back valuable information to firms that could not afford to send a representative down there.

Mr. CARTER. That is true, undoubtedly.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. In the over-all picture of this appropriation bill, the Committee indicates a reduction below the Budget estimates of \$5,987,000. I note that the 1945 amount as recommended in the bill is \$231,304,700, which is \$3,076,078 below the actual appropriation for last year when you include the \$22,766,000 which would have to be added to last year's appropriation to take care of the overtime pay under Public Law 49. I assume—and I assume I am correct, and would like to have the gentleman correct me if I am not—that included within the \$231,304,700, the amount recommended for 1945, provision is made for the payment of all required overtime pay under Public Law 49, so as a matter of over-all picture your recommended appropriation is actually \$3,076,078 less than the total appropriation for the fiscal year 1944 and \$5,987,000 less than the Budget estimates for this year.

Mr. CARTER. That is right. I thank the gentleman for calling that to the attention of the Committee, because we really have reduced more than appears on the face of the report at a hasty glance.

Mr. KEEFE. Yes. I think the Committee should also know the cost of that overtime-pay bill as far as these three Departments are concerned last year was \$22,766,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. Does the gentleman have a computation to show what the total overtime pay amounts to for the fiscal year 1945 for these three Departments, which would show the comparative amount for the next fiscal year as shown in your estimates for last year?

Mr. RABAUT. I will supply it later to the gentleman. I have to dig it out of the mass of information we have here.

Mr. KEEFE. If the gentleman has that information, will he insert it as part of his remarks?

Mr. RABAUT. I will. The approximate amount for war overtime pay for fiscal year 1945 contained in this bill is \$24,300,000.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to address the House for a few moments on the much-discussed question of juvenile delinquency. It is a subject which is claiming the attention of a number of Government agencies for which appropriations are recommended by the subcommittee of which I have the honor to be chairman, and the House, I believe,



would be interested in knowing some of the things they are doing. And your constituents and mine are concerned about what the war is doing to the rising generation. There is not a father or mother in the United States who is not troubled and anxious about what is happening to our young boys and young girls during these times. Parents are worried and distraught not only by fears for the boys who must take their places in the battle lines, but they are also disturbed about what is happening to the young people at home. Everyone who has children and a lot who do not, have some theory and some more or less practical notions as to how to control the behavior of young people and prevent juvenile delinquency. The papers and magazines are replete with near answers and platitudes. Many books have been written on the subject. Conferences and meetings and investigations dealing with juvenile delinquency seem to have no end. There has, in short, been a lot of sound and fury, it seems to me, without much action.

Just now it seems to be the style to view with alarm the shortcomings of young people and to conclude that youth is headed for the gutter because a few of them, made restless by the times or who seek to live their lives in a hurry, have offended against the law, customs, or sensibilities of our generation. A great many people are climbing aboard the band wagon which is playing on this theme—some, of course, with a sincere desire to help youth, but others, in order to gain publicity or profit through public interest in the subject. And there are a few who are on the curb-juvenile-delinquency band wagon, because they live on sensationalism and sentimentality. There are also those who simply cannot put themselves in the place of young people of today, and so they criticize and scold them about problems they have not had to face up to themselves. Some of the people who are talking the loudest cannot comprehend the temptations, pitfalls, and frustrations created by this war. Incidentally, there never was a time when the older generation did not view with alarm the actions and attitudes of the younger generation. The prophets of the Old Testament found most grievous faults in their sons and daughters, and now in our day a few "Pecksniffians" prophesy dire things about our boys, talk glibly about "khaki-wacky" victory girls, and slander the very group who are fighting their battles. The older generation apparently not only reserves the right to conscript the younger generation but to criticize them as well, and without, mark you, doing much about it or helping them in any understanding way.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I am reminded that some 2 years ago a certain distinguished woman of this Nation made a remark, according to the newspapers, which I think was very unfortunate. She said, "It is all right, but the girls should know their capacity."

Mr. RABAUT. I agree with the gentleman. It was very unfortunate.

Now, although some of these righteous statements irk me a little, I don't mean to infer that there isn't a real problem of juvenile delinquency which we must candidly face and try to remedy. But let us be realistic about it and depend upon the facts and not on vague generalities or condemn a whole generation because of the actions of an infinitesimal few. And I can sympathize incidentally with those boys and girls who gave out a newspaper interview the other day expressing their disgust and impatience with those of their elders who were trying to regulate their conduct with not too clean hands themselves. Without posing as an expert in juvenile delinquency—although as a father of nine children I think I am somewhat qualified to talk about the problems of young people—I want to call your attention to a few of the facts that have been developed before our Appropriations Committee. The Federal Government, through the Children's Bureau, the United States probation system, the Bureau of Prisons, the United States Public Health Service, the Office of Education, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Office of Commodity War Services is in the aggregate devoting a great deal of attention and a not inconsiderable amount of money to studying the problems of young people and trying to find ways to meet their needs. I have made it my business to question some of those most concerned, and I have discovered some very interesting facts.

Crime is a dangerous threat to the very security of the Nation. That there is a definite problem is apparent from a review of the records. Statistics compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation from actual arrest records made by police departments throughout the United States show that in 1942, our first full year at war, arrests of girls under 21 years of age increased 55.7 percent over the 1941 figure. Arrests for drunkenness among girls, for example, increased 39.9 percent, for disorderly conduct 69.9 percent. For boys in this same period, arrests declined 3.6 percent—not such a heartening figure in view of the thousands in the armed forces.

During 1943, arrests for girls under 21 years again went up 47.9 percent over the already high figure of 1942.

Juvenile delinquency, of course, is not primarily a wartime problem, but the conditions which produce delinquency have been greatly aggravated by the war situation. In our earnest effort to get on with the war, we have had a tendency to ignore the importance of some of the new stresses in our domestic life. Broken homes have always contributed substantially to the problems of delinquency. Now, countless homes are daily being disrupted by our military and domestic manpower demands. Also the drafting of fathers is certainly going to create some very serious problems for the mothers who must, for a time at least, be disciplinarians as well as homemakers. It's going to be particularly hard for the young, inexperienced mother who is left with the responsi-

bility of developing those basic habits and establishing those behavior patterns that will from this time forward control the way in which her children will go. I shudder at what the consequences to this Nation may be unless we get busy and give them something more than merely enough money to keep the wolf from the door. Also, the cities and towns which have had bad housing and overcrowded living conditions, limited health facilities, and nothing but the most unsatisfactory commercial amusements, honky-tonks, pinball palaces, and juke joints, invariably have large numbers of young offenders. The wartime migrations of industrial workers and the surge of families to cities like Detroit and Los Angeles have brought countless numbers of youth into such communities where their basic housing, health, education, and recreation needs cannot be satisfied.

The first sobering consideration is that present-day juvenile delinquency may foreshadow a marked increase in crime within a very few years. The reports of the Federal Bureau of Prisons reveal that well over 60 percent of the adult offenders now in the institutions under its jurisdiction began their careers as juvenile delinquents, and it is generally agreed that a similar pattern is found in nearly every adult institution in the country. The fact that the youth of today who makes his appearance in a juvenile court is a prospective recruit in tomorrow's army of crime is a direct threat to the future well-being of the Nation. This is, however, but one of the reasons why we must take positive action.

But let us look at the other side of the picture for a moment. World War No. 2 has taught us as nothing else could do what values are inherent in the training and leadership of youth. Youth rides the tanks, youth pilots the planes, youth fights to the finish on both sides in Europe and Africa and Asia today. Before we go too far then in our condemnation of youth or in our plan to check their natural exuberance, let us remember that youth is the hope of the world today as always.

I have faith in youth. We shall get nowhere with all our plans for a better adjustment of the juvenile problem if we tackle it in a carping, critical, negativistic, and repressive attitude. Youth wants opportunity for expression—for new friendships—for high adventure—for emotional satisfaction—for successful achievement and the rewards that follow it, as well as for religion and education and some of the calmer, cooler virtues which we elders are wont to offer them. It will not satisfy the millions of young soldiers who have visited many places, seen many lands, met many people, good and bad, and experienced many things, including the hardships of war, if on their return we offer them only indifference and a laissez-faire economic system. Nor do we want some Hitlerian "Jugend" regimented like sheep, forced into a mold of conformity by national gauleiters. We want to preserve that individuality in American boys and girls which is the heritage our



fathers left us and which is the outstanding characteristic of our success in war and in peace.

So it is clear, at the outset, that we ought to stop such wholesale condemnation of our youth. We have had enough talk and recriminations. What we need is sanity and calm. Hysteria will get us nowhere. In the second place, we should not encourage anyone to believe that a great centralized program to regiment and to remake the youth of America will solve the problem of juvenile delinquency. At bottom, Mr. Chairman, the solution of the problem rests with the individual American and the American community. There is scarcely a city or a town which does not have within itself most of the resources through which these problems can be met. Schools, churches, youth serving agencies, law enforcement units, civic groups, and all private citizens have a real vital part to play. All that is needed is leadership, information, advice, and counsel. These the Federal and State Governments can and must supply.

If that were done, each State, I believe, could reorganize the present State defense councils into advisory bodies to improve educational methods, find employment opportunities and modernize methods of criminal justice and correction. Each of these State councils, which I presume would be headed by the Governor, should include representatives of the legislature, the judiciary, and heads of appropriate State agencies. The State councils would in turn organize local bodies to do something about preventing juvenile delinquency. It would also, of course, take the lead in other fields of social action bearing on the crime problem.

We know from past experience that there are many concrete and specific methods which can be used effectively to prevent crime among young people. The Coordinating Councils of Los Angeles, the Chicago area project, the Cleveland industrial areas project, and the Detroit Council of Social Agencies have accomplished much. These coordinating councils or projects are merely organized groups of private citizens who find out in what sections of the city the greatest amount of youthful crime occurs and then proceed to do the many well known things which prevent juvenile delinquency. They carve out an area and get busy on establishing boys' clubs, for instance, or they provide a playground. But most importantly they find fathers and mothers to help straighten out situations which make for crime in their own block. They get the school principal and the teachers to help and they bring to bear group pressure on the individual boys and girls who create trouble. The precinct police captain is called upon to close up or bring under control those taverns, bar rooms or juke joints that are bad hang-outs for young people. The ministers and priests are enlisted to help individual families and particular boys and girls. They attend the sessions of the juvenile courts to see the kind of cases that come before the court and volunteer to act as sponsors for neighborhood boys and girls. They

call upon the local charities to help handicapped children.

It is the old well-known technique of getting down to cases, building up local pride, and bringing pressure to bear on situations which make for crime. We know more about the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency than we are practicing. What is needed is leadership. There are many thousands of civic-minded persons in every community who are anxious to help. Capitalizing on their pride, community spirit and love for their boys and girls is the way to solve the juvenile delinquency problem. It is the "hard way," I admit, but it is the only way to make real progress.

My friends, we cannot longer sit idly by. The childhood of America is the treasure of the Nation. Of what avail would it be if, after the present far-reaching, costly, and bloody holocaust, our country should find that not only the raging battle fronts but also the home front has claimed precious lives? And what would be the comfort of winning the war if it transpired that not only had fathers, sons, and brothers given life and limb to the great cause of human freedom but that many thousands of boys and girls back home had embarked on habits of action and ways of thought that can only lead to careers of trouble and unhappiness both to themselves and families and to the country at large? Let us go forward in the many practical ways that are available to us and do something to alleviate the fears of the fathers who are bearing the heat of the battle, help the distraught mothers, and protect the youth of America.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I have listened to most of the gentleman's speech and I think he has made some splendid observations. But I wonder whether or not the hearings before the gentleman's committee dealing with this problem of juvenile delinquency inspired any specific program or recommendation to deal with this problem other than mere generalities and "onward movement" and that sort of thing. The gentleman's speech indicated very clearly there is a definite problem; and I have read Mr. Hoover's speech on the subject and I have read the statistics, which show there is a definite problem. The gentleman realizes that, does he not?

Mr. RABAUT. There is a definite problem.

Mr. KEEFE. The records in his county and in every county in the United States show a tremendous increase in juvenile crime which is included in the general term of "juvenile delinquency." The gentleman has made a very eloquent plea for sanity in dealing with the subject. I wonder if the gentleman has developed any clear-cut, definite program that either the States or the Federal Government could undertake to deal with this problem and to aid in its solution.

Mr. RABAUT. The best program that I know of rests with the private individual in America.

Mr. KEEFE. In the home?

Mr. RABAUT. In the home and on the street. We have too many adults forever setting a very bad example to the youth of our country. You do not need anybody to call it particularly to your attention. It is apparent every place you go. The adults of America have little thought about the bad example that they set and it is high time that they set a better example to the youth of America.

That is the first step that could be taken. Much depends upon the homes of the country. As I said in my talk, too many people find their way into the penal institutions of this country from broken homes; and as such they are the innocent victims of their forebears.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 additional minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman concedes, does he not, and I assume he has given a great deal of study to it from the comprehensive talk that he has just made, that the local municipalities where they have actually tackled this problem in an effort to meet it through municipal enterprise, have been supremely successful.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. KEEFE. Many of them have been supremely successful in providing the facilities that give an opportunity to youth to give expression to their ideas rather than, as the gentleman says, high pressuring them and keeping them down and subduing their natural emotions, and all that sort of thing. But does the gentleman have any idea of any comprehensive program that the Federal Government, as such, could enter into to deal with that problem?

Mr. RABAUT. I have tried to set forth in my remarks that the program resolves itself into different parts. First comes the community.

The community should take into consideration the teachers, boys' clubs, girls' clubs, the home. When you come to tenement districts it can be reduced almost to the block movement; to a movement within the block. There is always some leadership that has an interest in young humanity. Of course, you could not lay down a pattern for the whole country, because after all we have a variety of conditions in the United States, from New York to some small community out in the outskirts, and the remedy must fit the situation. But when there is recognition of infraction of the law it is time to take the problem in hand at once and not wait until it runs wild. Some action should be had on the part of authority to assist where the home is divided; not so much because of the break in the home, but because of the fact that the father and mother in the home, possibly some of the older children, are giving their support to the war effort. Now, it will be a sad commentary if our own home



front is so completely ruined because of something we tried to do in the war effort but as a result of which we leave our progeny an inheritance of questionable value. I do not know how much of a victory we may be in position to claim for ourselves.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 additional minute.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does not the gentleman feel that it is very important to have industry go to where the workers are, rather than to force the workers away from families and break up the homes, where there are no homes for the workers to go to. I think that is a serious problem. We should not break up homes for the service. It seems to me it is equally important as far as work is concerned.

Mr. RABAUT. It is important, but of course, in the position we find ourselves, due to the war effort, I do not know that we can do that. Where it could be done I would say it is a very good idea.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota, Dr. JUDD.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, most historians agree that the Battle of Quebec was one of the decisive battles in history, because it determined that the predominant language of the North American continent was to be English rather than French. It meant that the basic ideas and philosophies of government and of culture to dominate the development of the United States and Canada were to be not Latin ideas but Anglo-Saxon—Anglo-Saxon law and jurisprudence, Anglo-Saxon type of democratic self-government, expressed in the language of the King James version of the Bible, Pilgrim's Progress, Shakespeare, and the Magna Carta.

An equally important decision was made when China began to modernize and took as the foreign language her children were to learn not German or French or Spanish or Russian but English.

When Japan began to modernize in the latter part of the nineteenth century, she sent a commission around the world to study the systems of government in various countries. It finally settled on the German system and the present Japanese constitution was largely written while the commission was still in Germany. The Japanese adopted German, not English, as their foreign language and slavishly modeled their political system, their educational system, their military system, after the German imperial system. We see the results today.

When China, in 1911, overthrew the Manchu empire, she chose as her model not Germany but the great sister republic of the west, America. The largest, the oldest, the strongest, and the greatest of all the colored peoples in the world decided it would adopt and follow the Anglo-Saxon tradition of democratic self-government. The more one considers the matter the more one perceives that there have been very few more important decisions in history than that. Some results are visible today and will continue for decades and, I believe, for centuries. Who was responsible for the decision? One man more than any other, Sun Yat-sen. He was born in a little country village in China with no more natural opportunity and advantages than Abraham Lincoln. However, he had a chance to go to a mission school and later to study in a Christian high school in Hawaii during the most formative years of his life; there Sun Yat-sen became completely committed to the American type of democratic government and society. He set one goal before him, and for 40 years he never swerved from that goal—to get the Chinese people united into a great independent republic on the American pattern, able to take her rightful place among the free nations of the world.

The twentieth anniversary of his death will occur on Sunday the 12th of March. I have today introduced a resolution, and a similar resolution is being introduced in the Senate, authorizing and requesting the President of the United States to designate March 12 as Sun Yat-sen Day in honor of the first Provisional President of the Chinese Republic.

In China the school children begin studying their foreign language, English, not in high school, but in the third and fourth grades. I was always surprised to find how many Chinese children by the time they finished high school, knew far more real facts about George Washington and Abraham Lincoln than the average American youth. The Chinese study and discuss our great heroes and their ideas and deeds. They honor and revere the great leaders who founded and built this Nation.

I think that calling America's attention to this great man of Asia by designating a day in his honor would be mutually beneficial. I know the Chinese would deeply appreciate it as deserved recognition of the father of their republic, and it could mean a lot to a great many Americans, too, if they would study the life and work and teachings of this man whose shadow lengthens with each passing year and whose service to our own country, through influencing the Chinese people to hold firmly the torch of human freedom, even during the 10 years prior to Pearl Harbor, while we as a nation slumbered, has saved and will save more American lives and American dollars than any of us yet realize.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, the Subcommittee on Appropriations has called attention to the fact that it has

held this particular appropriation in line except for increases because of overtime wages.

I just want to call this to your attention, that when the so-called overtime bill was passed it was understood that the hours of employees were being increased, and it was also assumed that by increasing the hours of time it would be unnecessary to increase the number of employees, but rather that the employment, as far the number of employees was concerned, would be materially reduced. Nothing has been shown in this appropriation bill or in the bills we have already considered, indicating there has been any reduction in employment by reason of the overtime pay or the additional time of employment.

My position regarding that question was that the lower-salaried individuals should receive increases in pay, but it did not seem to me necessary to increase the pay for those who were receiving \$7,000, \$9,000, and \$10,000 per year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield.

Mr. KERR. There is one conclusion that my friend has overlooked entirely. The evidence before this committee with respect to every activity was that they they were doing three times as much work as they were in normal times. There are wartimes. The gentleman overlooks that entirely.

Mr. REES of Kansas. If that is correct, it seems to me if they are doing so much more work than they were heretofore, then certainly we should not need to increase the amount of employment. The gentleman is certainly mistaken about the matter of overlooking the fact that these are wartimes. The very fact that our country is at war is the very reason why we ought to cut all non-war services to the bone, and use the manpower and money for the prosecution of the war. I do not say these people work more than in normal times, but other people do and are glad to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has again expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK].

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, in response to the remarks of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES], I have no detailed information as to the agencies covered by this appropriation bill. But, referring to the activities of the House Committee on Civil Service, acting under a resolution passed by this House, a committee of which the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] is a very valuable member and the ranking Republican member, and in which activity he has been one of the leaders, we have brought about since July 1, 1943, a net reduction in the number of civilian employees in the Government of approximately 215,000, which means a saving, on an annual basis, of over \$400,000,000 a year. So that we are making



some progress in the opposition direction from the one in which civilian employment was moving when the House authorized this investigation. At that time the number of employees was increasing on an average of 100,000 per month. Now it is going the other way. I am glad to be able to tell the House that, because we are doing it under authority of this House.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. But what I want to direct the gentleman's attention to is that within the last hour it has been suggested that the reason for the increase in this particular bill is because of overtime pay amounting to \$20,000,000. That is one of the reasons given for increasing the bill. The same thing was said with reference to the measure that we had before us last week.

What I am trying to call attention to is that if it is necessary to increase the amount of payment to these employees as it is indicated here then we ought to have either more service or else cut it down; otherwise we receive no benefit for paying more money. I am not saying we should not pay them for overtime except those in the higher brackets whom I thought were getting enough money at the time.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I agree with the gentleman from Kansas that when we pay them more money we have the right to get more work from them but I believe the Members realize that the hours were extended sometime before the pay was increased, and we are working employees now 48 hours as against 39 prior to the war and we are paying them 21.6 percent, just a little less than straight time. We often hear talk about overtime pay; as a matter of fact the greater part of the Government employees are not getting overtime, they are getting straight time or a little less than straight time. Some Government employees under the Wage Board procedure do get overtime, but the employees under this bill do not. I do not know anything about the details of the particular agencies here; I have not the information before me, but it is a fact that your committee directed to make this investigation is getting results. The gentleman from Kansas and the other members of the committee have contributed their full share to that activity and I think we are making some progress which is saving the taxpayers a lot of money.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Wolcott].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 14 minutes.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I know the Committee will pardon me for continuing the subsidy debate, but in view of the many exaggerations and misstatements in the President's veto message it seems incumbent upon someone to answer him so that the RECORD will at least have some semblance of be-

ing correct. The exaggerations and misstatements in the President's veto message seem to be in keeping with a studied plan to confuse this issue. I want to call attention to just two or three examples incident to this studied plan to confuse the American people in respect to the consumer subsidy issue. Here are some headlines carried in the Washington News on November 17, 1943: "Subsidy ban to up prices by eight billion, says Bowles."

Quoting Mr. Bowles they say:

In a Nation-wide radio address last night, Bowles declared that we are going to be in trouble as far as the cost of living is concerned if Congress bans use of subsidies after January 1 as proposed; the continued use of subsidies, now costing about \$800,000,000 a year, is a businessman's bargain considering that it can prevent a minimum increase of \$8,000,000,000 in the cost of living in a single year.

That was on November 17, 1943. About 3 weeks after that, under date of December 8, Mr. Bowles wrote a letter. He was writing to a man who had studied this subsidy program and Mr. Bowles knew this man to whom he was writing could not be fooled as he apparently had attempted to fool the American people. On the 17th of November, or about 3 weeks after this radio statement had been made by Mr. Bowles, he had this to say in this letter, a photostatic copy of which I have. Bear in mind that \$800,000,000 is spent yearly for subsidies according to his statement and we agree that this amount is approximately correct. Bowles had this to say in his letter and I quote him:

Let us examine the possible consequences if subsidies are defeated. There will be an immediate rise in the cost of living by an amount 20 to 25 percent greater than the amount now being expended in subsidies.

Twenty-five percent of \$800,000,000 is \$200,000,000. This added to \$800,000,000, which is the amount being paid in subsidies, gives us \$1,000,000,000, an increase in the cost of living of \$1,000,000,000 instead of the \$8,000,000,000 he had claimed 3 weeks before, or about 12½ percent of what he claimed in his radio speech to the American people. It was perhaps in keeping with that theory of confusing the American people that the President in his veto message today said:

I promptly return the bill without my signature, and urgently recommend that the Congress take action as soon as possible to extend, without hampering restrictions, the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Farmers could thereby make plans for the planting of crops and know the support prices on which they can rely.

There is nothing in the bill which he vetoed that has any relationship whatsoever to any support price program and we have a right to assume that Mr. Roosevelt knows it. And further is it in keeping with this studied attempt to confuse the public mind on this issue when Mr. Roosevelt says:

This bill, like that bill—

Referring to the similar bill he vetoed on July 2, 1943—H. R. 2869—is an inflation measure, a high-cost-of-living measure, a food-shortage measure.

Yet it has been said and agreed upon that there is not an economist in the United States not on the Federal pay roll who does not contend that the payment of consumer subsidies is inflationary.

Further to confuse this issue after Mr. Bowles had at one time said that the increased cost of living would be \$8,000,000,000 and then 3 weeks afterward said the cost of living would go up \$1,000,000,000, the President with perhaps abandon says that the cost of living will go up 7 percent unless they continued to pay consumer subsidies. He said that butter would go up 10 cents a pound. It had never been claimed before even in Mr. Bowles' fantastic statements that butter would go up more than 9 cents a pound, but the President pulls 10 cents a pound out of the hat, and although the consumer subsidy is only 5 cents the President says in his veto message today that if we stop paying the subsidy of 5 cents a pound on butter that butter will go up 10 cents. We cannot understand these mathematics.

He says that the price of cheese will go up 8 cents a pound, although the most we have ever paid as a subsidy on cheese—and it is questionable whether that constitutes even a consumer subsidy—is 4 cents a pound. The President is 100-percent wrong when he says the price of butter will go up 10 cents although we are now paying only a 5-cent subsidy on it; the President is 100-percent wrong when he says the price of cheese will go up 8 cents a pound when we are paying a subsidy of only 4 cents a pound on it.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. No; I cannot yield; I am sorry.

The President goes on to say further that hamburger will go up 5 cents a pound, pork chops 4½ cents, sliced ham 6½ cents, and so forth.

Yet, according to his own Office of Economic Stabilization the average price of the meat subsidy is 3 cents.

Was Mr. Roosevelt right when he picked out a few of these high prices and said they would go up from 4½ to 6½ cents in this message today? Or was his Office of Economic Stabilization correct when it said that the average would be 3 cents? He says it is clear that we cannot hold the wage line if the Congress deprives him of the means necessary to hold the cost-of-living line. All right; break it down. He asks for only \$1,000,000,000, and Mr. Bowles said in the letter I quoted that unless we paid these subsidies the price of living would go up 25 percent more than we are paying, or \$1,000,000,000—\$200,000,000 over the amount of the subsidies which is \$800,000,000.

Divide \$1,000,000,000 by 132,000,000, the population, and you have a little less than \$7 per capita per year; you have a little less than 60 cents a month per individual, a little less than 2 cents a day per capita. So, as was brought out yesterday, the increase in the cost of living to the head of a family of 5 would be less than 10 cents a day. But the census tells us that the average American family con-



sists of only 3½ people; so the increase in the cost of living would be a little less than 7 cents a day to the head of the average American family, perhaps a little bit more than we give to the newsboy when we do not have the correct change.

Do you tell me, Mr. President, that patriotic American labor is going to strike, is going to tie up war production, is going to stop this war, merely because their cost of living has been increased from 7 to 10 cents a day? That is a reflection upon the patriotism of every wage earner in America.

Mr. KEEFE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. May I ask the gentleman, Is it not perfectly clear that this proposal to give to the working people of this country a roll-back subsidy which amounts to about 2 or 3 cents a day is an attempt to sell them the idea that that is justification for denying them a needed increase in wages of perhaps 8 cents an hour such as was asked by the nonoperating groups of the railroads?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, there has been more demagogery, more exaggeration, more intellectual dishonesty, more superficial thinking in respect to this consumer subsidy controversy than any other matter with which I have come in contact in this Congress in the 13 years I have been here.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Has there to the gentleman's knowledge been any credit given the offset that is to be expected in the living costs by the suspension or freezing of the 1 percent social security income tax that will be almost \$1,300,000,000 and which goes directly into the pocket of the workman?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Certainly, because the amount paid in subsidies is nowhere near the 1 percent of the wage earners income. The President would take 1 percent of the wage earner's income, if he vetoes the tax bill. He is shedding crocodile tears about the 7 cents, but how does he justify the fact he is going to take from the American wage earner another 1 percent which does not go into their retirement fund or reserve fund but goes into the Treasury of the United States to be used for current expenses?

Mr. SCRIVNER. May I also observe that this 1 percent goes to the income group up to \$3,000 and does not benefit those who are receiving more than \$3,000 a year.

Mr. WOLCOTT. That is my understanding.

The President goes on to say:

If the wage line breaks, then it is going to cost the American public many more billions of dollars than it would otherwise.

He predicates the necessity for breaking the wage ceiling on this minor, little, inconsequential increase in the cost of living. But is it a decrease in the cost of living to the American wage earner when, by the investment of from 2 to 10

cents a day now, he will save himself the necessity of having to pay back into the Federal Treasury from 6 to 30 cents a day a few years from now? Is it morally sound to say to the American consumer that the Treasury of the United States will pay a part of his grocery bill, thereby leading him to believe that we are keeping the cost of living down, only to have the obligation to pay not that same amount but three times that amount into the Federal Treasury by that man's children and grandchildren? It is morally wrong; there is not any moral or economic justification for the payment of consumer subsidies.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

[Mr. McCORMACK addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The Clerk read as follows:

Foreign Service quarters: For rent, heat, fuel, and light for the Foreign Service for offices and grounds, and, as authorized by the act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), for living quarters and for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, \$2,550,000: *Provided*, That payment for rent may be made in advance: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State may enter into leases for such offices, grounds, and living quarters for periods not exceeding 10 years and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5): *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, in an amount exceeding \$4,000 for an ambassador, minister, or chargé d'affaires, and not exceeding \$2,000 for any other Foreign Service officer: *Provided further*, That under this appropriation and the appropriations herein for "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service," and "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service," not more than \$5,000 shall be expended for heat, fuel, and light for living quarters for each ambassador or minister occupying a Government-owned building for residence or residence and office purposes, and not more than \$1,700 for such purposes in the case of any other Foreign Service officer, and during the incumbency of a chargé d'affaires the limitation on such expenditures shall be the same as for the occupancy by the principal officer.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES of Kansas: Page 8, line 20, strike out "\$4,000" and insert "\$3,000."

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I realize this is another case of attempting to enter where angels fear to tread. When amendments are offered to cut down any items of appropriation bills, we are always told that the committee has investigated this matter carefully, has gone into it as carefully as possible, and that, therefore, amendments to reduce such appropriations are out of order.

It may be that this House wants to allow this item of \$4,000 for these individuals. This is an additional allowance of \$1,000 for living expenses of high salaried people. I understand 47 of them are to have, under this bill, \$4,000 instead of \$3,000 per year for living expenses;

\$1,000 or \$47,000 does not seem to amount to very much, the way money is spent. Even \$1,000,000 does not amount to much, comparatively speaking.

I just want to call your attention to the fact that for a small number of our foreign representatives the committee have increased an item from \$3,000 to \$4,000.

In other words, you increase this item 33½ percent. That is for a small group of individuals. These particular individuals are the high-salaried members of this group. They receive salaries all the way from \$10,000 to \$17,500. You selected them particularly. You are handing them this extra money along with all the other expenses they receive, which are numerous. That is, you pay their expenses for transportation of themselves, their families, their furniture, and equipment. Various other items of expenses are paid, yes, they even get overtime pay. And here you are allowing them not \$1,000, or \$2,000, or \$3,000, but \$4,000 each. That is \$333 for additional expenses. Why not put it back to \$250 per month, which is a lot of money just for living expenses, and save \$47,000. While we are giving consideration to the arguments of the distinguished chairman, let us also give a little consideration to the taxpayer who will have to foot the bill.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield.

Mr. JENNINGS. What is this money for?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Well, it is for additional living expenses for certain of those in our Foreign Service. We have items here for rent, fuel, light, and all that sort of thing, amounting to \$2,550,000. And this group of 47 is picked out to receive an additional allowance of \$1,000 above the \$3,000.

Mr. JENNINGS. What is the average salary?

Mr. REES of Kansas. It runs all the way from \$7,500 up to as much as \$17,000. They also receive overtime pay.

Mr. JENNINGS. How much would it be altogether?

Mr. REES of Kansas. This item here would amount to \$47,000.

Mr. JENNINGS. Let us put it in terms of dozens of eggs and pounds of butter, and pork, and steers, and the other things that the people who are struggling to make ends meet must give up in order to further pay these people who are already getting a pretty good salary, I guess, or they would not take the jobs.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Absolutely. The point is, this money goes to people who are well paid, and is an additional amount to take care of their expenses. Now, of course, they are going to say the increased cost of living is the reason for that. It seems to me the \$3,000 per year in addition to other allowances, and a top salary should be sufficient.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman from Kansas yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes; I yield to the able chairman of the subcommittee, who is one of the most industrious and serious Members of the House.



Mr. RABAUT. It is very well to see the distinguished gentleman from Kansas so alert on this subject. Where was he when the deficiency bill, which set these figures, was approved by the subcommittee?

The subcommittee on appropriations which had under consideration the deficiency bill, already approved this amount of \$4,000 and the regular committee is carrying it on in view of the hearings that the subcommittee had on that very subject. That subcommittee includes the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the ranking minority member. This is nothing new. It has been in here before and it has been passed by the House. The regular committee is taking cognizance of the action of the subcommittee having charge of deficiency appropriations and has gone along with it. Now we reduced it from \$5,000 to \$4,000. Will the gentleman turn to the hearings at page 79—

Mr. REES of Kansas. I have it before me.

Mr. RABAUT. There the gentleman will find that the percentages of increases in rent in a great number of places are listed, running from 113 percent to 180 percent, 200 percent, 400 percent, 480 percent, and 300 percent, 113 percent, 118 percent, 111 percent, and so on. These are the increases in rents throughout the world. If you have such increases in rent as that, you can imagine what the other increases are.

Do you want to load that onto the individual or do you want the Government and Cordell Hull and the State Department and Mr. Stettinius to prevail in that respect for our people abroad?

Mr. REES of Kansas. It is my contention that these men should be willing to cooperate a little bit and assume some share of the higher costs of living.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For representation allowances as authorized by the act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 12), \$300,000.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES of Kansas: On page 9, line 22, strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$225,000."

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I realize I am in for a good scolding again by our distinguished chairman of the subcommittee because I am again asking to cut down a little on expenses. But here is an item for which I can see no justification. I would not want to say the item is covered up, but if you will read the hearings, as near as you can get to understanding them, this is what they call representation. It goes, of course, for so-called entertainment. It goes for liquor, as a matter of fact. Let me call your attention to the fact that these representatives, our foreign representatives, as I have suggested heretofore, are paid high salaries. They receive liberal allowances in addition thereto.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield.

Mr. JENNINGS. I am interested in this question of liquor. There is a shortage in this country and I just want to know if this is liquor for our representatives to get them in a mellow mood; or do we want to let them take this liquor to get the other fellow drunk? I am interested in it.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I will explain it.

Mr. JENNINGS. Because the people tell me they cannot buy it, even if they have the money, and here we are taking money out of the taxpayers' pockets, out of the pockets of good, hard-working, church-going, God-fearing men and women and buying liquor for people all over the world. It is not good morals, it is not good economy, and it is not good government. It is making us the laughing stock of the whole world.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, if the Members of the House will read the hearings they will find that this is money spent for liquor. That is what most of this goes for. It is not admitted in the hearings. But if you will read the hearings they are rather interesting. Part of this is sort of off the record, but nevertheless this money is spent for liquor by these representatives for so-called entertainment.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield.

Mr. JENNINGS. How much liquor is proposed to be bought? How much will it cost?

Mr. REES of Kansas. It is proposed to buy about \$300,000 worth of liquor.

Mr. JENNINGS. Whisky?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Whisky and other liquors.

Mr. JENNINGS. Or whatever the name of it is?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I do not know the name of it.

Mr. JENNINGS. Still the distinguished majority leader stands on the floor of the House and turns his head into a fountain of tears, about the people not having bread and meat in this country, when we are going to spend \$300,000 of the people's money to buy liquor for foreigners, when our own people are hungry.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, of course, is going to say it is not all for liquor, but that it is just for entertainment. You will find, if you will look into this matter, that almost all of this sum goes for liquor.

Mr. JENNINGS. One more question. How can you entertain a man without liquor in a foreign country?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Well, I do not think you need to spend \$300,000 for liquor, even in foreign countries. If our foreign representatives do not have sufficient influence to get along with foreign officials without using liquor, then there is something wrong with our diplomatic corps and our representatives abroad.

Mr. JENNINGS. That is the reason they are taking us for a ride. Our boys are not used to this heady, strong wine

and strong drink. It is said in the Good Book:

Give good, strong drink to him who is about to perish; wine to him who is cast down. Let him drink and forget his poverty and remember his misery no more.

But the great trouble of it is, I am afraid it will have the effect that Shakespeare intimates it has when he says, "Why will a man put an enemy in his mouth that will steal away his brain?"

I think that is the reason they are taking our diplomatic and consular representatives in South America for a ride that has cost us about \$10,000,000,000.

Mr. REES of Kansas. If you are not willing to strike the \$300,000, then, at least you should be willing to support my amendment and save at least \$75,000 of the taxpayers' money; even this amount would buy a lot of food for starving people in various parts of the world.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, if the Diplomatic Service has any such days as we are having here today and if they feel in the same mood that this particular individual who is addressing the House feels right now, I want to say I could enjoy some of this stuff that they are talking about.

But I want to quote an excerpt from the hearings, which may be found on page 96. This is a statement of one of the most respected men in the Diplomatic Service, none other than Ambassador George Messersmith, a man who represented the State Department before our subcommittee for many years. He since has been appointed Ambassador to Mexico. George Messersmith is a personal friend of mine and of other members of the committee as well as many Members of the House.

As I said previously, he is most highly respected. He is one of the champions of the State Department and of the personnel of the State Department. I want to quote what he has to say and put it in the public record:

I have written you from time to time regarding the question of representation allowances and I feel that I should raise the question again because of the fact that the increased cost of entertainment, either at home or in public places, and increased rates of income taxes has rendered it more difficult for most of us, and especially has made it impossible for some of the members of the staff to continue the official entertaining they were carrying on at their own expense.

We have been niggardly in this idea of reciprocity. Our Foreign Service is in competition with the foreign services of other countries at every post. If we want to walk out on our responsibilities, if we want to be the type that stands apart and says "You can entertain me because I have a Government back home that does not seem to understand." Every year this subject comes up in this House, and some folks raise the same cry and ask for the same answers; and they are getting them today.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Now let us be halfway fair about this.



Mr. RABAUT. I have been so fair that I have bent over backward.

Mr. REES of Kansas. This particular appropriation is for \$300,000. All I was asking you to do was to cut it back to \$225,000, where it was last year. Three years ago it was \$125,000.

Mr. RABAUT. I want it on the record. I am not walking out on what I believe when I stand on this floor.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Nobody charges you with that.

Mr. RABAUT. No. But I have seen too many gentlemen talk against it—the gentleman from Kansas is excluded from my remarks—but I have heard too many that could vote a certain way on this question of entertainment, and how they acted differently in other circumstances.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I do not think that when you go on trips you ought to use the Government's money.

Mr. RABAUT. Well, certain necessary trips are taken.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I have not been on any of those trips.

Mr. RABAUT. Every place you go in and out of America, American representatives of this country are entertained. I feel it is the duty of this country to act in a reciprocal manner, and I am going to throw no stones at the agencies of the Government in the far corners of the world, especially when the Army and the Navy are visiting those points today. God knows they need some relief from the war fronts.

I ask for a vote on the question, Mr. Chairman.

[Mr. JENNINGS addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Cooperation with the American republics: For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet the obligations of the United States under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations between the United States and the other American republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and to carry out the purposes of the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American republics," approved August 9, 1939, and to supplement appropriations available for carrying out other provisions of law authorizing related activities, including the establishment and operation of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration stations in other American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the duration of the experiments and demonstrations, and construction of necessary buildings thereon; such expenses to include personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$125,000 for printing and binding; stenographic reporting, translating and other services by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); expenses of attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and associations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and, under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, tuition, compensation, monthly allowances and enrollment, laboratory, insurance, and other

fees incident to training, including traveling expenses in the United States and abroad in accordance with the standardized Government travel regulations and the act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational, professional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students, internes, and persons possessing special scientific or other technical qualifications who are citizens of the United States or the other American republics, and the expenses of transportation and subsistence of employees, including the cost of transportation of their immediate families and household goods and effects in going to and returning from posts of assignment in foreign countries, and living quarters allowances, including heat, fuel, and light, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a): *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is authorized under such regulations as he may adopt, to pay the actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other American republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; traveling expenses of members of advisory committees in accordance with section 2 of said act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 249a); purchase (not to exceed \$15,000), hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of books and periodicals; rental of halls and boats; and purchase, rental, and repair of microfilming equipment and supplies, and colored photographic enlargements, \$3,450,000; and the Secretary of State is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to make contracts with, and grants of money or property to, governmental and public or private nonprofit institutions and facilities in the United States and the other American republics, including the free distribution, donation, or loan of publications, phonograph records, radio transcriptions, art works, motion-picture films, educational material, and such other material and equipment as the Secretary may deem necessary and appropriate, and such other gratuitous assistance as the Secretary deems advisable in the fields of the arts and sciences, education and travel, publications, the radio, the press, and the cinema; all without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; and, subject to the approval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the other American republics any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, or independent establishment to which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That any funds herein appropriated which may be transferred to the Federal Security Agency for the Public Health Service shall be available for the salaries and expenses of not to exceed four additional regular active commissioned officers: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$100,000 of this appropriation shall be available until June 30, 1946: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$400,000 of the amount appropriated in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be available until June 30, 1945.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 32, line 2, after the colon, strike out the rest of the paragraph beginning with the word "Provided" in line 2.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment because I believe there cannot be expended efficiently any such amount as is carried here and in addition the amount that is carried in the reappropriation of \$400,000; in other words, there would be available for expenditure if the bill goes through as reported by the committee, \$3,850,000. Should my amendment be adopted there would be available next year \$3,450,000.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. That is true, it would make available the additional sum of \$400,000 next year but would subtract it from this year's appropriation. Is that not right?

Mr. TABER. It might.

Mr. RABAUT. It most certainly would do that because the Treasury contributes nothing to this.

Mr. TABER. I will explain just what it will do if the gentleman will listen.

Mr. RABAUT. All right; just so the House understands it.

Mr. TABER. I want the gentleman to understand it.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman means he is going to instruct me on my own bill?

Mr. TABER. I do. I thought from the way the question was asked that the gentleman did not understand it.

Mr. RABAUT. All I can say is that the gentleman has some job on his hands.

Mr. TABER. All right; we will try to explain it to the gentleman. The gentleman said it would be subtracted from this year's appropriations. That is not exactly the situation. It would be subtracted from this year but if they did not spend the amount of \$400,000 out of this year's appropriation then they would be able to spend that amount of \$400,000 next year in addition to next year's \$3,450,000.

Mr. RABAUT. That is exactly what I said.

Mr. TABER. Not as I understood it. The gentleman was a little mixed in it; that is all.

I wish now to call attention to just what the operations have been on this proposition. The appropriations for 1943 were \$1,685,000 according to the hearings at page 188 and 189. I do not know whether that is expenditures or appropriations from the way it is set up. On the other hand the figures seem to indicate that it must be expenditure, yet the way it is set up it reads: "Appropriations."

The appropriations for 1944, that is this current fiscal year, are \$4,500,000. Of this amount in the first 6 months there was expended \$811,930; in other words they spent less than 20 percent of the appropriation in the first 6 months. They tell us they obligated larger amounts, \$1,780,000. Of that amount \$309,000 was grants to students.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.



The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. We come to an item here of professorial missions, \$44,000 with expenditures of \$1,900. There is an item for a convention for the promotion of inter-American cultural relations \$28,800 obligation as against \$8,700 expenditures; and an item selection, translation, and printing in Spanish, Portuguese, and French \$53,500 obligations against \$39,000 expenditures. This indicates that they had allotments for these purposes. The same thing applies all the way through, setting up very considerable sums above the expenditures which will not accrue and the operations of those things will not accrue until the last half of the fiscal year and perhaps later. Having that in mind if they could obligate as much more in the next half of the year they would obligate altogether only \$3,400,000, and that is the amount of the appropriation for this year that is carried in this bill by the committee. Why we should need to increase it above what would seem to be a reasonable amount for the fiscal year I do not understand and that is why I feel that if we provide \$3,400,000, which is just about the amount they might spend or obligate this fiscal year if they go along the rest of the year at the rate they went the first half, they would have plenty of money to do everything they need to do. I cannot see any reason at all for encouraging these people to spend more money. The things they are undertaking that would make a special appeal are such things as intern training and meteorological service and civil-aviation training. They allocated \$800,000 to the civil-aviation proposition for this year but they spent only about \$21,000, and they have obligated only \$42,000.

According to what they say on page 202 of the hearings, as I remember the page number, they did not have any students at all in this civil-aviation proposition the first half of the year, although it is an item they have been allocating money to heretofore.

I believe there are a few items in this proposition and a few items in the Department of Agriculture that perhaps might be advisable, such as the development of rubber production for which they claim to have obligated \$140,000 and allocated for the year \$310,000, such as the development of complementary agriculture products, for which they have spent \$131,000 out of an allotment of \$428,000. I would not want to see it wiped out if it would do anything toward promoting international good will, but I do feel that we are going too strong when we add this \$400,000.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York may proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. KERR. This item in the bill, as the distinguished gentleman well knows, is to cover international agreements between this country and South American countries.

Mr. TABER. I do not so understand it. I understand that this represents allotments to these different countries that these things can be rearranged somewhat. Some of it is for interchange of students, some of it may be desirable, some of it is for the development of rubber, some of it is for the training of aviation students, but I do not understand that it is covered by international agreements.

Mr. KERR. This item which has been reduced by the subcommittee \$1,505,000—

Mr. TABER. No; because the \$400,000 was not included in the budget; so you have got to take that out and the reduction instead of being \$1,050,000 is only \$650,000.

Mr. KERR. That was an arrangement of the subcommittee's in order to reduce this matter \$1,050,000, the very thing that my distinguished friend objected to.

In respect to these agreements, if the gentleman will turn to a law known as Public Law 255 of the Seventy-sixth Congress he will see that this item along with others cover international agreements we have made with other nations. I do not mean that it is entirely that, because it covers other things, but it does take care of matters that are covered by international agreements we have with the South American republics.

Mr. TABER. I do not understand that that is the situation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The original figure for the item "Cooperation with South American republics," as originally brought to the committee, was \$6,000,000. We had quite a debate on that in the committee last year and we agreed to cut the amount to \$4,500,000. On the floor an attempt was made to cut it another million and a half dollars, which failed. I think that effort was led by the distinguished gentleman from New York, who has not forgotten it and wants to start all over again.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield? I did not even speak on that last year.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman is correct. The effort was made by the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER].

We fixed the figure at \$4,500,000 and this year it came to the committee at that figure. The committee considered it at great length and there was a long controversy about it. It was one of the most bitterly fought portions of this bill. We finally agreed to accept a cut of \$1,050,000 provided we could have a carry-over, if the same could be effected, of the \$400,000 from this year's appropriations to be used in 1945 instead of

\$100,000 which had been allowed heretofore. So the \$400,000 that we are talking about and which the gentleman's amendment seeks to reduce is not new money out of the Treasury. The \$400,000 is a part of the current year's appropriation. We give them permission in this bill, if they can effect that saving this year, to better coordinate the program and not crowd it toward the end of the fiscal year, to carry the sum over to augment the amount, that is being given in this bill, namely, \$3,450,000. That is the whole situation as far as this money is concerned. It is not new money out of the Treasury, and all the talk about it is misleading. I want the House to understand the situation and I hope therefore the committee will be sustained inasmuch as this provision was part of the full agreement.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 24, noes 42.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifically directed by the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals to narcotic farms without regard to the provisions of the act approved January 19, 1929 (21 U. S. C. 227); purchase, when authorized by the Attorney General, of four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vans at not to exceed \$2,000 each; and maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$4,370,000: *Provided*, That United States marshals and their deputies may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles when traveling on official business within the limits of their official station.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. MONRONEY addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill be passed.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4204) making appro-



priations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill be passed.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to extend their own remarks in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### THE LATE HARRY B. WOLF

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. Mr. Speaker, with regret I rise to call the attention of the House to the death yesterday of one of my predecessors, Harry B. Wolf, formerly Congressman from the Third District of Maryland, who served in the Fifty-ninth Congress, 1905 to 1907.

Mr. Wolf had always been active in the business and political life of our community and had earned a great reputation as one of the most brilliant cross-examiners at the Maryland bar.

His death yesterday came as a shock to his many friends in Baltimore and throughout the State.

He was a devoted husband and father. My heartfelt sympathy goes to his widow and his family, two members of which are now serving in the armed forces, one son, Lt. Col. Edwin J. Wolf, with the Engineer Corps in China, and Capt. Frederick S. Wolf, flight surgeon, Medical Corps, in England.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] be permitted to extend his own remarks in the RECORD in two instances, and to include editorials in each.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] be permitted to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter addressed to him.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein certain letters and telegrams received in reference to the bill H. R. 4000 by the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a speech delivered by Mr. W. E. Patterson, an attorney of Prescott, Ariz.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made today and to include therein certain excerpts from the hearings on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein certain excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a statement on shipping and shipbuilding on the Great Lakes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY NEXT

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. BURCH of Virginia (at the request of Mr. DREWRY), for the remainder of the week, on account of illness.

To Mr. FULBRIGHT, from February 21 to 26, on account of official business.

To Mr. TALBOT, for 1 week, on account of official business.

To Mr. McWILLIAMS, for 1 week, on account of official business.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 662. An act to authorize pensions for certain physically or mentally helpless children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 1428. An act to amend the provisions of the act authorizing payment of 6 months' death gratuity to widow, child, or dependent relative of officers, enlisted men, or nurses of the Navy or Marine Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1647. An act to amend the act approved March 2, 1895, as amended; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1658. An act to extend for 1 year the date of termination of Public Law 22, dated April 1, 1943, entitled "To provide for a temporary increase in compensation for certain employees of the District of Columbia government and the White House Police force"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 3193. An act for the relief of J. C. Davidson and Vassie Lee Davidson;

H. R. 3298. An act for the relief of Nels J. Pedersen; and

H. R. 3351. An act for the relief of Howard L. Pemberton.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 375. An act for the relief of the Phoenix-Tempe Stone Co.;

S. 1140. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional Assistant Secretary of the Interior; and

S. 1528. An act for the relief of Col. Anderson F. Pitts.

#### BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on the following dates present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

On February 17, 1944:

H. R. 3477. An act to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, to revise the basis of an-



nual appraisal of its assets, and for other purposes.

On February 18, 1944:

H. R. 205. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of all persons who have claims for damages or losses allegedly resulting from the construction, further development, and improvement of the Intracoastal Waterway, Miami to Jacksonville, Fla., and for other purposes;

H. R. 213. An act for the relief of Edward H. Smith;

H. R. 399. An act for the relief of John Sims;

H. R. 547. An act for the relief of Kernan R. Cunningham;

H. R. 550. An act for the relief of Renzie Graham;

H. R. 610. An act for the relief of Pacific Dry Dock & Repair Co., Inc.;

H. R. 850. An act for the relief of George M. Louie;

H. R. 1311. An act for the relief of Dan Crotts;

H. R. 1388. An act to authorize the acceptance of donations of land for the construction of a scenic parkway to provide an appropriate view of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park from the Tennessee side of the park, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1442. An act for the relief of Lafayette Gibson;

H. R. 1467. An act to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of Rev. Julius Paal;

H. R. 1854. An act for the relief of Ethel Cohen;

H. R. 1872. An act for the relief of J. E. McCoy and Son;

H. R. 1934. An act for the relief of Mrs. Donald S. Johnston;

H. R. 2075. An act for the relief of Charles R. Hooper;

H. R. 2199. An act to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia", approved February 28, 1898, as amended;

H. R. 2340. An act for the relief of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.;

H. R. 2580. An act to grant the consent of Congress to a compact entered into by the States of South Dakota and Wyoming relating to the waters of the Belle Fourche River Basin, to make provisions concerning the exercise of Federal jurisdiction as to those waters, to promote the most efficient use of those waters, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2639. An act for the relief of William M. Tucker and Nelda M. Tucker;

H. R. 2690. An act for the relief of Oswald L. Sawyer;

H. R. 2691. An act for the relief of Tom S. Steed;

H. R. 2804. An act for the relief of Ruth E. P. Phillips, as executrix of the estate of Amos Russell Phillips, deceased;

H. R. 2924. An act to give effect to the Provisional Fur Seal Agreement of 1942 between the United States of America and Canada; to protect the fur seals of the Pribilof Islands; and for other purposes;

H. R. 2976. An act to grant military rank to certain members of the Navy Nurse Corps;

H. R. 3001. An act for the relief of James T. Rogers;

H. R. 3076. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Arthur J. Martin, Jr., a minor;

H. R. 3153. An act for the relief of the estate of Jennie I. Weston, deceased;

H. R. 3189. An act for the relief of Thomas Lewis;

H. R. 3329. An act for the relief of Lt. Col. Charles H. Morhouse;

H. R. 3332. An act for the relief of Spencer Meeks;

H. R. 3428. An act to amend sections 6, 7, and 8 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the leasing of coal lands in the Territory

of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved October 20, 1914 (38 Stat. 741, 743; 48 U. S. C., secs. 440, 441, 442);

H. R. 3504. An act for the relief of Wade Bros., a partnership composed of M. J., G. W., and Ovid Wade;

H. R. 3605. An act to provide for reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of fires in tents used as quarters by members of the Twelfth Naval Construction Battalion, Long Island, Alaska, on December 26, 1942, and May 26, 1943, respectively;

H. R. 3606. An act to provide for reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as a result of a fire at the outlying degaussing branch of the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., on December 4, 1942;

H. R. 3607. An act to provide for reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as a result of a fire in tent L-76 at the Amphibious Training Base, Camp Bradford, Norfolk, Va., on March 15, 1943;

H. R. 3760. An act authorizing the President to present, in the name of Congress, a Distinguished Service Medal to Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, United States Marine Corps; and

H. R. 3916. An act to permit the construction and use of certain pipe lines for pneumatic tube transmission in the District of Columbia.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 19 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, February 21, 1944, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

##### COMMITTEE ON PATENTS

(Thursday, February 24, 1944)

The Committee on Patents will hold a public hearing on Thursday, February 24, 1944, at 10 a. m. to consider H. R. 3264, to amend the patent laws.

SCHEDULE OF HEARINGS ON FLOOD-CONTROL BILL OF 1944, BEGINNING TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1944, AT 10 A. M.

The Flood Control Committee will conduct hearings on flood-control reports submitted by the Chief of Engineers since the hearings conducted in June 1943, and on amendments to existing law. The committee is definitely committed to the view that flood-control projects for post-war construction will be among the most satisfactory public works and the committee plans an adequate backing of sound flood-control projects available following the war.

1. Tuesday, February 22: Representatives of the Department of Agriculture, the Weather Bureau, Bureau of Reclamation, and other governmental agencies.

2. Wednesday, February 23: Senators and Representatives in Congress.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1204. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated September 11, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on the Great Lakes-Hudson River Waterway, with a view to determining whether improvement of the section from Three Rivers Point to the Niagara River is advisable, requested

by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on June 8, 1938; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

1205. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated September 10, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on flood-control works in the alluvial valley of the Mississippi River, with a view to determining the extent of damage to crops and lands adjacent to the Intracoastal Waterway, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted on June 6, 1939; to the Committee on Flood Control.

1206. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated September 17, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of a report on the Ohio River, with a view to providing protective works in the vicinity of the mouth of the Saline River and for the protection of interstate highways and railroads from floods, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted on June 16, 1938; to the Committee on Flood Control.

1207. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated August 20, 1943, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers on a review of reports on Pass Cavallo, Tex., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on May 24, 1939; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

1208. A letter from the Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting the report of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the month of November 1943; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1209. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report dated December 10, 1943, from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on channel from Pass Cavallo to Port Lavaca, Tex.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

1210. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report dated January 6, 1944, from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on Sackets Harbor, N. Y.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

1211. A letter from the Administrator, Office of Price Administration, transmitting the seventh report of the Office of Price Administration, covering the period ended September 30, 1943; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1212. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to assist the States to establish and maintain school lunch programs; to the Committee on Education.

#### ADVERSE REPORTS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. VINSON of Georgia: Committee on Naval Affairs. House Resolution 430. Resolution requesting information as to the status of Walter Winchell. (Rept. No. 1162). Laid on the table.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. COCHRAN:

H. R. 4227. A bill to provide for determination of claims for benefits under the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration with respect to persons discharged from the armed forces because of disability, prior











78TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 4204

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 21 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

1      *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2      *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3      That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4      in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5      ments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year  
6      ending June 30, 1945, namely:

7                    TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

8                    OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

9              Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of  
10      State, \$10,000; Counselor, \$10,000; and other personal



1 services in the District of Columbia, including not to exceed  
2 \$6,500 for employees engaged on piece work at rates to be  
3 fixed by the Secretary of State; \$7,700,000, of which \$40,000  
4 is hereby made available for salaries of members and other  
5 employees of the Visa Board of Appeals and salaries may  
6 be paid to the members of such Board at a rate not exceeding  
7 \$10,000 per annum each.

8       Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous  
9 expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; microfilming  
10 equipment, including rental and repair thereof; translating  
11 services by contract without regard to section 3709 of the  
12 Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; purchase and presentation  
13 of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation  
14 (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign govern-  
15 ments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the  
16 purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture  
17 projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls,  
18 hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other neces-  
19 sary services by contract or otherwise without regard to sec-  
20 tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase and exchange of  
21 books, maps, and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and, when  
22 authorized by the Secretary of State, dues for library mem-  
23 bership in societies or associations which issue publications to  
24 members only, or at a price to members lower than to sub-



1 scribes who are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals,  
2 and tolls (not to exceed \$20,000) ; purchase (not to exceed  
3 two passenger-carrying vehicles), maintenance, and repair  
4 of motortrucks and motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
5 vehicles; streetcar fare; traveling expenses, including not  
6 to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings con-  
7 cerned with the work of the Department of State when au-  
8 thorized by the Secretary of State; refund of fees erroneously  
9 charged and paid for the issue of passports to persons who are  
10 exempted from the payment of such fee by section 1 of the  
11 Act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular  
12 Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, approved  
13 June 4, 1920 (22 U. S. C. 214, 214a) ; the examination of  
14 estimates of appropriations in the field; and other miscel-  
15 laneous items not included in the foregoing, \$388,000:  
16 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of this appropriation  
17 may be expended for the purpose of carrying into effect the  
18 provisions of section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend  
19 the Tariff Act of 1930", approved June 12, 1934, as amended  
20 (54 Stat. 107), this sum to be available in addition to the  
21 other authorized purposes of this appropriation for steno-  
22 graphic reporting services by contract if deemed necessary,  
23 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and  
24 such other expenses as the President may deem necessary.



1        Printing and binding: For all printing and binding in  
2   the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices,  
3   institutions, and services, located in Washington, District  
4   of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$250,000.

5       Passport agencies: For salaries and expenses of main-  
6   tenance, rent, cost of insurance covering shipments of money  
7   by messenger, registered mail, or otherwise, and traveling  
8   expenses not to exceed \$500, for not to exceed five passport  
9   agencies, \$68,000.

Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copying, and arranging for publication the official papers of the Territories of the United States, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, and contingent and traveling expenses, as provided by the Act approved February 28, 1929, as amended by the Act approved June 28, 1937 (5 U. S. C. 168-168b), \$12,000.

## FOREIGN SERVICE

Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For salaries of ambassadors and ministers appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to such countries and at such salary rates, not exceeding \$10,000 per annum each for ministers (except one at not exceeding \$12,000 per annum) and not exceeding \$17,500 per annum each for



1 ambassadors, as the President may determine, notwith-  
2 standing the provisions of any other law, \$640,000, includ-  
3 ing also salaries as authorized by section 1740, Revised  
4 Statutes, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22  
5 U. S. C. 3, 121) : *Provided*, That no salary shall be paid  
6 to any official receiving any other salary from the United  
7 States Government: *Provided further*, That during the con-  
8 tinuance of the present war and for six months after its  
9 termination, any ambassador or minister whose salary as  
10 such is payable from the appropriation "Salaries, Ambassa-  
11 dors and Ministers" and who, prior to appointment as am-  
12 bassador or minister was legally appointed and served as a  
13 diplomatic or consular officer or as a Foreign Service officer,  
14 and who, on account of emergent conditions abroad, is unable  
15 properly to serve the United States at his regular post of  
16 duty, or, on account of such emergent conditions abroad, it  
17 shall be or has been found necessary in the public interest  
18 to terminate his appointment as ambassador or minister at  
19 such post, may be appointed or assigned to serve in any  
20 capacity in which a Foreign Service officer is authorized by  
21 law to serve, and, notwithstanding the provisions of any  
22 other law, the payment from such appropriation for the  
23 fiscal year 1945 of the salary of such officer, while  
24 serving under such assignment, is hereby authorized: *Pro-*



1 *vided further*, That no person, while serving under such  
2 emergency appointment or assignment, shall receive com-  
3 pensation in excess of \$9,000 per annum while serving in  
4 the continental United States or in excess of \$10,000 per  
5 annum while serving elsewhere.

6       Salaries, Foreign Service officers: For salaries of For-  
7 eign Service officers as provided in the Act approved Febru-  
8 ary 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939  
9 (22 U. S. C. 3, 3a), including salaries of such officers for  
10 the period actually and necessarily occupied in receiving  
11 instructions and in making transits to and from their posts,  
12 and while awaiting recognition and authority to act in pur-  
13 suance with the provisions of section 1740 of the Revised  
14 Statutes (22 U. S. C. 121) ; and salaries of Foreign Service  
15 officers or vice consuls while acting as *chargés d'affaires*  
16 *ad interim* or while in charge of a consulate general or  
17 consulate during the absence of the principal officer (22  
18 U. S. C. 20) ; \$4,750,000.

19       Transportation, Foreign Service: To pay the travel-  
20 ing expenses of diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service  
21 officers, and other employees of the Foreign Service, includ-  
22 ing Foreign Service inspectors, and under such regulations  
23 as the Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families  
24 and expenses of transportation of effects, in going to and  
25 returning from their posts, and in removing the family



1 and effects of any such officer or employee from any foreign  
2 post, and thereafter transporting such family and effects  
3 to his post of assignment, to whatever extent may be  
4 determined necessary by the Secretary of State by reason  
5 of emergency conditions in any country that in his  
6 opinion may endanger the life of such officer or employee  
7 or any member of his family, including automobiles as  
8 authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 174),  
9 and storage of effects while such officers or employees  
10 are absent from their permanent posts of duty, includ-  
11 ing also not to exceed \$190,000 for expenses in con-  
12 nection with leaves of absence; attendance at trade and  
13 other conferences and congresses under orders of the Secre-  
14 tary of State as authorized by the Act approved February  
15 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 16, 17) ; preparation and transporta-  
16 tion of the remains of those officers and employees of the  
17 Foreign Service, who have died or may die abroad or in  
18 transit while in the discharge of their official duties, to their  
19 former homes in this country or to a place not more distant  
20 for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such inter-  
21 ment, and also for payment under the provisions of section  
22 1749 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 130) of allow-  
23 ances to the widows or heirs at law of Diplomatic, Consular,  
24 and Foreign Service officers of the United States dying in  
25 foreign countries in the discharge of their duties, \$1,100,000,



1 of which amount not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available  
2 until June 30, 1946, for disbursement for expenses of travel  
3 under orders issued by the Secretary of State during the fiscal  
4 year 1945: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be avail-  
5 able also for the authorized subsistence expenses of Consular  
6 and Foreign Service officers while on temporary detail under  
7 commission.

8 Foreign Service quarters: For rent, heat, fuel, and  
9 light for the Foreign Service for offices and grounds, and, as  
10 authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C.  
11 118a), for living quarters and for allowances for living  
12 quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, \$2,550,000: *Pro-*  
13 *vided*, That payment for rent may be made in advance: *Pro-*  
14 *vided further*, That the Secretary of State may enter into  
15 leases for such offices, grounds, and living quarters for periods  
16 not exceeding ten years and without regard to section 3709  
17 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5): *Provided further*,  
18 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for allow-  
19 ances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light,  
20 in an amount exceeding \$4,000 for an ambassador, min-  
21 ister, or chargé d'affaires, and not exceeding \$2,000 for  
22 any other Foreign Service officer: *Provided further*, That  
23 under this appropriation and the appropriations herein for  
24 "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service", and "Miscellaneous  
25 salaries and allowances, Foreign Service", not more than



1 \$5,000 shall be expended for heat, fuel, and light for living  
2 quarters for each ambassador or minister occupying a Gov-  
3 ernment-owned building for residence or residence and office  
4 purposes, and not more than \$1,700 for such purposes  
5 in the case of any other Foreign Service officer, and during  
6 the incumbency of a chargé d'affaires the limitation on such  
7 expenditures shall be the same as for the occupancy by the  
8 principal officer.

9 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: To carry out  
10 the provisions of the Act approved February 23, 1931, as  
11 amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 12,  
12 23c), relating to allowances and additional compensation to  
13 diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers, clerks,  
14 and other employees when such allowances and additional  
15 compensation are necessary to enable such officers, clerks,  
16 and other employees to carry on their work efficiently,  
17 \$1,250,000: *Provided*, That such allowances and additional  
18 compensation shall be granted only in the discretion of the  
19 President, and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

20 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For repre-  
21 sentation allowances as authorized by the Act approved  
22 February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 12), \$300,000.

23 Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For  
24 financing the liability of the United States, created by the



1 Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act  
2 of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 21-21 (o)), \$910,500,  
3 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign  
4 Service retirement and disability fund".

5 Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For salaries of clerks  
6 in the Foreign Service, as provided in the Act approved  
7 February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 23a), including salaries  
8 while under instruction in the United States and during  
9 transit to and from homes in the United States upon the  
10 beginning and after termination of services, \$3,700,000.

11 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:  
12 For salaries or compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans,  
13 porters, interpreters, prison keepers, translators, archive col-  
14 lators, Chinese writers, messengers, couriers, telephone  
15 operators, radio operators, supervisors of construction, and  
16 custodial and operating force for maintenance and operation  
17 of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular  
18 properties in foreign countries, including salaries while under  
19 instruction in the United States and during transit to and  
20 from their homes in the United States upon the beginning  
21 and after termination of service in foreign countries; compen-  
22 sation of agents and employees of dispatch agencies estab-  
23 lished by the Secretary of State; operation of motor-propelled  
24 and other passenger and non-passenger-carrying vehicles;  
25 for allowances to consular officers, who are paid in whole or



1 in part by fees, for services necessarily rendered to American  
2 vessels and seamen, as provided in the Act of June 26, 1884  
3 (22 U. S. C. 89; 46 U. S. C. 101) ; and such other miscel-  
4 laneous personal services as the President may deem neces-  
5 sary, \$1,250,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropria-  
6 tion shall be expended for salaries or wages of persons not  
7 American citizens performing clerical services (except inter-  
8 preters, translators, and messengers), whether officially  
9 designated as clerks or not, in any foreign mission: *Provided*  
10 *further*, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, upon  
11 request by the Secretary of State, to assign enlisted men of  
12 the Navy and Marine Corps to serve as custodians, under the  
13 immediate supervision of the Secretary of State or the chief  
14 of mission, whichever the Secretary of State shall direct, at  
15 embassies, legations, or consulates of the United States located  
16 in foreign countries.

17 Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency) : For all neces-  
18 sary expenses to enable the Department of State during  
19 the fiscal year 1945 to continue to perform functions or  
20 activities in connection with the Auxiliary Foreign Service  
21 for the performance of which, during the fiscal years 1941  
22 and 1942, the Department of State received allocations of  
23 funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the  
24 President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act,  
25 1941, including the objects for which and subject to the con-



1 ditions under which such allocations were provided or  
2 expended during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, \$6,200,000:  
3 *Provided*, That cost of living and representation allowances,  
4 as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931, as  
5 amended, may be paid from this appropriation to American  
6 citizens employed hereunder.

7       Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery;  
8 blanks, record and other books; seals, presses, flags, signs;  
9 military equipment and supplies; repairs, alterations, preser-  
10 vation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased  
11 diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, in-  
12 cluding minor construction on Government-owned properties,  
13 water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs, and  
14 similar objects; purchase, rental, repair, and operation of  
15 microfilm equipment; newspapers (foreign and domestic);  
16 freight; postage; telegrams; advertising; ice and drinking  
17 water for office purposes; purchase, maintenance, and hire  
18 of motor-propelled, horse-drawn, or other passenger-carrying  
19 vehicles, including two automobiles for chiefs of missions  
20 at not to exceed \$3,000 each; insurance of official  
21 motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law  
22 of such countries; excise taxes on negotiable instruments;  
23 funds for establishment and maintenance of commissary serv-  
24 ice; uniforms; furniture; household furniture and furnish-  
25 ings, except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as



1 amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299), for Government-owned or  
2 rented buildings; maintenance and rental of launch for em-  
3 bassy in Turkey, not exceeding \$3,500, including personnel  
4 for operation; rent and other expenses for dispatch agencies  
5 established by the Secretary of State; traveling expenses,  
6 including the transportation of members of families and per-  
7 sonal effects of diplomatic officers or Foreign Service officers  
8 acting as *chargés d'affaires* in traveling to seats of govern-  
9 ment at which they are accredited other than the city of  
10 usual residence and returning to the city of usual residence;  
11 loss by exchange; radio broadcasting; payment in advance  
12 for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and  
13 other similar services, including telephone service in resi-  
14 dences as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat.  
15 175); burial expenses and expenses in connection with last  
16 illness and death of certain native employees, as authorized  
17 by and in accordance with the Act of July 15, 1939 (5  
18 U. S. C. 118f); expenses of vice consulates and consular agen-  
19 cies for any of the foregoing objects; allowances for special in-  
20 struction, education, and individual training of Foreign Service  
21 officers at home and abroad, not to exceed \$7,500; cost, not  
22 exceeding \$500 per annum each, of the tuition of Foreign  
23 Service officers assigned for the study of the languages of  
24 Asia and eastern Europe; for relief, protection, and burial of  
25 American seamen, and alien seamen as authorized by Public



1 Law 17, approved March 24, 1943, in foreign countries and  
2 in Territories and insular possessions of the United States, and  
3 for expenses which may be incurred in the acknowledgment  
4 of the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in  
5 rescuing American seamen or citizens from shipwreck or  
6 other catastrophe at sea; for expenses of maintaining in  
7 Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for  
8 incarcerating American convicts and persons declared  
9 insane by any consular court, rent of quarters for  
10 prisons, ice and drinking water for prison purposes, and  
11 for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and transportation of  
12 prisoners and persons declared insane by any consular  
13 court in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat; for  
14 every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing  
15 home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime  
16 as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (18  
17 U. S. C. 659); and such other miscellaneous expenses as  
18 the President may deem necessary; \$4,400,000: *Provided,*  
19 That this appropriation shall be available for reimbursement  
20 of appropriations for the Navy Department, in an amount  
21 not to exceed \$40,000 for materials, supplies, equipment,  
22 and services furnished by the Navy Department, including  
23 pay, subsistence, allowances, and transportation of enlisted  
24 men of the Navy and Marine Corps who may be assigned  
25 by the Secretary of the Navy, upon request of the Secretary



1 of State, to embassies, legations, or consular offices of the  
2 United States located in foreign countries.

3 Not to exceed 10 per centum of any of the foregoing  
4 appropriations under the caption "Foreign Service" for the  
5 fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, may be transferred, with  
6 the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,  
7 to any other foregoing appropriation or appropriations under  
8 such caption for such fiscal year, but no appropriation shall  
9 be increased more than 10 per centum thereby: *Provided*,  
10 That all such transfers and contemplated transfers shall be  
11 set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1946.

12 Foreign Service Buildings Fund: For the purpose of  
13 carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of May 25, 1938,  
14 entitled "An Act to provide additional funds for buildings for  
15 the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the  
16 United States" (52 Stat. 441), including the initial altera-  
17 tions, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under said  
18 Act, \$220,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*  
19 *vided*, That expenditures for furnishings made from appro-  
20 priations granted pursuant to the Act of May 7, 1926, and  
21 subsequent Acts providing funds for buildings for the use of  
22 diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States  
23 shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3709 of the  
24 Revised Statutes.

25 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular



1 Service: To enable the President to meet unforeseen emer-  
2 gencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, and  
3 to extend the commercial and other interests of the United  
4 States and to meet the necessary expenses attendant upon  
5 the execution of the Neutrality Act, to be expended pursuant  
6 to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31  
7 U. S. C. 107), \$1,500,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000  
8 shall, in the discretion of the President, be available for per-  
9 sonal services in the District of Columbia; and of which  
10 (without in any way restricting the use of other moneys  
11 herein appropriated) \$500,000 shall be available for the pro-  
12 tection of American citizens in any foreign country whenever  
13 the President shall find that a state of emergency exists en-  
14 dangering the lives of such citizens; and reimbursements by  
15 American citizens to whom relief has been extended here-  
16 under shall be credited to this appropriation.

17       During the continuance of the present war and for six  
18 months after its termination, American citizens holding posi-  
19 tions in the Foreign Service of the United States and who  
20 on account of emergent conditions abroad are unable properly  
21 to serve the United States at their regular posts of duty may  
22 be assigned to the Department of State to perform temporary  
23 services in that Department or to be detailed for temporary  
24 services of comparable importance, difficulty, responsibility,  
25 and value in any other department or agency of the United



1 States, in cases where there is found to be a need of services  
 2 for the performance of which such persons have the requisite  
 3 qualifications. The salaries of such persons shall, notwith-  
 4 standing the provisions of any other law, continue to be paid  
 5 during the periods of such assignments from the appropria-  
 6 tions under the caption "Foreign Service" in the Department  
 7 of State Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945.

8 Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving  
 9 expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations under  
 10 the caption "Foreign Service" shall not be subject to the pro-  
 11 visions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S.  
 12 C. 22).

#### 13 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

14 United States contributions to international commissions,  
 15 congresses, and bureaus: For payment of the annual contribu-  
 16 tions, quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange in  
 17 discharge of the obligations of the United States in connection  
 18 with international commissions, congresses, bureaus, and other  
 19 objects, in not to exceed the respective amounts as follows:  
 20 Pan American Union, \$297,985.74, including not to exceed  
 21 \$20,000 for printing and binding; Bureau of Interparliamen-  
 22 tary Union for Promotion of International Arbitration,  
 23 \$10,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau, \$61,774.61;  
 24 Bureau of International Telecommunication Union, Radio



1 Section, \$8,215; Inter-American Radio Office, \$5,682; Gov-  
2 ernment of Panama, \$430,000; International Hydrographic  
3 Bureau, \$2,286.90; Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau,  
4 \$14,330.20; International Bureau for Protection of Industrial  
5 Property, \$2,490.08; Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, \$50,000:  
6 *Provided*, That hereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of  
7 section 3 of the Act of May 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 491), the  
8 report of the operation and work of the laboratory, including  
9 the statement of the receipts and expenditures, shall be made  
10 to Congress during the first week of each regular session  
11 thereof, such a report to cover a fiscal year period ending on  
12 June 30 of the calendar year immediately preceding the con-  
13 vening of each such session; American International Institute  
14 for the Protection of Childhood, \$3,200, including not to  
15 exceed \$1,200 for traveling expenses of the United States  
16 member of the Council of the American International Insti-  
17 tute for the Protection of Childhood in attending the annual  
18 meeting of the Council; International Map of the World on  
19 the Millionth Scale, \$50; International Penal and Peniten-  
20 tiary Commission, \$3,260.87, including not to exceed \$800  
21 for the necessary expenses of the Commissioner to represent  
22 the United States on the Commission at its annual meetings,  
23 personal services without regard to the Classification Act of  
24 1923, as amended, printing and binding, traveling expenses,  
25 and such other expenses as the Secretary of State may deem



1 necessary; International Labor Organization, \$256,041, in-  
2 cluding not to exceed \$6,000 for the expenses of participation  
3 by the United States in the meetings of the General Confer-  
4 ence and of the Governing Body of the International Labor  
5 Office and in such regional, industrial, or other special meet-  
6 ings, as may be duly called by such Governing Body, in-  
7 cluding personal services, in the District of Columbia and  
8 elsewhere, rent, traveling expenses, purchase of books, docu-  
9 ments, newspapers, periodicals, and charts, stationery, official  
10 cards, printing and binding, entertainment, hire, maintenance,  
11 and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles,  
12 and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secre-  
13 tary of State; Implementing the Narcotics Convention of  
14 1931, \$15,681.60; International Council of Scientific Unions  
15 and Associated Unions, as follows: International Council of  
16 Scientific Unions, \$32.67; International Astronomical Union,  
17 \$1,045.44; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics,  
18 \$3,920.40; International Scientific Radio Union, \$392.04; in  
19 all, \$5,390.55; Pan American Institute of Geography and  
20 History, \$10,000; Inter-American Coffee Board, \$8,000;  
21 Inter-American Indian Institute, \$4,800; Inter-American  
22 Statistical Institute, \$29,300; Inter-American Financial and  
23 Economic Advisory Committee, \$22,808.45; and partici-  
24 pation by the United States in the Emergency Advisory  
25 Committee for Political Defense, as authorized by Public



1 Law 80, approved June 19, 1943, \$99,703; in all,  
2 \$1,341,000, together with such additional sums, due to  
3 increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State  
4 may determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury  
5 to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the quotas  
6 and contributions required by the several treaties, conven-  
7 tions, or laws establishing the amount of the obligation.

8 International conferences (emergency) : For all neces-  
9 sary expenses of participation by the United States, upon  
10 approval by the President, in international activities which  
11 arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and  
12 for which specific appropriations have not been provided pur-  
13 suant to treaties, conventions, or special acts of Congress,  
14 including personal services in the District of Columbia or  
15 elsewhere without regard to civil service and classification  
16 laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses without regard  
17 to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the  
18 Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; transportation  
19 of families and effects under such regulations as the Secretary  
20 of State may prescribe; stenographic and other services and  
21 rent of quarters by contract or otherwise, purchase or rental  
22 of equipment, purchase of supplies, books, maps, periodicals  
23 and newspapers, and transportation of things, without regard  
24 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; contributions for the  
25 share of the United States in expenses of international organi-



1 zations; printing and binding; entertainment; allowances for  
2 living quarters as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1930  
3 (5 U. S. C. 118a); and cost of living and representation  
4 allowances as authorized by the Act of February 23, 1931,  
5 as amended (22 U. S. C. 12, 23c); \$1,500,000.

6 Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-  
7 sion, United States and Mexico: For expenses of meeting the  
8 obligations of the United States under the treaties of 1884,  
9 1889, 1905, 1906, and 1933 between the United States and  
10 Mexico, and of compliance with the Act approved August  
11 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), operation and  
12 maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization,  
13 flood control, and western land boundary fence projects; con-  
14 struction and operation of gaging stations where necessary  
15 and their equipment; personal services in the District of  
16 Columbia and elsewhere; rent; fees for professional or expert  
17 services at rates and in amounts to be determined by the  
18 Secretary of State; expenses of attendance at meetings which,  
19 in the discretion of the Commissioner, may be necessary for  
20 the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the Commis-  
21 sion (not to exceed \$500); traveling expenses; printing and  
22 binding; lawbooks and books of reference; subscriptions to  
23 foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals; purchase,  
24 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled pas-  
25 senger- and freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equip-



1 ment and parts thereof, and map-reproduction machines; hire  
2 with or without personal services, of work animals, and an-  
3 imal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; re-  
4 imbursement to other agencies of the Government for ex-  
5 penses incurred by them in connection with the making of  
6 maps or making of photographs by airplane; purchase of  
7 rubber boots and waders, asbestos gloves and welders'  
8 goggles, for official use of employees; purchase of ice and  
9 drinking water; inspection of equipment, supplies, and ma-  
10 terials by contract; advertising in newspapers and technical  
11 publications without regard to section 3828 of the Revised  
12 Statutes; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites,  
13 by contract if deemed necessary, purchase in the field of  
14 planographs and lithographs, and leasing of private property  
15 to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials  
16 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41  
17 U. S. C. 5) ; equipment and such other miscellaneous ex-  
18 penses as the Secretary of State may deem proper, \$348,000.

19 Rio Grande emergency flood protection: For emergency  
20 flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and  
21 repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the Inter-  
22 national Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico,  
23 threatened or damaged by flood waters of the Rio Grande,  
24 which have heretofore been authorized and erected under the  
25 provisions of treaties between the United States and Mexico,



1 or in pursuance of Federal laws authorizing improvements  
2 on the Rio Grande, including the objects specified in this Act  
3 under the head "Construction, operation, and maintenance,  
4 public works projects," to be immediately available and to  
5 remain available until expended, \$100,000.

6 American Mexican Claims Commission: For all ex-  
7 penses necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the  
8 Act of December 18, 1942 (Public Law 814), including  
9 personal services and rent in the District of Columbia and  
10 elsewhere; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of ref-  
11 erence; \$110,000, to be expended under the direction of the  
12 Secretary of State.

13 Construction, operation, and maintenance, Public Works  
14 projects: For the construction (including surveys and opera-  
15 tion and maintenance and protection during construction) of  
16 the following projects under the supervision of the Inter-  
17 national Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico,  
18 United States section, including salaries and wages of em-  
19 ployees, laborers, and mechanics; fees for professional or  
20 expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by  
21 the Secretary of State; traveling expenses; rents; construc-  
22 tion and operation of gaging stations; purchase, maintenance,  
23 repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger- and  
24 freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equipment and parts  
25 thereof, and map reproduction machines; drilling and testing



1 of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed neces-  
2 sary, and purchase in the field of planographs and lithographs  
3 and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand,  
4 gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to the  
5 provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41  
6 U. S. C. 5); hire, with or without personal services, of  
7 work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles  
8 and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or con-  
9 demnation, of real and personal property, including expenses  
10 of abstracts and certificates of title; inspection of equipment,  
11 supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in newspapers  
12 and technical publications without regard to section 3828 of  
13 the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; communication  
14 services; equipment; purchase of ice, drinking water where  
15 suitable drinking water is otherwise unobtainable, rubber  
16 boots, waders, asbestos gloves and welders' goggles, for official  
17 use of employees, and such other miscellaneous expenses as  
18 the Secretary of State may deem necessary:

19 Lower Rio Grande flood-control project: For the  
20 United States portion of the project for flood control on the  
21 Lower Rio Grande, as authorized by the Act approved  
22 August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), in-  
23 cluding obligations chargeable against the appropriations for  
24 this purpose for the fiscal year 1944, the funds made avail-  
25 able under this head in the Department of State Appropria-



1 tion Act, 1944, are continued available until June 30, 1945.

2 International Boundary Commission, United States and  
3 Canada and Alaska and Canada: To enable the President  
4 to perform the obligations of the United States under the  
5 treaty between the United States and Great Britain in respect  
6 to Canada, signed February 24, 1925; for salaries and ex-  
7 penses, including the salary of the Commissioner and salaries  
8 of the necessary engineers, clerks, and other employees for  
9 duty at the seat of government and in the field; necessary  
10 traveling expenses; commutation of subsistence to em-  
11 ployees while on field duty, not to exceed \$4 per day each,  
12 but not to exceed \$1.75 per day each when a member of a  
13 field party and subsisting in camp; for payment for timber  
14 necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear, not to  
15 exceed \$500; for purchase of books of reference; and for all  
16 other necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by the  
17 United States in maintaining an effective demarcation of the  
18 international boundary line between the United States and  
19 Canada, and Alaska and Canada under the terms of the treaty  
20 aforesaid, including the completion of such remaining work  
21 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary  
22 Tribunal and existing treaties between the United States and  
23 Great Britain, and including the hire of freight- and pas-  
24 senger-carrying vehicles from temporary field employees, to



1 be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State,  
2 \$45,000.

3 Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commission,  
4 United States and Great Britain: For salaries and expenses,  
5 including not to exceed \$7,500 for the salary of one Com-  
6 missioner on the part of the United States, who shall serve  
7 at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners  
8 to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor),  
9 and salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the  
10 Commissioners on the part of the United States, with the  
11 approval solely of the Secretary of State; for necessary trav-  
12 eling expenses, and for expenses incident to holding hearings  
13 and conferences at such places in Canada and the United  
14 States as shall be determined by the Commission or by the  
15 American Commissioners to be necessary, including traveling  
16 expense and compensation of necessary witnesses, making  
17 necessary transcript of testimony and proceedings; for cost  
18 of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals; and for one-  
19 half of all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the  
20 International Joint Commission incurred under the terms of  
21 the treaty between the United States and Great Britain con-  
22 cerning the use of boundary waters between the United  
23 States and Canada, and for other purposes, signed January  
24 11, 1909, \$32,000, to be disbursed under the direction of  
25 the Secretary of State.



1 Special and technical investigations, International Joint  
2 Commission, United States and Great Britain: For an addi-  
3 tional amount for necessary special or technical investigations  
4 in connection with matters which fall within the scope of the  
5 jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, includ-  
6 ing personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere,  
7 traveling expenses, procurement of technical and scientific  
8 equipment, and the purchase, hire, maintenance, repair,  
9 and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-  
10 carrying vehicles, \$55,000, to be disbursed under the  
11 direction of the Secretary of State, who is authorized to  
12 transfer to any department or independent establishment of  
13 the Government, with the consent of the head thereof, any  
14 part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department  
15 or establishment for the purposes of this appropriation.

16 International Fisheries Commission: For the share of  
17 the United States of the expenses of the International Fish-  
18 eries Commission, under the convention between the United  
19 States and Canada, concluded January 29, 1937, including  
20 personal services, traveling expenses, charter of vessels, pur-  
21 chase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instru-  
22 ments, contingent expenses, rent, and such other expenses  
23 in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State  
24 may deem proper, to be disbursed under the direction of the  
25 Secretary of State, \$25,000, to be available immediately:



1 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$750 may be expended by the  
2 Commissioners in attending meetings of the Commission.

3       International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission: For  
4 the share of the United States of the expenses of the Inter-  
5 national Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the  
6 convention between the United States and Canada, concluded  
7 May 26, 1930, including personal services; traveling ex-  
8 penses; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of not  
9 to exceed four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles;  
10 charter of vessels; purchase of books, periodicals, furniture,  
11 and scientific instruments; contingent expenses; rent; and  
12 such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as  
13 the Secretary of State may deem proper, including the reim-  
14 bursement of other appropriations from which payments may  
15 have been made for any of the purposes herein specified, to  
16 be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State,  
17 \$40,000, to be available immediately.

18       Cooperation with the American Republics: For all  
19 expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to  
20 meet the obligations of the United States under the Con-  
21 vention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Re-  
22 lations between the United States and the other American  
23 Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936,  
24 and to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An  
25 Act to authorize the President to render closer and more



1 effective the relationship between the American Republics",  
2 approved August 9, 1939, and to supplement appropriations  
3 available for carrying out other provisions of law authorizing  
4 related activities, including the establishment and operation  
5 of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration sta-  
6 tions in other American countries, on land acquired by gift  
7 or lease for the duration of the experiments and demonstra-  
8 tions, and construction of necessary buildings thereon; such  
9 expenses to include personal services in the District of  
10 Columbia; not to exceed \$125,000 for printing and binding;  
11 stenographic reporting, translating and other services by  
12 contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
13 Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; expenses of attendance at meet-  
14 ings or conventions of societies and associations concerned  
15 with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and, under such  
16 regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, tuition,  
17 compensation, monthly allowances and enrollment, labora-  
18 tory, insurance, and other fees incident to training, including  
19 traveling expenses in the United States and abroad in accord-  
20 ance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations  
21 and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational,  
22 professional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students,  
23 internes, and persons possessing special scientific or other  
24 technical qualifications, who are citizens of the United  
25 States or the other American republics, and the expenses of



1 transportation and subsistence of employees, including the  
2 cost of transportation of their immediate families and house-  
3 hold goods and effects in going to and returning from posts  
4 of assignment in foreign countries, and living quarters allow-  
5 ances, including heat, fuel, and light, in accordance with the  
6 provisions of the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a) :  
7 *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is authorized under  
8 such regulations as he may adopt, to pay the actual transpor-  
9 tation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of  
10 subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other  
11 American republics while traveling in the Western Hemi-  
12 sphere, without regard to the Standardized Government  
13 Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwith-  
14 standing section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; traveling  
15 expenses of members of advisory committees in accordance  
16 with section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U.  
17 S. C. 249a) ; purchase (not to exceed \$15,000), hire,  
18 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and  
19 animal-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of books  
20 and periodicals; rental of halls and boats; and purchase,  
21 rental, and repair of microfilming equipment and supplies,  
22 and colored photographic enlargements, \$3,450,000; and the  
23 Secretary of State is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to  
24 make contracts with, and grants of money or property to,  
25 governmental and public or private nonprofit institutions and



1 facilities in the United States and the other American repub-  
2 lics, including the free distribution, donation, or loan of  
3 publications, phonograph records, radio transcriptions, art  
4 works, motion-picture films, educational material, and such  
5 other material and equipment as the Secretary may deem nec-  
6 essary and appropriate, and such other gratuitous assistance  
7 as the Secretary deems advisable in the fields of the arts  
8 and sciences, education and travel, publications, the radio,  
9 the press, and the cinema; all without regard to the provisions  
10 of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; and, subject to  
11 the approval of the President, to transfer from this appro-  
12 priation to other departments, agencies, and independent  
13 establishments of the Government for expenditure in the  
14 United States and in the other American republics any part  
15 of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or  
16 independent establishment for the purposes of this appro-  
17 priation and any such expenditures may be made under the  
18 specific authority herein contained or under the authority  
19 governing the activities of the department, agency, or inde-  
20 pendent establishment to which amounts are transferred:  
21 *Provided further*, That any funds herein appropriated which  
22 may be transferred to the Federal Security Agency for the  
23 Public Health Service shall be available for the salaries and  
24 expenses of not to exceed four additional regular active  
25 commissioned officers: *Provided further*, That not to exceed



1 \$100,000 of this appropriation shall be available until June  
2 30, 1946: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$400,000  
3 of the amount appropriated in the Department of State  
4 Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be available until June 30,  
5 1945.

6       Upon request of the Secretary of State and with the  
7 approval of the heads of the departments concerned, person-  
8 nel of the Army, Navy, Treasury Department, or Federal  
9 Works Agency may be assigned for duty as inspectors of  
10 buildings owned or occupied by the United States in foreign  
11 countries, or as inspectors or supervisors of buildings under  
12 construction or repair by or for the United States in foreign  
13 countries, under the jurisdiction of the Department of State,  
14 or for duty as couriers of the Department of State, and when  
15 so assigned they may receive the same traveling expenses as  
16 are authorized for officers of the Foreign Service, payable  
17 from the applicable appropriations of the Department of State.

18       This title may be cited as the "Department of State  
19 Appropriation Act, 1945".

## 20       TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 21       LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

22       For personal services in the District of Columbia  
23 and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attor-  
24 ney General in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as  
25 follows:



- 1 For the Office of the Attorney General, \$97,500.
- 2 For the Office of the Solicitor General, \$107,500.
- 3 For the Office of the Assistant Solicitor General,
- 4 \$128,300.
- 5 For the Office of Assistant to the Attorney General,
- 6 \$180,000.
- 7 For the Administrative Division, \$1,240,000.
- 8 For the Tax Division, \$665,000.
- 9 For the Criminal Division, \$1,250,000.
- 10 For the Claims Division, \$710,000.
- 11 For the Office of Pardon Attorney, \$32,400.
- 12 For the Board of Immigration Appeals, \$140,000.
- 13 Not to exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing appropria-
- 14 tions for personal services shall be available interchangeably,
- 15 subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the
- 16 Budget, for expenditures in the various offices and divisions
- 17 named, but not more than 5 per centum shall be added to the
- 18 amount appropriated for any one of said offices or divisions
- 19 and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be
- 20 reported to Congress in the annual Budget, and not to
- 21 exceed \$250,000 of said appropriations shall be available
- 22 for the employment, on duties properly chargeable to each
- 23 of said appropriations, of special assistants to the Attorney



1 General without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as  
2 amended.

3 Contingent expenses: For stationery, furniture and re-  
4 pairs, floor coverings, file holders and cases; miscellaneous  
5 expenditures, including telegraphing and telephones, and  
6 teletype, rentals and tolls, postage, labor, newspapers not ex-  
7 ceeding \$350, stenographic reporting services by contract,  
8 repair, maintenance, and operation of five motor-driven pas-  
9 senger cars; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and  
10 periodicals, including the exchange thereof; examination of  
11 estimates of appropriation in the field; and miscellaneous and  
12 emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney  
13 General or his Administrative Assistant, \$235,000.

14 Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling ex-  
15 penses, Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for,  
16 \$187,500.

17 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for  
18 the Department of Justice, \$500,000.

19 Conduct of customs cases: Assistant Attorney General,  
20 special attorneys and counselors at law in the conduct of  
21 customs cases, to be employed and their compensation fixed  
22 by the Attorney General; necessary clerical assistance and  
23 other employees at the seat of government and elsewhere,  
24 to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attor-  
25 ney General, including experts at such rates of compensa-



1 tion as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney  
2 General; expenses of procuring evidence, supplies, Supreme  
3 Court Reports and Digests, and Federal Reporter and  
4 Digests, travel, and other miscellaneous and incidental ex-  
5 penses, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney  
6 General; in all, \$154,000.

7 Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws: For the en-  
8 forcement of antitrust and kindred laws, including traveling  
9 expenses, and experts at such rates of compensation as may be  
10 authorized or approved by the Attorney General, except that  
11 the compensation paid to any person employed hereunder  
12 shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum, including  
13 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,390,000:  
14 *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended  
15 for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional  
16 offices of the Antitrust Division: *Provided further*, That no  
17 part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any  
18 person hereafter appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more for  
19 the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws unless such  
20 person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice  
21 and consent of the Senate.

22 Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation  
23 of the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attor-  
24 neys, clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts,  
25 probation officers, and United States commissioners, for



1 which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets  
2 of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the  
3 agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the  
4 official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees of  
5 such courts; travel expenses; in all, \$70,000, to be expended  
6 under the direction of the Attorney General.

7 Salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation:  
8 For salaries and expenses incident to the defense of suits  
9 against the United States under section 19, of the World War  
10 Veterans' Act, 1924, approved June 7, 1924, as amended  
11 and supplemented, or the compromise of the same under the  
12 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1934, approved  
13 June 16, 1933, including travel and office expenses, law-  
14 books, supplies, equipment, stenographic reporting services  
15 by contract, including notarial fees or like services and  
16 stenographic work in taking depositions at such rates of  
17 compensation as may be authorized or approved by the  
18 Attorney General, printing and binding, the employment  
19 of experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized  
20 or approved by the Attorney General, and personal services  
21 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$150,000.

22 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal  
23 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and  
24 for other necessary expenses, including travel expenses, em-  
25 ployment of experts at such rates of compensation as may



1 be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, sten-  
2 ographic reporting services by contract, and notarial fees or  
3 like services, \$4,275,000.

4 Salaries and expenses, War Division: For all salaries  
5 and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere  
6 necessary for the enforcement of Acts relating to the na-  
7 tional security and war effort and in connection with the  
8 registration and control of alien enemies, including the em-  
9 ployment of experts; supplies and equipment; printing and  
10 binding; travel expenses, including attendance at meetings of  
11 organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-  
12 priation; stenographic reporting services by contract; books  
13 of reference, periodicals, and newspapers (not exceeding  
14 \$4,000), \$460,000.

15 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries  
16 not otherwise specifically provided for (not to exceed  
17 \$160,000), and for such other expenses for the field  
18 service, Department of Justice, including travel expenses,  
19 experts, and notarial fees or like services and steno-  
20 graphic work in taking depositions, at such rates of  
21 compensation as may be authorized or approved by the  
22 Attorney General, or his Administrative Assistant, so much  
23 as may be necessary in the discretion of the Attorney General  
24 for such expenses in the District of Alaska, and in courts  
25 other than Federal courts; patent applications and contested



1 proceedings involving inventions; firearms and ammunition  
2 therefor; purchase of lawbooks, including exchange thereof,  
3 and the Federal Reporter and continuations thereto as  
4 issued, \$440,000.

5 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth:  
6 For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States dis-  
7 trict attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other  
8 employees, including the office expenses of United States  
9 district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly  
10 appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for  
11 services rendered during vacancy in the office of the United  
12 States district attorney, \$4,275,000.

13 Salaries and expenses of special attorneys, and so forth:  
14 For compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the  
15 Attorney General and to United States district attorneys not  
16 otherwise provided for employed by the Attorney General to  
17 aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign  
18 counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases,  
19 \$200,000, no part of which, except for payment of foreign  
20 counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons  
21 except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice  
22 under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of  
23 Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation  
24 out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed  
25 hereunder shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum:



1 *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the Congress  
2 on the 1st day of July and January showing the names of  
3 the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate of compen-  
4 sation or amount of any fee paid to each together with a de-  
5 scription of their duties: *Provided further*, That no part of  
6 this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person  
7 hereafter appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more and paid  
8 from this appropriation unless such person is appointed by  
9 the President, by and with the advice and consent of the  
10 Senate.

11 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For  
12 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy  
13 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered  
14 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska  
15 in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifi-  
16 cally directed by the Attorney General; traveling expenses,  
17 including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the  
18 transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals  
19 to narcotic farms without regard to the provisions of the Act  
20 approved January 19, 1929 (21 U. S. C. 227) ; purchase,  
21 when authorized by the Attorney General, of four motor-  
22 propelled passenger-carrying vans at not to exceed \$2,000  
23 each; and maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-  
24 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$4,370,000: *Pro-*  
25 *vided*, That United States marshals and their deputies may



1 be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation,  
2 not to exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of privately  
3 owned automobiles when traveling on official business within  
4 the limits of their official station.

5 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems  
6 of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such  
7 payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for  
8 the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section  
9 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$800,000: *Pro-*  
10 *vided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this amount shall be  
11 available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses  
12 or informants as may be authorized or approved by the  
13 Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant, which  
14 approval shall be conclusive: *Provided further*, That no part  
15 of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any  
16 witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar  
17 day, which fee shall not exceed \$1.50 except in the District  
18 of Alaska: *Provided further*, That whenever an employee  
19 of the United States performs travel in order to appear as a  
20 witness on behalf of the United States in any case involving  
21 the activity in connection with which such person is em-  
22 ployed, his travel expenses in connection therewith shall be  
23 payable from the appropriation otherwise available for the  
24 travel expenses of such employee.

25 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not



1 exceeding three bailiffs in each court, except in the south-  
2 ern district of New York and the northern district of Illi-  
3 nois; and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals  
4 in attendance upon juries in United States cases, when  
5 ordered by the court, \$340,000: *Provided*, That, except  
6 in the case of bailiffs in charge of juries over Sundays and  
7 holidays, no per diem shall be paid to any bailiff unless  
8 the judge is present and presiding in court or present in  
9 chambers: *Provided further*, That none of this appropria-  
10 tion shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when deputy  
11 marshals or marshals are available for the duties ordinarily  
12 executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to be deter-  
13 mined by the certificate of the marshal.

14                   FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

15       Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of  
16 crimes: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against  
17 the United States; for the protection of the person of the  
18 President of the United States; the acquisition, collection,  
19 classification, and preservation of identification and other  
20 records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials  
21 of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other in-  
22 stitutions; for such other investigations regarding official  
23 matters under the control of the Department of Justice and  
24 the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney  
25 General; personal services in the District of Columbia and



1 elsewhere; purchase (for replacement only), hire, mainte-  
2 nance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
3 vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$7,000 of one, and main-  
4 tenance and operation of not more than four armored auto-  
5 mobiles; firearms and ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor  
6 coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone  
7 service; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used  
8 exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph;  
9 traveling expenses, including expenses in an amount not to  
10 exceed \$4,500, of attendance at meetings, concerned with  
11 the work of such Bureau when authorized in writing by the  
12 Attorney General; not to exceed \$1,500 for membership in  
13 the International Criminal Police Commission; payment of  
14 rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney Gen-  
15 eral for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives  
16 from justice, including not to exceed \$20,000 to meet  
17 unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be  
18 expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who  
19 shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure  
20 as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such  
21 certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum  
22 therein expressed to have been expended, \$9,000,000.

23 Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an  
24 additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the  
25 purposes and under the conditions specified in the preceding



1 paragraph, \$100,000, to be held as a reserve for emergen-  
2 cies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank  
3 robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts  
4 and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

5 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of  
6 crimes (emergency) : For salaries and expenses, during the  
7 national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of  
8 crimes against the United States; for the protection of the  
9 person of the President of the United States; the acquisition,  
10 collection, classification, and preservation of identification and  
11 other records and their exchange with the duly authorized  
12 officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and  
13 other institutions; for such other investigations regarding  
14 official matters under the control of the Department of Justice  
15 and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attor-  
16 ney General; personal services in the District of Columbia  
17 and elsewhere; purchase (for replacement only), hire, main-  
18 tenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
19 vehicles; firearms and ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor  
20 coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone  
21 service; not to exceed \$3,000 for taxicab hire to be used  
22 exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph;  
23 traveling expenses; payment of rewards when specifically  
24 authorized by the Attorney General for information leading  
25 to the apprehension of fugitives from justice, including not to



1 exceed \$150,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a con-  
2 fidential character, to be expended under the direction of the  
3 Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount  
4 of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to  
5 specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient  
6 voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended,  
7 \$40,750,000.

8 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau  
9 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of  
10 any civil-service employee.

11 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

12 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization  
13 Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for, neces-  
14 sary for the administration and enforcement of the laws re-  
15 lating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration;  
16 including personal services in the District of Columbia and  
17 elsewhere; care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and  
18 other expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and ex-  
19 clusion of aliens in the United States and to, through, or in  
20 foreign countries; payment of rewards; stationery, supplies,  
21 floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and tele-  
22 phone services; traveling expenses, including attendance at  
23 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;  
24 purchase, hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled  
25 passenger-carrying vehicles, boats, and aircraft; firearms and



1 ammunition; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, in-  
2 cluding the exchange thereof; refunds of head tax, mainte-  
3 nance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly re-  
4 turnable; mileage and fees of witnesses subpoenaed on behalf  
5 of the United States; stenographic reporting services by con-  
6 tract; and operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair  
7 of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto;  
8 \$28,300,000: *Provided*, That the Attorney General may  
9 transfer to, or reimburse, any other department, agency, or  
10 office of Federal, State, or local governments, funds in such  
11 amounts as may be necessary for salaries and expenses in-  
12 curred by them in rendering authorized assistance to the  
13 Department of Justice in connection with the administra-  
14 tion and enforcement of said laws: *Provided further*, That  
15 this appropriation shall be available without regard to sec-  
16 tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 322 of the  
17 Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), when authorized  
18 or approved by the Attorney General, for the acquisition of  
19 or alterations, improvements, and repairs to premises for  
20 detention of alien enemies, including the construction of  
21 temporary buildings, and for all necessary expenses, includ-  
22 ing household equipment, incident to the maintenance, care,  
23 detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien  
24 enemies and their wives and dependent children, including  
25 transportation and other expenses in the return of such per-



1 sons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place  
2 as may be authorized by the Attorney General, advance of  
3 cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route, and for  
4 the payment of wages to alien enemy detainees for work  
5 performed under conditions prescribed by the Geneva  
6 Convention: *Provided further*, That not to exceed  
7 \$100,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the  
8 employment of personnel, exclusive of attorneys, without  
9 regard to the Civil Service Act and regulations or the Classi-  
10 fication Act of 1923, as amended, and not to exceed \$25,000  
11 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character to  
12 be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who  
13 shall make a certificate of the amount of any such expendi-  
14 ture the purpose of which he may think it advisable not to  
15 specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a suffi-  
16 cient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been  
17 expended: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of Im-  
18 migration and Naturalization may contract with officers and  
19 employees for the use, on official business, of privately owned  
20 horses: *Provided further*, That provisions of law prohibit-  
21 ing or restricting the employment of aliens in the Govern-  
22 ment service shall not apply to the employment of inter-  
23 preters in the Immigration and Naturalization Service (not  
24 to exceed ten permanent and such temporary employees



1 as are required from time to time) where competent citizen  
2 interpreters are not available.

3 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

4 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries  
5 and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere  
6 in connection with the supervision of the maintenance and  
7 care of United States prisoners, \$400,000: *Provided*, That  
8 not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available for  
9 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
10 of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written  
11 authorization of the Attorney General.

12 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institu-  
13 tions: For salaries and expenses for the support of prisoners,  
14 and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and  
15 correctional institutions and the construction of buildings at  
16 prison camps; expenses of interment or transporting remains  
17 of deceased inmates to their relatives or friends in the United  
18 States; expenses of transporting persons released from custody  
19 of the United States to place of conviction or arrest or place  
20 of bona fide residence within the United States or to such  
21 place within the United States as may be authorized by the  
22 Attorney General, and the furnishing of suitable clothing and,  
23 in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of  
24 money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence;  
25 purchase of not to exceed fourteen passenger-carrying auto-



1 mobiles; purchase of one bus at not to exceed \$2,000; main-  
2 tenance and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; ex-  
3 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
4 of the Federal Prison System when authorized in writing by  
5 the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including traveling  
6 expenses of members of advisory boards authorized by law  
7 incurred in the discharge of their official duties; furnishing  
8 of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary  
9 for employees in the performance of their official duties;  
10 newspapers, books, and periodicals; firearms and ammuni-  
11 tion; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock,  
12 \$12,800,000: *Provided*, That any part of the appropriations  
13 under this heading used for payment of salaries of personnel  
14 employed in the operation of prison commissaries shall be  
15 reimbursed from commissary earnings, and such reimburse-  
16 ment shall be in addition to the amounts appropriated herein:  
17 *Provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes  
18 shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service  
19 rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount  
20 involved does not exceed \$500: *Provided further*, That not  
21 to exceed \$35,000 of this appropriation shall be available for  
22 the acquisition of land adjacent to any Federal penal or cor-  
23 rectional institution when, in the opinion of the Attorney  
24 General, the additional land is essential to the protection of  
25 the health or safety of the institution.



1 Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for in-  
2 mates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances  
3 necessary for patients including personal services in the Dis-  
4 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; and furnishing and launder-  
5 ing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel neces-  
6 sary for the employees in the performance of their official  
7 duties, \$1,035,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred  
8 without limitation accounts to the appropriation "Pay, and so  
9 forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service", such  
10 amount as may be necessary for the pay of not to exceed  
11 thirty officers assigned to the Federal Prison System, and  
12 to other appropriations of the Public Health Service such  
13 amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attor-  
14 ney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for the  
15 other objects mentioned above.

16 Support of United States prisoners: For support of  
17 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in the  
18 Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and medi-  
19 cal aid; expenses of transporting persons released from  
20 custody of the United States to place of conviction or place of  
21 bona fide residence in the United States, or such other place  
22 within the United States as may be authorized by the At-  
23 torney General, and the furnishing to them of suitable cloth-  
24 ing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount  
25 of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence;



1 and including rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of  
2 buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied  
3 under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14,  
4 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d) ; support of prisoners becom-  
5 ing insane during imprisonment and who continue insane  
6 after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives or friends  
7 to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of deceased pris-  
8 oners to their relatives or friends in the United States and  
9 interment of deceased prisoners whose remains are unclaimed;  
10 expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing, and returning es-  
11 caped prisoners and for rewards for their recapture; and for  
12 repairs, betterments, and improvements of United States  
13 jails, including sidewalks, \$1,695,000.

14       None of the money appropriated by this title shall be  
15 used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem  
16 for any one day's service, even though he serves in more  
17 than one of such capacities on the same day.

18       None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used  
19 to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed  
20 as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and  
21 authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a  
22 State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

23       Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of  
24 the United States District Attorney and the United States  
25 Marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations



1 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any  
2 funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of  
3 the District of Columbia.

4 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice  
5 Appropriation Act, 1945".

## 6 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### 7 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

8 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Co-  
9 lumbia, including the Chief Clerk and Superintendent, who  
10 shall be chief executive officer of the Department and who  
11 may be designated by the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter  
12 in this title referred to as the Secretary) to sign minor routine  
13 official papers and documents during the temporary absence  
14 of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Assistant  
15 Secretary of the Department, \$620,000.

16 Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous expenses of the  
17 offices and bureaus of the Department, except the Patent  
18 Office, the Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics,  
19 the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Loan Agencies, in-  
20 cluding those for which appropriations for miscellaneous ex-  
21 penses are specifically made, including lawbooks, books of  
22 reference, periodicals, blank books, pamphlets, maps, news-  
23 papers (not exceeding \$1,500); contract stenographic re-  
24 porting services; purchase of atlases or maps, stationery,  
25 furniture and repairs to same; carpets, matting, oilcloth,



1 file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges; fuel, lighting  
2 and heating; purchase of motortrucks and bicycles; maintenance,  
3 repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
4 vehicles (not exceeding three) and motortrucks and bicycles;  
5 freight and express charges; postage to foreign countries;  
6 telegraph and telephone service; teletype service and tolls  
7 (not to exceed \$1,000); travel and not exceeding \$2,000  
8 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations  
9 concerned with the work of the Office of the Secretary:  
10 first-aid outfits for use in the buildings occupied by employees  
11 of this Department; \$69,000.

12       Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for  
13 the Department of Commerce, except the Patent Office, the  
14 Civil Aeronautics Board, the Loan Agencies, the war training  
15 service and the development of landing-areas program of the  
16 Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, and work  
17 done at the field printing plants of the Weather Bureau  
18 authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance  
19 with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111,  
20 220), \$440,000.

21       Salaries and expenses, National Inventors Council Service  
22 Staff: For all necessary expenses of the servicing staff of  
23 the National Inventors Council, including personal services in  
24 the District of Columbia, printing and binding and traveling  
25 expenses, \$125,000.



1       Working capital fund, Department of Commerce: For  
2 the establishment of a working capital fund, \$100,000,  
3 without fiscal year limitation, for the payment of salaries  
4 and other expenses necessary to the maintenance and oper-  
5 ation of (1) central duplicating, photographic, drafting,  
6 and photostating services and (2) such other services as  
7 the Secretary, with the approval of the Director of the  
8 Bureau of the Budget, determines may be performed more  
9 advantageously as central services; said fund to be reim-  
10 bursed from applicable funds of bureaus, offices, and agencies  
11 for which services are performed on the basis of rates which  
12 shall include estimated or actual charges for personal services,  
13 materials, equipment (including maintenance, repairs, and  
14 depreciation) and other expenses: *Provided*, That such cen-  
15 tral services shall, to the fullest extent practicable, be used  
16 to make unnecessary the maintenance of separate like  
17 services in the bureaus, offices, and agencies of the De-  
18 partment: *Provided further*, That a separate schedule of  
19 expenditures and reimbursements, and a statement of the  
20 current assets and liabilities of the working capital fund as  
21 of the close of the last completed fiscal year, shall be in-  
22 cluded in the annual Budget.

23                               LOAN AGENCIES (COMMERCE)

24       Administrative expenses: Of the funds available for ad-  
25 ministrative expenses to the agencies placed under the su-



1 pervision of the Secretary of Commerce by section 402 of  
2 Reorganization Plan Numbered I under authority of the  
3 Reorganization Act of 1939 and Executive Order Numbered  
4 9071 of February 24, 1942, \$120,000 is hereby made avail-  
5 able to the Secretary for expenses in accordance therewith,  
6 including personal services in the District of Columbia and  
7 elsewhere; printing and binding (\$2,500); lawbooks,  
8 books of reference and periodicals; not to exceed \$10,000  
9 for the temporary employment of persons or organiza-  
10 tions for special services by contract or otherwise with-  
11 out regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and  
12 the civil service and classification laws; payment when spe-  
13 cifically authorized by the Secretary of actual transportation  
14 and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per  
15 diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving while away  
16 from their home, without other compensation from the  
17 United States, in an advisory capacity to the Secretary:  
18 *Provided*, That none of the funds made available by this Act  
19 for administrative expenses of said agencies shall be obli-  
20 gated or expended unless and until an appropriate appro-  
21 priation account shall have been established therefor pursu-  
22 ant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and  
23 all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in  
24 accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as amended.



## 1 RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

2 Not to exceed \$11,500,000 of the funds of the Recon-  
3 struction Finance Corporation, established by the Act of  
4 January 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5), shall be available during  
5 the fiscal year 1945 for administrative expenses of the  
6 Corporation and of The RFC Mortgage Company, in-  
7 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia and  
8 elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Stand-  
9 ardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of  
10 June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing  
11 and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to ex-  
12 ceed \$500 for periodicals and newspapers; rent in the  
13 District of Columbia; use of the services and facilities of the  
14 Federal Reserve banks; and all other necessary administra-  
15 tive expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses in con-  
16 nection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, im-  
17 provement, or disposition of any real or personal property  
18 belonging to the Corporation or The RFC Mortgage Com-  
19 pany or in which they have an interest, including expenses  
20 of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as  
21 nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Pro-*  
22 *vided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions  
23 of this Act, except for the limitations in amounts hereinbe-  
24 fore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel ex-



1 penses, the administrative expenses and other obligations  
2 of the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in  
3 accordance with the provisions of said Act of January 22,  
4 1932, as amended.

5 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

6 Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification:  
7 For salaries and expenses necessary for searching census  
8 records and supplying information incident to carrying out  
9 the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory  
10 requirements with respect to citizenship, including personal  
11 services at the seat of government, travel, and binding rec-  
12 ords, \$165,000: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder  
13 for the furnishing from census records of evidence for the  
14 establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regu-  
15 lations approved jointly by the Secretary and the Social  
16 Security Board.

17 Foreign trade statistics: For all salaries and expenses  
18 necessary for the collection, compilation, and periodic pub-  
19 lication of statistics showing the United States exports and  
20 imports, including personal services at the seat of govern-  
21 ment, travel, and items otherwise properly chargeable to the  
22 appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of Com-  
23 merce," \$1,200,000.

24 Compiling census reports and so forth: For salaries and  
25 expenses necessary for securing information for and compil-



1 ing the census reports provided for by law and for sample  
2 surveys throughout the United States for the purpose of esti-  
3 mating the size and characteristics of the Nation's labor force,  
4 including personal services at the seat of government; tem-  
5 porary employees at per diem or hourly rates to be fixed  
6 by the Director of the Census without regard to the Classi-  
7 fication Act; the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and  
8 other records; preparation of monographs on census sub-  
9 jects and other work of specialized character by contract or  
10 otherwise; travel expenses, including not to exceed \$500  
11 for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with  
12 the collection of statistics, when incurred on the written  
13 authority of the Secretary; purchase, maintenance, repair,  
14 and operation of three motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
15 vehicles; construction and repair of tabulating machines and  
16 other mechanical appliances, and the rental or purchase and  
17 exchange of necessary machinery, appliances, and supplies,  
18 \$4,300,000.

19 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

20 General administration, Office of the Administrator: For  
21 necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil  
22 Aeronautics in carrying out the provisions of the Civil  
23 Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401),  
24 including personal services in the District of Columbia and  
25 elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; not to



1 exceed \$4,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of  
2 organizations concerned with aeronautics, when specifically  
3 authorized by the Administrator; fees and mileage of expert  
4 and other witnesses; expenses of examination of estimates of  
5 appropriations in the field; hire, operation, maintenance,  
6 and repair of aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, instru-  
7 ments, equipment, and spare parts therefor; hire, maint-  
8 enance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying auto-  
9 mobiles; \$2,130,000.

10       Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the ac-  
11 quisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire  
12 of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of ad-  
13 ditional civil airways for day and night flying; the con-  
14 struction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other  
15 signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the  
16 alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facil-  
17 ities; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant;  
18 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;  
19 and hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-  
20 carrying automobiles, \$3,765,000: *Provided*, That the con-  
21 solidated appropriation under this head for the fiscal year  
22 1944 is hereby continued available without warrant action  
23 until June 30, 1945, and is hereby merged with this appro-  
24 priation, the total amount to be disbursed and accounted for  
25 as one fund.



1 Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities:  
2 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of  
3 air-navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including per-  
4 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;  
5 purchase (not to exceed ten), hire, maintenance, repair, and  
6 operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and not to  
7 exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned auto-  
8 mobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of  
9 employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of  
10 remotely controlled air-navigation facilities; \$23,800,000:  
11 *Provided*, That during the fiscal year 1945 the Secretary of  
12 Commerce may delegate his authority to authorize payment  
13 of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of  
14 employees on change of official station.

15 Technical development: For expenses necessary in carry-  
16 ing out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938,  
17 as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such develop-  
18 mental work and service testing as tends to the creation of  
19 improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas,  
20 aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel,  
21 and operation methods, including personal services in the  
22 District of Columbia and elsewhere; cleaning and repair of  
23 uniforms for guards; operation, maintenance, and repair of  
24 passenger-carrying automobiles; and purchase of reports,  
25 documents, plans, and specifications, \$580,000.



1        Enforcement of safety regulations: For expenses neces-  
2 sary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics  
3 Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), and the  
4 Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939, as amended (49 U. S. C.  
5 751, 752), relating to safety regulations, except air-traffic  
6 control, including personal services in the District of Colum-  
7 bia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services;  
8 fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; employ-  
9 ment of attorneys and examiners on a fee basis (not to  
10 exceed \$7,500); hire, maintenance, repair, and operation  
11 of passenger-carrying automobiles; \$3,050,000.

12        Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-  
13 port: For salaries and expenses incident to the care,  
14 operation, maintenance, and protection of the Washington  
15 National Airport, including the operation, repair, and  
16 maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to  
17 exceed \$1,500 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of  
18 uniforms, \$559,000.

19        The foregoing appropriations under the Office of Ad-  
20 ministrator of Civil Aeronautics shall be available for the  
21 purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,  
22 atlases, maps, and periodicals; traveling expenses; salaries  
23 and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend  
24 courses of training conducted by the Government or other  
25 agencies serving aviation; and the purchase, cleaning, and



1 repair of special wearing apparel (including skis and snow-  
2 shoes).

3 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

4 Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For  
5 necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, includ-  
6 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; travel-  
7 ing expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; fees  
8 and mileage of expert and other witnesses; temporary em-  
9 ployment of attorneys, examiners, consultants, experts, and  
10 guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section  
11 3709 of the Revised Statutes; salaries and traveling ex-  
12 penses of employees detailed to attend courses of training  
13 conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation;  
14 expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in  
15 the field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of ref-  
16 erence, periodicals, and newspapers; hire and operation of  
17 aircraft; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passen-  
18 ger-carrying automobiles; purchase and hire of special wear-  
19 ing apparel and equipment for aviation purposes (including  
20 rubber boots, snowshoes, and skis) ; \$1,500,000: *Provided*,  
21 That this appropriation shall be available when specifically  
22 authorized by the Chairman of the Board, for expenses of  
23 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with aero-  
24 nautics (not to exceed \$4,000).

25 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$14,000.



## 1 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

For all necessary salaries and expenses of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, including purchase of not more than four motor-propelled station wagons and maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn vehicles, purchase of motorcycles with side car not to exceed \$500, surveying instruments, including their exchange, rubber boots, canvas and rubber gloves, goggles, and caps, coats, and aprons for stewards' departments on vessels, packing, crating, and transporting personal household effects of commissioned officers when transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty, and of commissioned officers who die while on active duty and funeral expenses of commissioned officers, as authorized by section 9 of the Act of January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402), extra compensation at not to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader, extra compensation at not to exceed \$1 per day for each station to employees of the Coast Guard and the Weather Bureau while observing tides or currents or tending seismographs; services of one tide observer in the District of Columbia at not to exceed \$1 per day, and compensation, not otherwise appropriated for, of persons employed in the field work, for operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane for photographic survey, and for travel, to be expended



1 in accordance with the regulations relating to the Coast and  
2 Geodetic Survey subscribed by the Secretary, and under the  
3 following heads:

4       Field expense, coastal surveys: For surveys and neces-  
5 sary resurveys of coasts on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans  
6 and the Gulf of Mexico under the jurisdiction of the United  
7 States; continuing researches in physical hydrography relat-  
8 ing to harbors and bars, and for tidal and current ob-  
9 servations on the coasts of the United States or other coasts  
10 under the jurisdiction of the United States; compilation  
11 of the Coast Pilot; the preparation or purchase of plans and  
12 specifications of vessels and the employment of hull drafts-  
13 men; the reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Sec-  
14 retary, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for food,  
15 clothing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for the  
16 temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities and  
17 to shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by them,  
18 not to exceed a total of \$500 and actual necessary expenses  
19 of officers of the field force temporarily ordered to the office  
20 in the District of Columbia for consultation with the director,  
21 \$510,000.

22       Magnetic and seismological work: For the continuing  
23 magnetic and seismological observations and to establish  
24 meridian lines in connection therewith in all parts of the  
25 United States; making magnetic and seismological observa-



1 tions in other regions under the jurisdiction of the United  
2 States; purchase of additional magnetic and seismological  
3 instruments; and lease of sites where necessary and the erec-  
4 tion of temporary magnetic and seismological buildings,  
5 \$115,000.

6       Geodetic control surveys: For continuing lines of exact  
7 levels between the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts;  
8 determining geographic positions by triangulation and  
9 traverse to establish the control for a national mapping pro-  
10 gram, and for the control of Federal, State, boundary,  
11 county, city, and other surveys and engineering works in all  
12 parts of the United States; including printing and binding  
13 and traveling expenses; special geodetic surveys of first-order  
14 triangulation and leveling in regions subject to earthquakes,  
15 not exceeding \$10,000; determining field astronomic posi-  
16 tions and the variation of latitude, including the maintenance  
17 and operation of the latitude observatories at Ukiah, Cali-  
18 fornia, and Gaithersburg, Maryland; establishing lines of  
19 exact levels, determining geographic positions by triangula-  
20 tion and traverse, and making astronomic observations in  
21 Alaska; and continuing gravity observations in the United  
22 States and for making such observations in regions under the  
23 jurisdiction of the United States and also on islands and coasts  
24 adjacent thereto, \$400,000.

25       Vessels: For repair of vessels, and replacement of equip-



1 ment thereon, exclusive of engineers' supplies and other ship  
2 chandlery, \$100,000.

3 Pay of officers and men on vessels: For all necessary  
4 employees to man and equip the vessels, including profes-  
5 sional seamen serving as mates on vessels of the Survey, to  
6 execute the work of the Survey herein provided for and  
7 authorized by law, \$760,000.

8 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances  
9 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-  
10 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers  
11 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment of  
12 six months' death gratuity as authorized by law, \$820,000.

13 Office force: For personal services in the District of  
14 Columbia, \$1,360,000.

15 Office expenses: For purchase of new instruments (ex-  
16 cept surveying instruments), including their exchange, mate-  
17 rials, equipment, and supplies required in the instrument  
18 shop, carpenter shop, and chart division; motion-picture  
19 equipment; journals, books of reference, maps, charts, and  
20 subscriptions; copper plates, chart paper, printer's ink,  
21 copper, zinc, and chemicals for electrotyping and photo-  
22 graphing; engraving, printing, photographing, rubber gloves,  
23 and electrotyping supplies; photolithographing and printing  
24 charts for immediate use; stationery for office and field  
25 parties; transportation of instruments and supplies when not



1 charged to field expenses; telegrams; washing; office furni-  
2 ture, repairs; miscellaneous expenses, contingencies of all  
3 kinds, not exceeding \$90 for streetcar fares, \$410,000.

4       Aeronautical charts: For compilation and printing of  
5 aeronautical charts, including personal services in the Dis-  
6 trict of Columbia (not to exceed \$500,000), operation of  
7 airplane for check flights, and aerial photographs, execution  
8 of ground surveys at air terminals, and the purchase of draft-  
9 ing, photographic, photolithographic, and printing supplies  
10 and equipment, \$1,150,000.

11       Appropriations herein made for the Coast and Geodetic  
12 Survey shall not be available for allowance to civilian or  
13 other officers for subsistence while on duty at Washington  
14 (except as hereinbefore provided for officers of the field  
15 force ordered to Washington for short periods for consulta-  
16 tion with the director), except as now provided by law.

17       Not to exceed \$650 of the appropriations herein made  
18 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for  
19 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
20 of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on the writ-  
21 ten authority of the Secretary.

22       Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriations herein made  
23 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for  
24 the payment of part-time or intermittent employment in  
25 the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such architects,



1 engineers, scientists, and technicians as may be contracted  
2 for by the Secretary, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per  
3 diem for any person so employed.

4 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

5 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-  
6 ices (not to exceed \$1,421,000) and other necessary ex-  
7 penses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce  
8 at the seat of government in performing the duties im-  
9 posed by law or in pursuance of law; travel; newspapers  
10 (not exceeding \$1,500), periodicals, and books of reference;  
11 fees and mileage of witnesses, and other contingent expenses  
12 in the District of Columbia; \$1,550,000: *Provided*, That  
13 expenses, except printing and binding, of field studies or  
14 surveys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau  
15 shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated.

16 Field office service: For salaries (not to exceed  
17 \$314,000), travel and all other expenses necessary to  
18 operate and maintain regional, district, and cooperative  
19 branch offices for the collection and dissemination of in-  
20 formation useful in the development and improvement of  
21 commerce throughout the United States and its possessions,  
22 including foreign and domestic newspapers (not exceeding  
23 \$300), periodicals and books of reference, \$355,000.

24 The appropriations for the Bureau of Foreign and Do-  
25 mestic Commerce shall be available in an amount not to ex-



1   ceed \$6,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned  
 2   with the promotion of foreign and domestic commerce, or  
 3   either, and also expenses of illustrating the work of the  
 4   Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by showing of  
 5   maps, charts, and graphs at such meetings, when incurred on  
 6   the written authority of the Secretary.

7                                   PATENT OFFICE

8       Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-  
 9   bia and elsewhere, \$4,000,000.

10      Photolithographing: For producing copies of weekly  
 11   issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of  
 12   copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents,  
 13   designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers  
 14   when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost  
 15   plus 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings;  
 16   photo prints of pending application drawings; and photo-  
 17   stat and photographic supplies and dry mounts, \$225,000:  
 18   *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented  
 19   cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the pur-  
 20   pose of photolithography.

21      Miscellaneous expenses: For purchase and exchange of  
 22   law, professional, and other reference books and publications  
 23   and scientific books; expenses of transporting publications  
 24   of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign govern-  
 25   ments; directories, furniture, filing cases; maintenance, op-



1 eration, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; for  
2 investigating the question of public use or sale of inventions  
3 for one year or more prior to filing applications for patents,  
4 and such other questions arising in connection with applica-  
5 tions for patents and the prior art as may be deemed neces-  
6 sary by the Commissioner of Patents; for expense attending  
7 defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Pat-  
8 ents; for travel, including not to exceed \$500 for attendance  
9 at meetings concerned with the work of the Patent Office,  
10 when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary;  
11 and for other contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the  
12 Patent Office; \$47,000.

13       Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue  
14 of patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations;  
15 and for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding  
16 the Official Gazette, including weekly and annual indices,  
17 \$690,000; for miscellaneous printing and binding, \$60,000;  
18 in all, \$750,000.

19                   NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

20       Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses  
21 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act estab-  
22 lishing the National Bureau of Standards, approved March  
23 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278),  
24 and of Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions  
25 of the Bureau and specifically including the functions as set



1 forth under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of  
2 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal  
3 services in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories  
4 in the field, building of temporary experimental structures,  
5 communication service, transportation service; travel, in-  
6 cluding not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at  
7 meetings of organizations concerned with standardization or  
8 research in science, when incurred on the written authority  
9 of the Secretary; streetcar fares not exceeding \$100, ex-  
10 penses of the visiting committee, compensation and expenses  
11 of medical officers of the Public Health Service detailed to  
12 the National Bureau of Standards for the purpose of main-  
13 taining a first-aid station and making clinical observations;  
14 compiling and disseminating scientific and technical data;  
15 demonstrating the results of the Bureau's work by exhibits  
16 or otherwise as may be deemed most effective; purchases  
17 of supplies, materials, stationery, electric power, fuel for  
18 heat, light, and power, and accessories of all kinds needed  
19 in the work of the Bureau, including supplies for office,  
20 laboratory, shop, and plant, and cleaning and toilet supplies,  
21 gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons; purchase, repair,  
22 and cleaning of uniforms for guards; operation, maintenance,  
23 and repair of a passenger automobile; purchases of equip-  
24 ment of all kinds, including its repair and exchange; peri-



1 odicals and reference books, including their exchange; and  
2 translation of technical articles:

3       Operation and administration: For the general operation  
4 and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of  
5 the grounds; plant equipment; necessary repairs and altera-  
6 tions to buildings; \$518,000.

7       Testing, inspection, and information service: For cali-  
8 brating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus, and  
9 standards in terms of the national standards; the preparation  
10 and distribution of standard materials; the broadcasting of  
11 radio signals of standard frequency; the testing of equipment,  
12 materials, and supplies in connection with Government pur-  
13 chases; the improvement of methods of testing; advisory  
14 services to governmental agencies on scientific and technical  
15 matters; and supplying available information to the public,  
16 upon request, in the field of physics, chemistry, and engi-  
17 neering; \$1,235,000.

18       Research and development: For the maintenance and de-  
19 velopment of national standards of measurement; the develop-  
20 ment of improved methods of measurement; the determina-  
21 tion of physical constants and the properties of materials; the  
22 investigation of mechanisms and structures, including their  
23 economy, efficiency, and safety; the study of fluid resistance  
24 and the flow of fluids and heat; the investigation of radiation,



1 radioactive substances, and X-rays; the study of conditions  
2 affecting radio transmission; the development of methods of  
3 chemical analysis and synthesis, and the investigation of the  
4 properties of rare substances; investigations relating to the  
5 utilization of materials, including lubricants and liquid fuels;  
6 the study of new processes and methods of fabrication; and  
7 the solutions of problems arising in connection with standards,  
8 \$945,000.

9       Standards for commerce: For cooperation with Govern-  
10 ment purchasing agencies, industries, and national organiza-  
11 tions in developing specifications and facilitating their use;  
12 for encouraging the application of the latest developments in  
13 the utilization and standardization of building materials; for  
14 the development of engineering and safety codes, simplified-  
15 practice recommendations, and commercial standards of  
16 quality and performance, \$226,000.

17       During the fiscal year 1945 the head of any department  
18 or independent establishment of the Government having funds  
19 available for scientific investigations and requiring cooper-  
20 ative work by the National Bureau of Standards on scientific  
21 investigations within the scope of the functions of that Bureau,  
22 and which the National Bureau of Standards is unable to per-  
23 form within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the  
24 approval of the Secretary, transfer to the National Bureau of  
25 Standards such sums as may be necessary to carry on such



1 investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer  
2 on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which  
3 may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be  
4 placed to the credit of the National Bureau of Standards for  
5 performance of work for the department or establishment  
6 from which the transfer is made, including, where necessary,  
7 travel expenses and compensation for personal services in  
8 the District of Columbia and in the field.

9 Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the  
10 Bureau by appropriation and transfer shall be available for  
11 payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the  
12 District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and  
13 technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary, in  
14 his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem  
15 for any person so employed.

16 Of the foregoing amounts for the National Bureau of  
17 Standards not to exceed \$2,500,000 may be expended for  
18 personal services in the District of Columbia.

19 WEATHER BUREAU

20 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carry-  
21 ing into effect in the United States and possessions, on ships  
22 at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary, the  
23 provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved October 1,  
24 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the Act approved October  
25 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), and section 803 of the Civil



1 Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603), including in-  
2 vestigations of atmospheric phenomena; cooperation with  
3 other public agencies and societies and institutions of learn-  
4 ing; purchase of books of reference; traveling expenses, in-  
5 cluding not to exceed \$1,500 for attendance at meetings con-  
6 cerned with the work of the Bureau when authorized by the  
7 Secretary; purchase (not to exceed five), maintenance, oper-  
8 ation, and repair of passenger automobiles; repair, alterations,  
9 and improvements to existing buildings and care and pres-  
10 ervation of grounds, including the construction of necessary  
11 outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets, abutting  
12 Weather Bureau grounds; the erection of temporary build-  
13 ings for living quarters of observers; telephone rentals, and  
14 telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and messages,  
15 rates to be fixed by the Secretary by agreement with the  
16 companies performing the service; and establishment, equip-  
17 ment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and stations,  
18 \$12,700,000, of which not to exceed \$1,231,186 may be  
19 expended for departmental personal services in the District  
20 of Columbia; not to exceed \$1,500 for the contribution of  
21 the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat  
22 of the International Meteorological Committee; and not to  
23 exceed \$10,000 for the maintenance of a printing office in  
24 the city of Washington for the printing of weather maps,



1 bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publications: *Provided*,  
2 That no printing shall be done by the Weather Bureau that  
3 can be done at the Government Printing Office without im-  
4 pairing the service of said Bureau.

5 The appropriations "Maintenance and operation of  
6 air-navigation facilities", Office of Administrator of Civil  
7 Aeronautics, and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bureau,  
8 shall be available, under regulations to be prescribed by  
9 the Secretary, for furnishing to employees of the Civil  
10 Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau  
11 in Alaska free emergency medical services by contract  
12 or otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase,  
13 transportation, and storage of food and other subsistence sup-  
14 plies for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such re-  
15 sales to be credited to the appropriation from which the  
16 expenditure for such supplies was made; and appropriations  
17 of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather  
18 Bureau, available for travel, shall be available for the travel  
19 expenses of appointees of said agencies from the point of  
20 engagement in the United States to their posts of duty at  
21 any point outside the continental limits of the United States  
22 or in Alaska.

23 This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce  
24 Appropriation Act, 1945".



## 1 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained  
3 in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages  
4 of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an  
5 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
6 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,  
7 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered  
8 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit  
9 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization  
10 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the  
11 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That  
12 any person who advocates, or who is a member of an or-  
13 ganization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
14 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts  
15 employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from  
16 any appropriation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of  
17 a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more  
18 than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,  
19 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause  
20 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other  
21 provisions of existing law.

22 SEC. 402. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945  
23 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide  
24 temporary additional compensation for employees in the  
25 Postal Service", approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act



1 entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime  
2 compensation to Government employees, and for other pur-  
3 poses", approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent  
4 resolution of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30,  
5 1945, the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease  
6 to be available on such earlier date for obligation for the  
7 purposes of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions  
8 of appropriations allocated for the purposes of such termi-  
9 nated Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of  
10 the appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

11 SEC. 403. This Act may be cited as the "Departments  
12 of State, Justice, and Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945".

Passed the House of Representatives February 18, 1944.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

*Clerk.*



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## AN ACT

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Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

---

FEBRUARY 21 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944  
Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Appropriations











[COMMITTEE PRINT]

78TH CONGRESS } 2d Session }	SENATE	{ REPORT No.
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DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE  
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

\_\_\_\_\_.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted  
the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 4204]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$231, 304, 700. 00
Amount of increase by the Senate.....	11, 412, 000. 00
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	242, 716, 700. 00
Amount of appropriations, 1944.....	263, 372, 178. 00
Amount of the regular and supplemental estimates, 1945.....	247, 789, 700. 00
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the appropriations for 1944.....	20, 655, 478. 00
Under the estimates for 1945.....	5, 073, 000. 00
Amount in this bill for—	
State Department.....	47, 088, 500. 00
Department of Justice.....	116, 477, 200. 00
Department of Commerce.....	79, 151, 000. 00
Total.....	242, 716, 700. 00



The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

### INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

#### State Department—Title I:

##### Office of the Secretary:

Salaries----- \$2, 640, 000. 00

The increase proposed by the committee is to provide the personnel necessary to carry out the reorganization plans of the Department, as follows:

- (1) 371 additional personnel provided for 1944 in First Deficiency Act----- \$901, 044. 00
- (2) 418 employees now carried on rolls and paid from emergency fund of President----- 1, 356, 480. 00
- (3) Overtime pay----- 382, 476. 00

Total increase requested-- 2, 640, 000. 00  
Contingent expenses----- 150, 000. 00

It is recommended by the committee that language be added to the bill permitting the Department to utilize private services for the analysis and tabulation of technical information and the preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids by contract without regard to sec. 3709 of the Revised Statutes. The language referred to is as follows:

*and services for the analysis and tabulation of technical information and the preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5)*

It is recommended by the committee that the limitation of \$20,000 on the purchase of books, maps, periodicals, etc., be increased to \$26,000.  
Printing and binding----- 10, 000. 00

The committee has allowed \$10,000 for additional map work.

Total, office of the Secretary----- 2, 800, 000. 00

##### Foreign Service:

Salaries of clerks----- 54, 000. 00

The committee has added the amount of \$54,000 to enable the Department to grant merited promotions to certain clerks of the Foreign Service.

Total, State Department----- 2, 854, 000. 00



## Department of Commerce—Title III:

Bureau of the Census:	
Census of Agriculture-----	\$7, 250, 000. 00
Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics:	
General administrative expenses-----	329, 000. 00
The committee has allowed \$329,000 for salaries and expenses of the Aviation Education Section, the Airman Development Section, and the Airport Advisory Section.	
Establishment of air navigation facilities-----	950, 000. 00

The committee recommends that the following proviso be added to the bill:

*: Provided further, That not to exceed \$950,000 of this amount shall be available for the establishment of landing areas*

The committee has provided \$800,000 for construction of an airport at Chattanooga, Tenn., and \$150,000 for an airport at Frederick, Md.

In the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, an appropriation was made for the development of civil landing areas in an amount of \$9,907,890. Of that amount, \$150,000 was allocated to the airport at Cumberland, Md. It has since been found that the amount proposed is not needed at Cumberland, and the committee is of the opinion that the sum of \$150,000 of the \$9,907,890 be reserved and returned to the Treasury.

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities:

It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

*"Provided, That during the fiscal year 1945 the Secretary of Commerce may delegate his authority to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of employees on change of official station."*

and the following proviso inserted in lieu thereof:

*Provided, That during the fiscal year 1945 the Secretary of Commerce may delegate his authority to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of officers and employees on change of official station: Provided further, That in no case shall such authority be delegated to any official below the level of the directors or managers of regional or field offices.*

(The original language has been revised as follows: (1) The words "officers and" have been inserted before the word "employees." This appears to be necessary to avoid any distinction between officers and employees. (2) A new proviso, beginning with the words "Provided further" and ending with "offices" has been added. This proviso limits the class of officials in the field to whom the Secretary may delegate authority to authorize payments of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods.)



**Department of Commerce—Title III—Continued.****Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics—Continued.****Development of landing areas:**

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

*Development of landing areas: The consolidated appropriation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943, shall remain available until June 30, 1945, without warrant action, and the portion thereof available for administrative expenses shall be available also for the operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft and passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to exceed \$3,000 for printing and binding: Provided, That not to exceed \$186,140 may be transferred to the appropriation "General administration; Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics," for necessary expenses in connection with the general administration of the development of landing areas program.*

The proposed provision extends through the fiscal year 1945 the availability of unexpended balances of the appropriations previously made for the development of landing areas for national defense. These appropriations are available only for construction work approved as necessary for national defense by a board composed of the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Commerce. Those sites which have been approved so far will require all the funds now provided. Except for possible revisions made necessary by changes in military requirements, no additional locations will be improved. It is expected that the program can be completed without any additional appropriation.

Unavoidable delays in acquiring the sites, completing engineering surveys, and letting contracts, together with the necessity for providing engineering and administrative expenses during the period of construction, make it necessary that the availability of these funds be extended through the fiscal year 1945.

The proposed provision also makes the previous appropriations under this head available for operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft and automobiles, and for printing and binding. Expenditures for these objects are necessary in connection with the administration of the program. An increase in the amount to be transferred to general administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, for general administrative expenses is necessary to provide for war overtime pay.

Total, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics-----

\$1, 279, 000. 00



**Department of Commerce—Title III—Continued.**

## Civil Aeronautics Board:

Salaries and expenses.....	\$29, 000. 00
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This amount is required to provide additional personnel because of the increase in work load resulting from the informational reports requested of the Board by the armed forces, and the great increase in new route applications being filed with the Board. During the 6 months ending December 31, 1943, there were 340 formal cases opened or reopened, as compared with 74 during the same period in 1942, or an increase of 359 percent.

## Weather Bureau:

The committee recommends that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

*Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may be paid to employees of other Government agencies in Alaska and in other Territorial possessions for taking and transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather Bureau.*

This amendment will continue the authority of the Bureau, contained in the appropriation act for 1944 to pay extra compensation to employees of other Government agencies in Alaska who are rendering service to the Bureau in addition to and not in lieu of their regular duties. It was not the intention of the House to eliminate this authority.

## General provision:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph authorizing the Secretary to delegate his authority to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of officers and employees on change of official station to the Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Chief of the Weather Bureau, and the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics:

*During the fiscal year 1945 the Secretary of Commerce may delegate his authority to the Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Chief of the Weather Bureau, and the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of officers and employees on change of official station.*

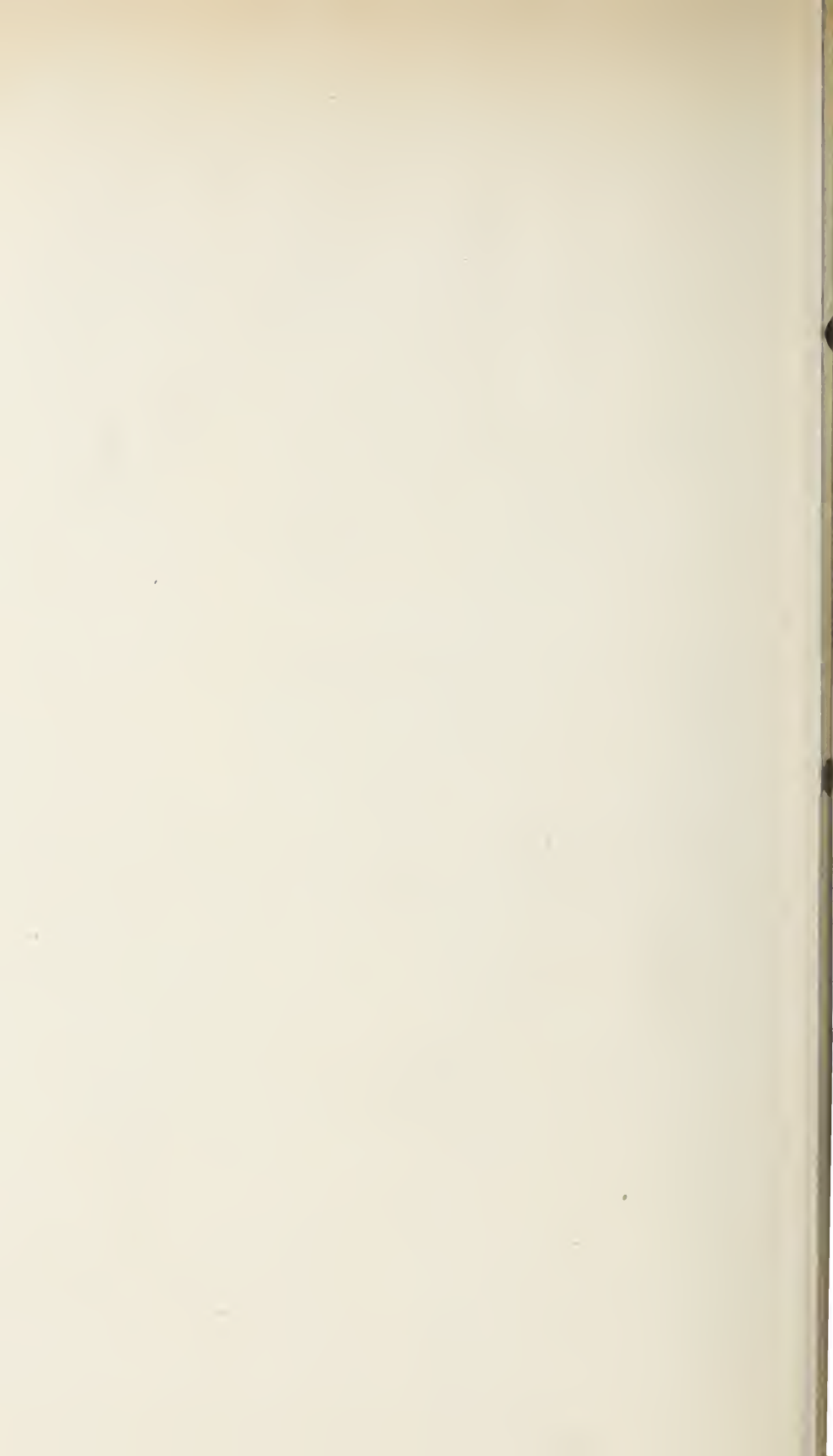
Total, Commerce Department.....	8, 558, 000. 00
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## Total increase:

State Department.....	2, 854, 000. 00
Commerce Department.....	8, 558, 000. 00

Total.....	11, 412, 000. 00
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	242, 716, 700. 00







# Calendar No. 897

78TH CONGRESS }  
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT  
No. 887

## DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

MAY 16, 1944.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitte  
the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4204]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$231, 304, 700. 00
Amount of increase by the Senate.....	11, 412, 000. 00
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	242, 716, 700. 00
Amount of appropriations, 1944.....	263, 372, 178. 00
Amount of the regular and supplemental estimates, 1945.....	247, 789, 700. 00
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the appropriations for 1944.....	20, 655, 478. 00
Under the estimates for 1945.....	5, 073, 000. 00
Amount in this bill for—	
State Department.....	47, 088, 500. 00
Department of Justice.....	116, 477, 200. 00
Department of Commerce.....	79, 151, 000. 00
Total.....	242, 716, 700. 00



The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

### INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

#### State Department—Title I:

##### Office of the Secretary:

Salaries.....	\$2, 640, 000. 00
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The increase proposed by the committee is to provide the personnel necessary to carry out the reorganization plans of the Department, as follows:

(1) 371 additional personnel provided for 1944 in First Deficiency Act.....	\$901, 044. 00
(2) 418 employees now carried on rolls and paid from emergency fund of President.....	1, 356, 480. 00
(3) Overtime pay.....	382, 476. 00

Total increase requested..	2, 640, 000. 00
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Contingent expenses.....	150, 000. 00
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It is recommended by the committee that language be added to the bill permitting the Department to utilize private services for the analysis and tabulation of technical information and the preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids by contract without regard to sec. 3709 of the Revised Statutes. The language referred to is as follows:

*and services for the analysis and tabulation of technical information and the preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5)*

It is recommended by the committee that the limitation of \$20,000 on the purchase of books, maps, periodicals, etc., be increased to \$26,000.

Printing and binding.....	10, 000. 00
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The committee has allowed \$10,000 for additional map work.

Total, office of the Secretary.....	2, 800, 000. 00
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##### Foreign Service:

Salaries of clerks.....	54, 000. 00
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The committee has added the amount of \$54,000 to enable the Department to grant merited promotions to certain clerks of the Foreign Service.

Total, State Department.....	2, 854, 000. 00
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**Department of Commerce—Title III:**

Bureau of the Census:	
Census of Agriculture.....	\$7, 250, 000. 00
Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics:	
General administrative expenses.....	329, 000. 00
The committee has allowed \$329,000 for salaries and expenses of the Aviation Education Section, the Airman Development Section, and the Airport Advisory Section.	
Establishment of air navigation facilities.....	950, 000. 00

The committee recommends that the following proviso be added to the bill:

*: Provided further, That not to exceed \$950,000 of this amount shall be available for the establishment of landing areas*

The committee has provided \$800,000 for construction of an airport at Chattanooga, Tenn., and \$150,000 for an airport at Frederick, Md.

In the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, an appropriation was made for the development of civil landing areas in an amount of \$9,907,890. Of that amount, \$150,000 was allocated to the airport at Cumberland, Md. It has since been found that the amount proposed is not needed at Cumberland, and the committee is of the opinion that the sum of \$150,000 of the \$9,907,890 be reserved and returned to the Treasury.

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities:

It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

*"Provided, That during the fiscal year 1945 the Secretary of Commerce may delegate his authority to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of employees on change of official station."*

and the following proviso be inserted in lieu thereof:

*Provided, That during the fiscal year 1945 the Secretary of Commerce may delegate his authority to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of officers and employees on change of official station: Provided further, That in no case shall such authority be delegated to any official below the level of the directors or managers of regional or field offices.*

(The original language has been revised as follows: (1) The words "officers and" have been inserted before the word "employees." This appears to be necessary to avoid any distinction between officers and employees. (2) A new proviso, beginning with the words "Provided further" and ending with "offices" has been added. This proviso limits the class of officials in the field to whom the Secretary may delegate authority to authorize payments of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods.)



**Department of Commerce—Title III—Continued.**

Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics—Continued.

Development of landing areas:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

*Development of landing areas: The consolidated appropriation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943, shall remain available until June 30, 1945, without warrant action, and the portion thereof available for administrative expenses shall be available also for the operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft and passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to exceed \$3,000 for printing and binding: Provided, That not to exceed \$186,140 may be transferred to the appropriation "General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics," for necessary expenses in connection with the general administration of the development of landing areas program.*

The proposed provision extends through the fiscal year 1945 the availability of unexpended balances of the appropriations previously made for the development of landing areas for national defense. These appropriations are available only for construction work approved as necessary for national defense by a board composed of the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Commerce. Those sites which have been approved so far will require all the funds now provided. Except for possible revisions made necessary by changes in military requirements, no additional locations will be improved. It is expected that the program can be completed without any additional appropriation.

Unavoidable delays in acquiring the sites, completing engineering surveys, and letting contracts, together with the necessity for providing engineering and administrative expenses during the period of construction, make it necessary that the availability of these funds be extended through the fiscal year 1945.

The proposed provision also makes the previous appropriations under this head available for operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft and automobiles, and for printing and binding. Expenditures for these objects are necessary in connection with the administration of the program. An increase in the amount to be transferred to general administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, for general administrative expenses is necessary to provide for war overtime pay.

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Total, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics.....

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\$1, 279, 000. 00

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**Department of Commerce—Title III—Continued.****Civil Aeronautics Board:****Salaries and expenses**-----

\$29, 000. 00

This amount is required to provide additional personnel because of the increase in work load resulting from the informational reports requested of the Board by the armed forces, and the great increase in new route applications being filed with the Board. During the 6 months ending December 31, 1943, there were 340 formal cases opened or reopened, as compared with 74 during the same period in 1942, or an increase of 359 percent.

**Weather Bureau:**

The committee recommends that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

*Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may be paid to employees of other Government agencies in Alaska and in other Territorial possessions for taking and transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather Bureau.*

This amendment will continue the authority of the Bureau, contained in the appropriation act for 1944 to pay extra compensation to employees of other Government agencies in Alaska who are rendering service to the Bureau in addition to and not in lieu of their regular duties. It was not the intention of the House to eliminate this authority.

**General provision:**

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph authorizing the Secretary to delegate his authority to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of officers and employees on change of official station to the Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Chief of the Weather Bureau, and the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics:

*During the fiscal year 1945 the Secretary of Commerce may delegate his authority to the Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Chief of the Weather Bureau, and the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of officers and employees on change of official station.*

Total, Commerce Department-----	8, 558, 000. 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

**Total increase:**

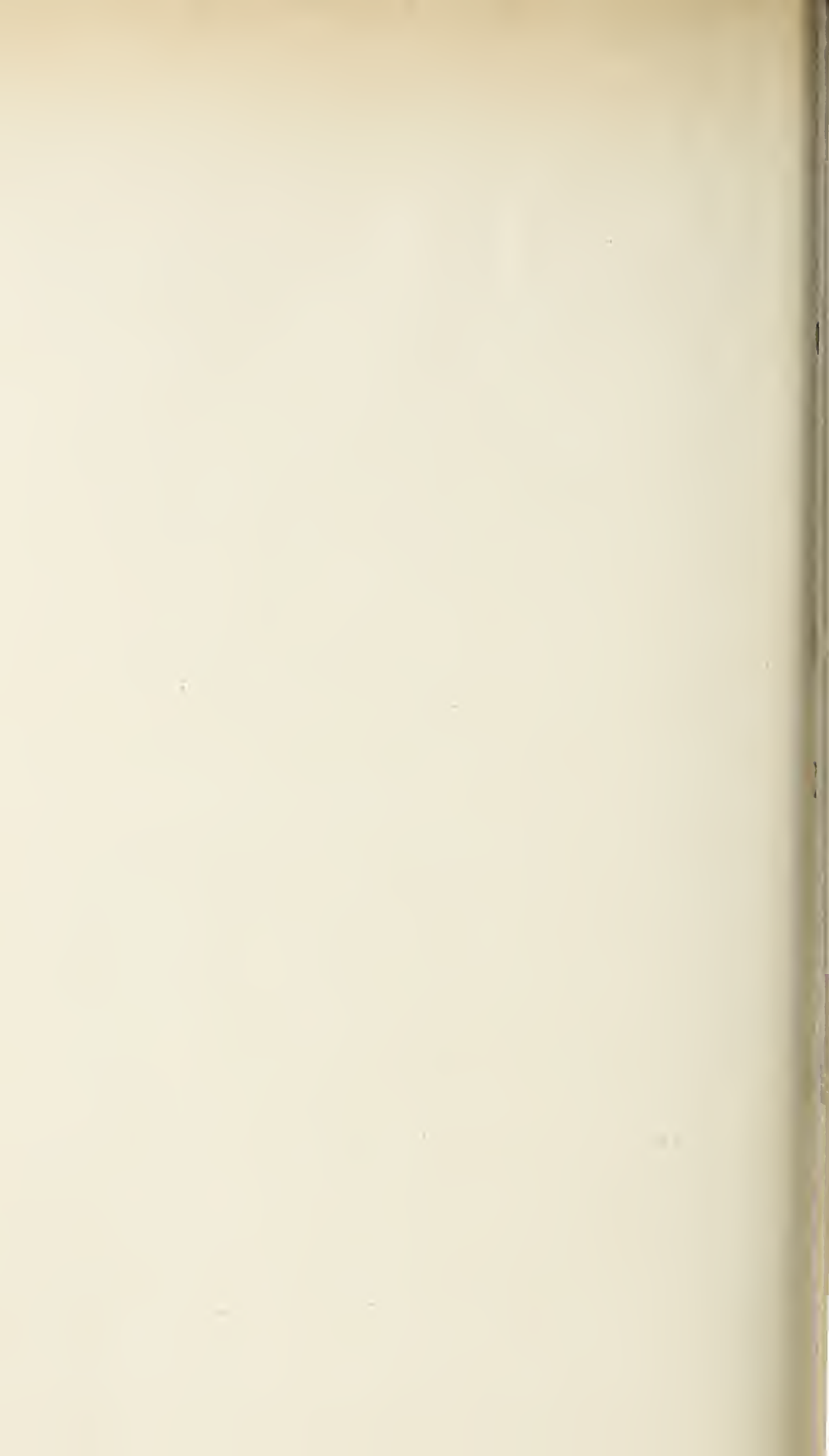
State Department-----	2, 854, 000. 00
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Commerce Department-----	8, 558, 000. 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Total-----	11, 412, 000. 00
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Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	242, 716, 700. 00
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Calendar No. 897

78TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 4204

[Report No. 887]

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 21 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 16, 1944

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of May 15 (legislative day, May 9), 1944, by Mr. McCARRAN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5       ments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year  
6       ending June 30, 1945, namely:

7               TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

8                       OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

9       Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of  
10      State, \$10,000; Counselor, \$10,000; and other personal



1 services in the District of Columbia, including not to exceed  
2 \$6,500 for employees engaged on piece work at rates to be  
3 fixed by the Secretary of State; ~~\$7,700,000~~ \$10,340,000,  
4 of which \$40,000 is hereby made available for salaries of  
5 members and other employees of the Visa Board of Appeals  
6 and salaries may be paid to the members of such Board at  
7 a rate not exceeding \$10,000 per annum each.

8       Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous  
9 expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; *purchase*  
10 *of uniforms*; microfilming equipment, including rental and  
11 repair thereof; translating services *and services for the*  
12 *analysis and tabulation of technical information and the*  
13 *preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids*  
14 by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
15 Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); purchase and presentation  
16 of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation  
17 (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign govern-  
18 ments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the  
19 purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture  
20 projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls,  
21 hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other neces-  
22 sary services by contract or otherwise without regard to sec-  
23 tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase and exchange of  
24 books, maps, and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and, when  
25 authorized by the Secretary of State, dues for library mem-



1    bership in societies or associations which issue publications to  
2    members only, or at a price to members lower than to sub-  
3    sscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals,  
4    and tolls (not to exceed ~~\$20,000~~ \$26,000) ; purchase (not  
5    to exceed two passenger-carrying vehicles), maintenance,  
6    and repair of motortrucks and motor-propelled passenger-  
7    carrying vehicles; streetcar fare; traveling expenses, includ-  
8    ing not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meet-  
9    ings concerned with the work of the Department of State  
10    when authorized by the Secretary of State; refund of fees  
11    erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports to  
12    persons who are exempted from the payment of such fee by  
13    section 1 of the Act making appropriations for the Diplomatic  
14    and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30,  
15    1921, approved June 4, 1920 (22 U. S. C. 214, 214a) ; the  
16    examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; and  
17    other miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing,  
18    ~~\$288,000~~ \$538,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000  
19    of this appropriation may be expended for the pur-  
20    pose of carrying into effect the provisions of section 4  
21    of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of  
22    1930", approved June 12, 1934, as amended (54 Stat.  
23    107), this sum to be available in addition to the other  
24    authorized purposes of this appropriation for stenographic  
25    reporting services by contract if deemed necessary, with-



1 out regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and  
 2 such other expenses as the President may deem necessary.

3       Printing and binding: For all printing and binding in  
 4 the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices,  
 5 institutions, and services, located in Washington, District  
 6 of Columbia, and elsewhere, ~~\$250,000~~ \$260,000.

7       Passport agencies: For salaries and expenses of main-  
 8 tenance, rent, cost of insurance covering shipments of money  
 9 by messenger, registered mail, or otherwise, and traveling  
 10 expenses not to exceed \$500, for not to exceed five passport  
 11 agencies, \$68,000.

12       Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the  
 13 United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copy-  
 14 ing, and arranging for publication the official papers of the  
 15 Territories of the United States, including personal services  
 16 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and bind-  
 17 ing, and contingent and traveling expenses, as provided by  
 18 the Act approved February 28, 1929, as amended by the Act  
 19 approved June 28, 1937 (5 U. S. C. 168-168b), \$12,000.

20

#### FOREIGN SERVICE

21       Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For salaries of  
 22 ambassadors and ministers appointed by the President, with  
 23 the advice and consent of the Senate, to such countries and  
 24 at such salary rates, not exceeding \$10,000 per annum each  
 25 for ministers (except one at not exceeding \$12,000 per



1 annum) and not exceeding \$17,500 per annum each for  
2 ambassadors, as the President may determine, notwith-  
3 standing the provisions of any other law, \$640,000, includ-  
4 ing also salaries as authorized by section 1740, Revised  
5 Statutes, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22  
6 U. S. C. 3, 121) : *Provided*, That no salary shall be paid  
7 to any official receiving any other salary from the United  
8 States Government: *Provided further*, That during the con-  
9 tinuance of the present war and for six months after its  
10 termination, any ambassador or minister whose salary as  
11 such is payable from the appropriation "Salaries, Ambassa-  
12 dors and Ministers" and who, prior to appointment as am-  
13 bassador or minister was legally appointed and served as a  
14 diplomatic or consular officer or as a Foreign Service officer,  
15 and who, on account of emergent conditions abroad, is unable  
16 properly to serve the United States at his regular post of  
17 duty, or, on account of such emergent conditions abroad, it  
18 shall be or has been found necessary in the public interest  
19 to terminate his appointment as ambassador or minister at  
20 such post, may be appointed or assigned to serve in any  
21 capacity in which a Foreign Service officer is authorized by  
22 law to serve, and, notwithstanding the provisions of any  
23 other law, the payment from such appropriation for the  
24 fiscal year 1945 of the salary of such officer, while  
25 serving under such assignment, is hereby authorized: *Pro-*



1 *vided further*, That no person, while serving under such  
2 emergency appointment or assignment, shall receive com-  
3 pensation in excess of \$9,000 per annum while serving in  
4 the continental United States or in excess of \$10,000 per  
5 annum while serving elsewhere.

6 Salaries, Foreign Service officers: For salaries of For-  
7 eign Service officers as provided in the Act approved Febru-  
8 ary 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939  
9 (22 U. S. C. 3, 3a), including salaries of such officers for  
10 the period actually and necessarily occupied in receiving  
11 instructions and in making transits to and from their posts,  
12 and while awaiting recognition and authority to act in pur-  
13 suance with the provisions of section 1740 of the Revised  
14 Statutes (22 U. S. C. 121) ; and salaries of Foreign Service  
15 officers or vice consuls while acting as *chargés d'affaires*  
16 *ad interim* or while in charge of a consulate general or  
17 consulate during the absence of the principal officer (22  
18 U. S. C. 20) ; \$4,750,000.

19 Transportation, Foreign Service: To pay the travel-  
20 ing expenses of diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service  
21 officers, and other employees of the Foreign Service, includ-  
22 ing Foreign Service inspectors, and under such regulations  
23 as the Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families  
24 and expenses of transportation of effects, in going to and  
25 returning from their posts, and in removing the family



1 and effects of any such officer or employee from any foreign  
2 post, and thereafter transporting such family and effects  
3 to his post of assignment, to whatever extent may be  
4 determined necessary by the Secretary of State by reason  
5 of emergency conditions in any country that in his  
6 opinion may endanger the life of such officer or employee  
7 or any member of his family, including automobiles as  
8 authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 174),  
9 and storage of effects while such officers or employees  
10 are absent from their permanent posts of duty, includ-  
11 ing also not to exceed \$190,000 for expenses in con-  
12 nection with leaves of absence; attendance at trade and  
13 other conferences and congresses under orders of the Secre-  
14 tary of State as authorized by the Act approved February  
15 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 16, 17) ; preparation and transporta-  
16 tion of the remains of those officers and employees of the  
17 Foreign Service, who have died or may die abroad or in  
18 transit while in the discharge of their official duties, to their  
19 former homes in this country or to a place not more distant  
20 for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such inter-  
21 ment, and also for payment under the provisions of section  
22 1749 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 130) of allow-  
23 ances to the widows or heirs at law of Diplomatic, Consular,  
24 and Foreign Service officers of the United States dying in  
25 foreign countries in the discharge of their duties, \$1,100,000,



1 of which amount not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available  
2 until June 30, 1946, for disbursement for expenses of travel  
3 under orders issued by the Secretary of State during the fiscal  
4 year 1945: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be avail-  
5 able also for the authorized subsistence expenses of Consular  
6 and Foreign Service officers while on temporary detail under  
7 commission.

8 Foreign Service quarters: For rent, heat, fuel, and  
9 light for the Foreign Service for offices and grounds, and, as  
10 authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C.  
11 118a), for living quarters and for allowances for living  
12 quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, \$2,550,000: *Pro-*  
13 *vided*, That payment for rent may be made in advance: *Pro-*  
14 *vided further*, That the Secretary of State may enter into  
15 leases for such offices, grounds, and living quarters for periods  
16 not exceeding ten years and without regard to section 3709  
17 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) : *Provided further*,  
18 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for allow-  
19 ances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light,  
20 in an amount exceeding \$4,000 for an ambassador, min-  
21 ister, or chargé d'affaires, and not exceeding \$2,000 for  
22 any other Foreign Service officer: *Provided further*, That  
23 under this appropriation and the appropriations herein for  
24 "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service", and "Miscellaneous  
25 salaries and allowances, Foreign Service", not more than



1 \$5,000 shall be expended for heat, fuel, and light for living  
2 quarters for each ambassador or minister occupying a Gov-  
3 ernment-owned building for residence or residence and office  
4 purposes, and not more than \$1,700 for such purposes  
5 in the case of any other Foreign Service officer, and during  
6 the incumbency of a chargé d'affaires the limitation on such  
7 expenditures shall be the same as for the occupancy by the  
8 principal officer.

9 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: To carry out  
10 the provisions of the Act approved February 23, 1931, as  
11 amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 12,  
12 23c), relating to allowances and additional compensation to  
13 diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers, clerks,  
14 and other employees when such allowances and additional  
15 compensation are necessary to enable such officers, clerks,  
16 and other employees to carry on their work efficiently,  
17 \$1,250,000: *Provided*, That such allowances and additional  
18 compensation shall be granted only in the discretion of the  
19 President, and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

20 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For repre-  
21 sentation allowances as authorized by the Act approved  
22 February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 12), \$300,000.

23 Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For  
24 financing the liability of the United States, created by the



1 Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act  
2 of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 21-21 (o)), \$910,500,  
3 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign  
4 Service retirement and disability fund".

5 Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For salaries of clerks  
6 in the Foreign Service, as provided in the Act approved  
7 February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 23a), including salaries  
8 while under instruction in the United States and during  
9 transit to and from homes in the United States upon the  
10 beginning and after termination of services, ~~\$3,700,000~~  
11 \$3,754,000.

12 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:  
13 For salaries or compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans,  
14 porters, interpreters, prison keepers, translators, archive col-  
15 lators, Chinese writers, messengers, couriers, telephone  
16 operators, radio operators, supervisors of construction, and  
17 custodial and operating force for maintenance and operation  
18 of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular  
19 properties in foreign countries, including salaries while under  
20 instruction in the United States and during transit to and  
21 from their homes in the United States upon the beginning  
22 and after termination of service in foreign countries; compen-  
23 sation of agents and employees of dispatch agencies estab-  
24 lished by the Secretary of State; operation of motor-propelled  
25 and other passenger and non-passenger-carrying vehicles;



1 for allowances to consular officers, who are paid in whole or  
2 in part by fees, for services necessarily rendered to American  
3 vessels and seamen, as provided in the Act of June 26, 1884  
4 (22 U. S. C. 89; 46 U. S. C. 101) ; and such other miscel-  
5 laneous personal services as the President may deem neces-  
6 sary, \$1,250,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropria-  
7 tion shall be expended for salaries or wages of persons not  
8 American citizens performing clerical services (except inter-  
9 preters, translators, and messengers), whether officially  
10 designated as clerks or not, in any foreign mission: *Provided*  
11 *further*, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, upon  
12 request by the Secretary of State, to assign enlisted men of  
13 the Navy and Marine Corps to serve as custodians, under the  
14 immediate supervision of the Secretary of State or the chief  
15 of mission, whichever the Secretary of State shall direct, at  
16 embassies, legations, or consulates of the United States located  
17 in foreign countries.

18 Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency) : For all neces-  
19 sary expenses to enable the Department of State during  
20 the fiscal year 1945 to continue to perform functions or  
21 activities in connection with the Auxiliary Foreign Service  
22 for the performance of which, during the fiscal years 1941  
23 and 1942, the Department of State received allocations of  
24 funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the  
25 President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act,



1 1941, including the objects for which and subject to the con-  
2 ditions under which such allocations were provided or  
3 expended during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, \$6,200,000:  
4 *Provided*, That cost of living and representation allowances,  
5 as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931, as  
6 amended, may be paid from this appropriation to American  
7 citizens employed hereunder.

8       Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery;  
9 blanks, record and other books; seals, presses, flags, signs;  
10 military equipment and supplies; repairs, alterations, preser-  
11 vation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased  
12 diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, in-  
13 cluding minor construction on Government-owned properties,  
14 water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs, and  
15 similar objects; purchase, rental, repair, and operation of  
16 microfilm equipment; newspapers (foreign and domestic);  
17 freight; postage; telegrams; advertising; ice and drinking  
18 water for office purposes; purchase, maintenance, and hire  
19 of motor-propelled, horse-drawn, or other passenger-carrying  
20 vehicles, including two automobiles for chiefs of missions  
21 at not to exceed \$3,000 each; insurance of official  
22 motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law  
23 of such countries; excise taxes on negotiable instruments;  
24 funds for establishment and maintenance of commissary serv-  
25 ice; uniforms; furniture; household furniture and furnish-



1 ings, except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as  
2 amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299), for Government-owned or  
3 rented buildings; maintenance and rental of launch for em-  
4 bassy in Turkey, not exceeding \$3,500, including personnel  
5 for operation; rent and other expenses for dispatch agencies  
6 established by the Secretary of State; traveling expenses,  
7 including the transportation of members of families and per-  
8 sonal effects of diplomatic officers or Foreign Service officers  
9 acting as *chargés d'affaires* in traveling to seats of govern-  
10 ment at which they are accredited other than the city of  
11 usual residence and returning to the city of usual residence;  
12 loss by exchange; radio broadcasting; payment in advance  
13 for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and  
14 other similar services, including telephone service in resi-  
15 dences as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat.  
16 175); burial expenses and expenses in connection with last  
17 illness and death of certain native employees, as authorized  
18 by and in accordance with the Act of July 15, 1939 (5  
19 U. S. C. 118f); expenses of vice consulates and consular agen-  
20 cies for any of the foregoing objects; allowances for special in-  
21 struction, education, and individual training of Foreign Service  
22 officers at home and abroad, not to exceed \$7,500; cost, not  
23 exceeding \$500 per annum each, of the tuition of Foreign  
24 Service officers assigned for the study of the languages of  
25 Asia and eastern Europe; for relief, protection, and burial of



1 American seamen, and alien seamen as authorized by Public  
2 Law 17, approved March 24, 1943, in foreign countries and  
3 in Territories and insular possessions of the United States, and  
4 for expenses which may be incurred in the acknowledgment  
5 of the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in  
6 rescuing American seamen or citizens from shipwreck or  
7 other catastrophe at sea; for expenses of maintaining in  
8 Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for  
9 incarcerating American convicts and persons declared  
10 insane by any consular court, rent of quarters for  
11 prisons, ice and drinking water for prison purposes, and  
12 for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and transportation of  
13 prisoners and persons declared insane by any consular  
14 court in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat; for  
15 every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing  
16 home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime  
17 as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (18  
18 U. S. C. 659); and such other miscellaneous expenses as  
19 the President may deem necessary; \$4,400,000: *Provided,*  
20 That this appropriation shall be available for reimbursement  
21 of appropriations for the Navy Department, in an amount  
22 not to exceed \$40,000 for materials, supplies, equipment,  
23 and services furnished by the Navy Department, including  
24 pay, subsistence, allowances, and transportation of enlisted  
25 men of the Navy and Marine Corps who may be assigned



1 by the Secretary of the Navy, upon request of the Secretary  
2 of State, to embassies, legations, or consular offices of the  
3 United States located in foreign countries.

4 Not to exceed 10 per centum of any of the foregoing  
5 appropriations under the caption "Foreign Service" for the  
6 fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, may be transferred, with  
7 the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,  
8 to any other foregoing appropriation or appropriations under  
9 such caption for such fiscal year, but no appropriation shall  
10 be increased more than 10 per centum thereby: *Provided*,  
11 That all such transfers and contemplated transfers shall be  
12 set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1946.

13 Foreign Service Buildings Fund: For the purpose of  
14 carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of May 25, 1938,  
15 entitled "An Act to provide additional funds for buildings for  
16 the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the  
17 United States" (52 Stat. 441), including the initial altera-  
18 tions, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under said  
19 Act, \$220,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*  
20 *vided*, That expenditures for furnishings made from appro-  
21 priations granted pursuant to the Act of May 7, 1926, and  
22 subsequent Acts providing funds for buildings for the use of  
23 diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States  
24 shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3709 of the  
25 Revised Statutes.



1       Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular  
2 Service: To enable the President to meet unforeseen emer-  
3 gencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, and  
4 to extend the commercial and other interests of the United  
5 States and to meet the necessary expenses attendant upon  
6 the execution of the Neutrality Act, to be expended pursuant  
7 to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31  
8 U. S. C. 107), \$1,500,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000  
9 shall, in the discretion of the President, be available for per-  
10 sonal services in the District of Columbia; and of which  
11 (without in any way restricting the use of other moneys  
12 herein appropriated) \$500,000 shall be available for the pro-  
13 tection of American citizens in any foreign country whenever  
14 the President shall find that a state of emergency exists en-  
15 dangering the lives of such citizens; and reimbursements by  
16 American citizens to whom relief has been extended here-  
17 under shall be credited to this appropriation.

18       During the continuance of the present war and for six  
19 months after its termination, American citizens holding posi-  
20 tions in the Foreign Service of the United States and who  
21 on account of emergent conditions abroad are unable properly  
22 to serve the United States at their regular posts of duty may  
23 be assigned to the Department of State to perform temporary  
24 services in that Department or to be detailed for temporary  
25 services of comparable importance, difficulty, responsibility,



1 and value in any other department or agency of the United  
 2 States, in cases where there is found to be a need of services  
 3 for the performance of which such persons have the requisite  
 4 qualifications. The salaries of such persons shall, notwith-  
 5 standing the provisions of any other law, continue to be paid  
 6 during the periods of such assignments from the appropria-  
 7 tions under the caption "Foreign Service" in the Department  
 8 of State Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945.

9 Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving  
 10 expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations under  
 11 the caption "Foreign Service" shall not be subject to the pro-  
 12 visions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S.  
 13 C. 22).

#### 14 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

15 United States contributions to international commissions,  
 16 congresses, and bureaus: For payment of the annual contribu-  
 17 tions, quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange in  
 18 discharge of the obligations of the United States in connection  
 19 with international commissions, congresses, bureaus, and other  
 20 objects, in not to exceed the respective amounts as follows:  
 21 Pan American Union, \$297,985.74, including not to exceed  
 22 \$20,000 for printing and binding; Bureau of Interparliamen-  
 23 tary Union for Promotion of International Arbitration,  
 24 \$10,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau, \$61,774.61;



1 Bureau of International Telecommunication Union, Radio  
2 Section, \$8,215; Inter-American Radio Office, \$5,682; Gov-  
3 ernment of Panama, \$430,000; International Hydrographic  
4 Bureau, \$2,286.90; Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau,  
5 \$14,330.20; International Bureau for Protection of Industrial  
6 Property, \$2,490.08; Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, \$50,000:  
7 *Provided*, That hereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of  
8 section 3 of the Act of May 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 491), the  
9 report of the operation and work of the laboratory, including  
10 the statement of the receipts and expenditures, shall be made  
11 to Congress during the first week of each regular session  
12 thereof, such a report to cover a fiscal year period ending on  
13 June 30 of the calendar year immediately preceding the con-  
14 vening of each such session; American International Institute  
15 for the Protection of Childhood, \$3,200, including not to  
16 exceed \$1,200 for traveling expenses of the United States  
17 member of the Council of the American International Insti-  
18 tute for the Protection of Childhood in attending the annual  
19 meeting of the Council; International Map of the World on  
20 the Millionth Scale, \$50; International Penal and Peniten-  
21 tiary Commission, \$3,260.87, including not to exceed \$800  
22 for the necessary expenses of the Commissioner to represent  
23 the United States on the Commission at its annual meetings,  
24 personal services without regard to the Classification Act of  
25 1923, as amended, printing and binding, traveling expenses,



1 and such other expenses as the Secretary of State may deem  
2 necessary; International Labor Organization, \$256,041, in-  
3 cluding not to exceed \$6,000 for the expenses of participation  
4 by the United States in the meetings of the General Confer-  
5 ence and of the Governing Body of the International Labor  
6 Office and in such regional, industrial, or other special meet-  
7 ings, as may be duly called by such Governing Body, in-  
8 cluding personal services, in the District of Columbia and  
9 elsewhere, rent, traveling expenses, purchase of books, docu-  
10 ments, newspapers, periodicals, and charts, stationery, official  
11 cards, printing and binding, entertainment, hire, maintenance,  
12 and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles,  
13 and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secre-  
14 tary of State; Implementing the Narcotics Convention of  
15 1931, \$15,681.60; International Council of Scientific Unions  
16 and Associated Unions, as follows: International Council of  
17 Scientific Unions, \$32.67; International Astronomical Union,  
18 \$1,045.44; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics,  
19 \$3,920.40; International Scientific Radio Union, \$392.04; in  
20 all, \$5,390.55; Pan American Institute of Geography and  
21 History, \$10,000; Inter-American Coffee Board, \$8,000;  
22 Inter-American Indian Institute, \$4,800; Inter-American  
23 Statistical Institute, \$29,300; Inter-American Financial and  
24 Economic Advisory Committee, \$22,808.45; and partici-  
25 pation by the United States in the Emergency Advisory



1 Committee for Political Defense, as authorized by Public  
2 Law 80, approved June 19, 1943, \$99,703; in all,  
3 \$1,341,000, together with such additional sums, due to  
4 increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State  
5 may determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury  
6 to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the quotas  
7 and contributions required by the several treaties, conven-  
8 tions, or laws establishing the amount of the obligation.

9       International conferences (emergency) : For all neces-  
10 sary expenses of participation by the United States, upon  
11 approval by the President, in international activities which  
12 arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and  
13 for which specific appropriations have not been provided pur-  
14 suant to treaties, conventions, or special acts of Congress,  
15 including personal services in the District of Columbia or  
16 elsewhere without regard to civil service and classification  
17 laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses without regard  
18 to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the  
19 Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; transportation  
20 of families and effects under such regulations as the Secretary  
21 of State may prescribe; stenographic and other services and  
22 rent of quarters by contract or otherwise, purchase or rental  
23 of equipment, purchase of supplies, books, maps, periodicals  
24 and newspapers, and transportation of things, without regard  
25 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; contributions for the



1 share of the United States in expenses of international organi-  
2 zations; printing and binding; entertainment; allowances for  
3 living quarters as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1930  
4 (5 U. S. C. 118a) ; and cost of living and representation  
5 allowances as authorized by the Act of February 23, 1931,  
6 as amended (22 U. S. C. 12, 23c) ; \$1,500,000.

7       Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-  
8 sion, United States and Mexico: For expenses of meeting the  
9 obligations of the United States under the treaties of 1884,  
10 1889, 1905, 1906, and 1933 between the United States and  
11 Mexico, and of compliance with the Act approved August  
12 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370) , operation and  
13 maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization,  
14 flood control, and western land boundary fence projects; con-  
15 struction and operation of gaging stations where necessary  
16 and their equipment; personal services in the District of  
17 Columbia and elsewhere; rent; fees for professional or expert  
18 services at rates and in amounts to be determined by the  
19 Secretary of State; expenses of attendance at meetings which,  
20 in the discretion of the Commissioner, may be necessary for  
21 the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the Commis-  
22 sion (not to exceed \$500) ; traveling expenses; printing and  
23 binding; lawbooks and books of reference; subscriptions to  
24 foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals; purchase,  
25 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled pas-



1 senger- and freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equip-  
2 ment and parts thereof, and map-reproduction machines; hire  
3 with or without personal services, of work animals, and an-  
4 imal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; re-  
5 imbursement to other agencies of the Government for ex-  
6 penses incurred by them in connection with the making of  
7 maps or making of photographs by airplane; purchase of  
8 rubber boots and waders, asbestos gloves and welders'  
9 goggles, for official use of employees; purchase of ice and  
10 drinking water; inspection of equipment, supplies, and ma-  
11 terials by contract; advertising in newspapers and technical  
12 publications without regard to section 3828 of the Revised  
13 Statutes; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites,  
14 by contract if deemed necessary, purchase in the field of  
15 planographs and lithographs, and leasing of private property  
16 to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials  
17 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41  
18 U. S. C. 5) ; equipment and such other miscellaneous ex-  
19 penses as the Secretary of State may deem proper, \$348,000.

20 Rio Grande emergency flood protection: For emergency  
21 flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and  
22 repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the Inter-  
23 national Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico,  
24 threatened or damaged by flood waters of the Rio Grande,  
25 which have heretofore been authorized and erected under the



1 provisions of treaties between the United States and Mexico,  
2 or in pursuance of Federal laws authorizing improvements  
3 on the Rio Grande, including the objects specified in this Act  
4 under the head "Construction, operation, and maintenance,  
5 public works projects," to be immediately available and to  
6 remain available until expended, \$100,000.

7 American Mexican Claims Commission: For all ex-  
8 penses necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the  
9 Act of December 18, 1942 (Public Law 814), including  
10 personal services and rent in the District of Columbia and  
11 elsewhere; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of ref-  
12 erence; \$110,000, to be expended under the direction of the  
13 Secretary of State.

14 Construction, operation, and maintenance, Public Works  
15 projects: For the construction (including surveys and opera-  
16 tion and maintenance and protection during construction) of  
17 the following projects under the supervision of the Inter-  
18 national Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico,  
19 United States section, including salaries and wages of em-  
20 ployees, laborers, and mechanics; fees for professional or  
21 expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by  
22 the Secretary of State; traveling expenses; rents; construc-  
23 tion and operation of gaging stations; purchase, maintenance,  
24 repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger- and  
25 freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equipment and parts



1 thereof, and map reproduction machines; drilling and testing  
2 of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed neces-  
3 sary, and purchase in the field of planographs and lithographs  
4 and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand,  
5 gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to the  
6 provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41  
7 U. S. C. 5); hire, with or without personal services, of  
8 work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles  
9 and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or con-  
10 demnation, of real and personal property, including expenses  
11 of abstracts and certificates of title; inspection of equipment,  
12 supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in newspapers  
13 and technical publications without regard to section 3828 of  
14 the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; communication  
15 services; equipment; purchase of ice, drinking water where  
16 suitable drinking water is otherwise unobtainable, rubber  
17 boots, waders, asbestos gloves and welders' goggles, for official  
18 use of employees, and such other miscellaneous expenses as  
19 the Secretary of State may deem necessary:

20       Lower Rio Grande flood-control project: For the  
21 United States portion of the project for flood control on the  
22 Lower Rio Grande, as authorized by the Act approved  
23 August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), in-  
24 cluding obligations chargeable against the appropriations for  
25 this purpose for the fiscal year 1944. the funds made avail-



1 able under this head in the Department of State Appropria-  
2 tion Act, 1944, are continued available until June 30, 1945.

3 International Boundary Commission, United States and  
4 Canada and Alaska and Canada: To enable the President  
5 to perform the obligations of the United States under the  
6 treaty between the United States and Great Britain in respect  
7 to Canada, signed February 24, 1925; for salaries and ex-  
8 penses, including the salary of the Commissioner and salaries  
9 of the necessary engineers, clerks, and other employees for  
10 duty at the seat of government and in the field; necessary  
11 traveling expenses; commutation of subsistence to em-  
12 ployees while on field duty, not to exceed \$4 per day each,  
13 but not to exceed \$1.75 per day each when a member of a  
14 field party and subsisting in camp; for payment for timber  
15 necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear, not to  
16 exceed \$500; for purchase of books of reference; and for all  
17 other necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by the  
18 United States in maintaining an effective demarcation of the  
19 international boundary line between the United States and  
20 Canada, and Alaska and Canada under the terms of the treaty  
21 aforesaid, including the completion of such remaining work  
22 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary  
23 Tribunal and existing treaties between the United States and  
24 Great Britain, and including the hire of freight- and pas-



1 in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State  
2 may deem proper, to be disbursed under the direction of the  
3 Secretary of State, \$25,000, to be available immediately:  
4 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$750 may be expended by the  
5 Commissioners in attending meetings of the Commission.

6 International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission: For  
7 the share of the United States of the expenses of the Inter-  
8 national Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the  
9 convention between the United States and Canada, concluded  
10 May 26, 1930, including personal services; traveling ex-  
11 penses; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of not  
12 to exceed four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles;  
13 charter of vessels; purchase of books, periodicals, furniture,  
14 and scientific instruments; contingent expenses; rent; and  
15 such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as  
16 the Secretary of State may deem proper, including the reim-  
17 bursement of other appropriations from which payments may  
18 have been made for any of the purposes herein specified, to  
19 be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State,  
20 \$40,000, to be available immediately.

21 Cooperation with the American Republics: For all  
22 expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to  
23 meet the obligations of the United States under the Con-  
24 vention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Re-  
25 lations between the United States and the other American



1 Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936,  
2 and to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An  
3 Act to authorize the President to render closer and more  
4 effective the relationship between the American Republics",  
5 approved August 9, 1939, and to supplement appropriations  
6 available for carrying out other provisions of law authorizing  
7 related activities, including the establishment and operation  
8 of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration sta-  
9 tions in other American countries, on land acquired by gift  
10 or lease for the duration of the experiments and demonstra-  
11 tions, and construction of necessary buildings thereon; such  
12 expenses to include personal services in the District of  
13 Columbia; not to exceed \$125,000 for printing and binding;  
14 stenographic reporting, translating and other services by  
15 contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
16 Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); expenses of attendance at meet-  
17 ings or conventions of societies and associations concerned  
18 with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and, under such  
19 regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, tuition,  
20 compensation, monthly allowances and enrollment, labora-  
21 tory, insurance, and other fees incident to training, including  
22 traveling expenses in the United States and abroad in accord-  
23 ance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations  
24 and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational,  
25 professional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students,



internes, and persons possessing special scientific or other technical qualifications, who are citizens of the United States or the other American republics, and the expenses of transportation and subsistence of employees, including the cost of transportation of their immediate families and household goods and effects in going to and returning from posts of assignment in foreign countries, and living quarters allowances, including heat, fuel, and light, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a) : *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is authorized under such regulations as he may adopt, to pay the actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other American republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; traveling expenses of members of advisory committees in accordance with section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 249a); purchase (not to exceed \$15,000), hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of books and periodicals; rental of halls and boats; and purchase, rental, and repair of microfilming equipment and supplies,



1 and colored photographic enlargements, \$3,450,000; and the  
2 Secretary of State is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to  
3 make contracts with, and grants of money or property to,  
4 governmental and public or private nonprofit institutions and  
5 facilities in the United States and the other American repub-  
6 lics, including the free distribution, donation, or loan of  
7 publications, phonograph records, radio transcriptions, art  
8 works, motion-picture films, educational material, and such  
9 other material and equipment as the Secretary may deem nec-  
10 essary and appropriate, and such other gratuitous assistance  
11 as the Secretary deems advisable in the fields of the arts  
12 and sciences, education and travel, publications, the radio,  
13 the press, and the cinema; all without regard to the provisions  
14 of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; and, subject to  
15 the approval of the President, to transfer from this appro-  
16 priation to other departments, agencies, and independent  
17 establishments of the Government for expenditure in the  
18 United States and in the other American republics any part  
19 of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or  
20 independent establishment for the purposes of this appro-  
21 priation and any such expenditures may be made under the  
22 specific authority herein contained or under the authority  
23 governing the activities of the department, agency, or inde-  
24 pendent establishment to which amounts are transferred:



1 *Provided further*, That any funds herein appropriated which  
2 may be transferred to the Federal Security Agency for the  
3 Public Health Service shall be available for the salaries and  
4 expenses of not to exceed four additional regular active  
5 commissioned officers: *Provided further*, That not to exceed  
6 \$100,000 of this appropriation shall be available until June  
7 30, 1946: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$400,000  
8 of the amount appropriated in the Department of State  
9 Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be available until June 30,  
10 1945.

11       Upon request of the Secretary of State and with the  
12 approval of the heads of the departments concerned, person-  
13 nel of the Army, Navy, Treasury Department, or Federal  
14 Works Agency may be assigned for duty as inspectors of  
15 buildings owned or occupied by the United States in foreign  
16 countries, or as inspectors or supervisors of buildings under  
17 construction or repair by or for the United States in foreign  
18 countries, under the jurisdiction of the Department of State,  
19 or for duty as couriers of the Department of State, and when  
20 so assigned they may receive the same traveling expenses as  
21 are authorized for officers of the Foreign Service, payable  
22 from the applicable appropriations of the Department of State.

23       This title may be cited as the "Department of State  
24 Appropriation Act, 1945".



## 1 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## 2 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

3 For personal services in the District of Columbia  
4 and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attor-  
5 ney General in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as  
6 follows:

7 For the Office of the Attorney General, \$97,500.

8 For the Office of the Solicitor General, \$107,500.

9 For the Office of the Assistant Solicitor General,  
10 \$128,300.

11 For the Office of Assistant to the Attorney General,  
12 \$180,000.

13 For the Administrative Division, \$1,240,000.

14 For the Tax Division, \$665,000.

15 For the Criminal Division, \$1,250,000.

16 For the Claims Division, \$710,000.

17 For the Office of Pardon Attorney, \$32,400.

18 For the Board of Immigration Appeals, \$140,000.

19 Not to exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing appropria-  
20 tions for personal services shall be available interchangeably,  
21 subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the  
22 Budget, for expenditures in the various offices and divisions  
23 named, but not more than 5 per centum shall be added to the  
24 amount appropriated for any one of said offices or divisions



1 and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be  
2 reported to Congress in the annual Budget, and not to  
3 exceed \$250,000 of said appropriations shall be available  
4 for the employment, on duties properly chargeable to each  
5 of said appropriations, of special assistants to the Attorney  
6 General without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as  
7 amended.

8     Contingent expenses: For stationery, furniture and re-  
9 pairs, floor coverings, file holders and cases; miscellaneous  
10 expenditures, including telegraphing and telephones, and  
11 teletype, rentals and tolls, postage, labor, newspapers not ex-  
12 ceeding \$350, stenographic reporting services by contract,  
13 repair, maintenance, and operation of five motor-driven pas-  
14 senger cars; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and  
15 periodicals, including the exchange thereof; examination of  
16 estimates of appropriation in the field; and miscellaneous and  
17 emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney  
18 General or his Administrative Assistant, \$235,000.

19     Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling ex-  
20 penses, Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for,  
21 \$187,500.

22     Printing and binding: For printing and binding for  
23 the Department of Justice, \$500,000.

24     Conduct of customs cases: Assistant Attorney General,  
25 special attorneys and counselors at law in the conduct of



1 customs cases, to be employed and their compensation fixed  
2 by the Attorney General; necessary clerical assistance and  
3 other employees at the seat of government and elsewhere,  
4 to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attor-  
5 ney General, including experts at such rates of compensa-  
6 tion as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney  
7 General; expenses of procuring evidence, supplies, Supreme  
8 Court Reports and Digests, and Federal Reporter and  
9 Digests, travel, and other miscellaneous and incidental ex-  
10 penses, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney  
11 General; in all, \$154,000.

12 Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws: For the en-  
13 forcement of antitrust and kindred laws, including traveling  
14 expenses, and experts at such rates of compensation as may be  
15 authorized or approved by the Attorney General, except that  
16 the compensation paid to any person employed hereunder  
17 shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum, including  
18 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,390,000:  
19 *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended  
20 for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional  
21 offices of the Antitrust Division: *Provided further*, That no  
22 part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any  
23 person hereafter appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more for  
24 the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws unless such



1 person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice  
2 and consent of the Senate.

3 Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation  
4 of the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attor-  
5 neys, clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts,  
6 probation officers, and United States commissioners, for  
7 which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets  
8 of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the  
9 agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the  
10 official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees of  
11 such courts; travel expenses; in all, \$70,000, to be expended  
12 under the direction of the Attorney General.

13 Salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation:  
14 For salaries and expenses incident to the defense of suits  
15 against the United States under section 19, of the World War  
16 Veterans' Act, 1924, approved June 7, 1924, as amended  
17 and supplemented, or the compromise of the same under the  
18 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1934, approved  
19 June 16, 1933, including travel and office expenses, law-  
20 books, supplies, equipment, stenographic reporting services  
21 by contract, including notarial fees or like services and  
22 stenographic work in taking depositions at such rates of  
23 compensation as may be authorized or approved by the  
24 Attorney General, printing and binding, the employment  
25 of experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized



1 or approved by the Attorney General, and personal services  
2 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$150,000.

3 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal  
4 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and  
5 for other necessary expenses, including travel expenses, em-  
6 ployment of experts at such rates of compensation as may  
7 be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, sten-  
8 ographic reporting services by contract, and notarial fees or  
9 like services, \$4,275,000.

10 Salaries and expenses, War Division: For all salaries  
11 and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere  
12 necessary for the enforcement of Acts relating to the na-  
13 tional security and war effort and in connection with the  
14 registration and control of alien enemies, including the em-  
15 ployment of experts; supplies and equipment; printing and  
16 binding; travel expenses, including attendance at meetings of  
17 organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-  
18 priation; stenographic reporting services by contract; books  
19 of reference, periodicals, and newspapers (not exceeding  
20 \$4,000), \$460,000.

21 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries  
22 not otherwise specifically provided for (not to exceed  
23 \$160,000), and for such other expenses for the field  
24 service, Department of Justice, including travel expenses,  
25 experts, and notarial fees or like services and steno-



1 graphic work in taking depositions, at such rates of  
2 compensation as may be authorized or approved by the  
3 Attorney General, or his Administrative Assistant, so much  
4 as may be necessary in the discretion of the Attorney General  
5 for such expenses in the District of Alaska, and in courts  
6 other than Federal courts; patent applications and contested  
7 proceedings involving inventions; firearms and ammunition  
8 therefor; purchase of lawbooks, including exchange thereof,  
9 and the Federal Reporter and continuations thereto as  
10 issued, \$440,000.

11 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth:  
12 For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States dis-  
13 trict attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other  
14 employees, including the office expenses of United States  
15 district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly  
16 appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for  
17 services rendered during vacancy in the office of the United  
18 States district attorney, \$4,275,000.

19 Salaries and expenses of special attorneys, and so forth:  
20 For compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the  
21 Attorney General and to United States district attorneys not  
22 otherwise provided for employed by the Attorney General to  
23 aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign  
24 counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases,  
25 \$200,000, no part of which, except for payment of foreign



1 counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons  
2 except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice  
3 under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of  
4 Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation  
5 out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed  
6 hereunder shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum:  
7 *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the Congress  
8 on the 1st day of July and January showing the names of  
9 the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate of compen-  
10 sation or amount of any fee paid to each together with a de-  
11 scription of their duties: *Provided further*, That no part of  
12 this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person  
13 hereafter appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more and paid  
14 from this appropriation unless such person is appointed by  
15 the President, by and with the advice and consent of the  
16 Senate.

17 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For  
18 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy  
19 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered  
20 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska  
21 in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifi-  
22 cally directed by the Attorney General; traveling expenses,  
23 including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the  
24 transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals  
25 to narcotic farms without regard to the provisions of the Act



1 approved January 19, 1929 (21 U. S. C. 227) ; purchase,  
2 when authorized by the Attorney General, of four motor-  
3 propelled passenger-carrying vans at not to exceed \$2,000  
4 each; and maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-  
5 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$4,370,000: *Pro-*  
6 *vided*, That United States marshals and their deputies may  
7 be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation,  
8 not to exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of privately  
9 owned automobiles when traveling on official business within  
10 the limits of their official station.

11 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems  
12 of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such  
13 payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for  
14 the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section  
15 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$800,000: *Pro-*  
16 *vided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this amount shall be  
17 available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses  
18 or informants as may be authorized or approved by the  
19 Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant, which  
20 approval shall be conclusive: *Provided further*, That no part  
21 of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any  
22 witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar  
23 day, which fee shall not exceed \$1.50 except in the District  
24 of Alaska: *Provided further*, That whenever an employee  
25 of the United States performs travel in order to appear as a



1 witness on behalf of the United States in any case involving  
2 the activity in connection with which such person is em-  
3 ployed, his travel expenses in connection therewith shall be  
4 payable from the appropriation otherwise available for the  
5 travel expenses of such employee.

6 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not  
7 exceeding three bailiffs in each court, except in the south-  
8 ern district of New York and the northern district of Illi-  
9 nois; and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals  
10 in attendance upon juries in United States cases, when  
11 ordered by the court, \$340,000: *Provided*, That, except  
12 in the case of bailiffs in charge of juries over Sundays and  
13 holidays, no per diem shall be paid to any bailiff unless  
14 the judge is present and presiding in court or present in  
15 chambers: *Provided further*, That none of this appropria-  
16 tion shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when deputy  
17 marshals or marshals are available for the duties ordinarily  
18 executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to be deter-  
19 mined by the certificate of the marshal.

20 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

21 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of  
22 crimes: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against  
23 the United States; for the protection of the person of the  
24 President of the United States; the acquisition, collection,



1 classification, and preservation of identification and other  
2 records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials  
3 of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other in-  
4 stitutions; for such other investigations regarding official  
5 matters under the control of the Department of Justice and  
6 the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney  
7 General; personal services in the District of Columbia and  
8 elsewhere; purchase (for replacement only), hire, mainte-  
9 nance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
10 vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$7,000 of one, and main-  
11 tenance and operation of not more than four armored auto-  
12 mobiles; firearms and ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor  
13 coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone  
14 service; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used  
15 exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph;  
16 traveling expenses, including expenses in an amount not to  
17 exceed \$4,500, of attendance at meetings, concerned with  
18 the work of such Bureau when authorized in writing by the  
19 Attorney General; not to exceed \$1,500 for membership in  
20 the International Criminal Police Commission; payment of  
21 rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney Gen-  
22 eral for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives  
23 from justice, including not to exceed \$20,000 to meet  
24 unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be  
25 expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who



1 shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure  
2 as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such  
3 certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum  
4 therein expressed to have been expended, \$9,000,000.

5 Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an  
6 additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the  
7 purposes and under the conditions specified in the preceding  
8 paragraph, \$100,000, to be held as a reserve for emergen-  
9 cies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank  
10 robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts  
11 and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

12 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of  
13 crimes (emergency) : For salaries and expenses, during the  
14 national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of  
15 crimes against the United States; for the protection of the  
16 person of the President of the United States; the acquisition,  
17 collection, classification, and preservation of identification and  
18 other records and their exchange with the duly authorized  
19 officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and  
20 other institutions; for such other investigations regarding  
21 official matters under the control of the Department of Justice  
22 and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attor-  
23 ney General; personal services in the District of Columbia  
24 and elsewhere; purchase (for replacement only), hire, main-  
25 tenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying



1 vehicles; firearms and ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor  
2 coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone  
3 service; not to exceed \$3,000 for taxicab hire to be used  
4 exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph;  
5 traveling expenses; payment of rewards when specifically  
6 authorized by the Attorney General for information leading  
7 to the apprehension of fugitives from justice, including not to  
8 exceed \$150,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a con-  
9 fidential character, to be expended under the direction of the  
10 Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount  
11 of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to  
12 specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient  
13 voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended,  
14 \$40,750,000.

15 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau  
16 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of  
17 any civil-service employee.

18 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

19 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization  
20 Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for, neces-  
21 sary for the administration and enforcement of the laws re-  
22 lating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration;  
23 including personal services in the District of Columbia and  
24 elsewhere; care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and  
25 other expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and ex-



1 clusion of aliens in the United States and to, through, or in  
2 foreign countries; payment of rewards; stationery, supplies,  
3 floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and tele-  
4 phone services; traveling expenses, including attendance at  
5 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;  
6 purchase, hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled  
7 passenger-carrying vehicles, boats, and aircraft; firearms and  
8 ammunition; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, in-  
9 cluding the exchange thereof; refunds of head tax, mainte-  
10 nance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly re-  
11 turnable; mileage and fees of witnesses subpoenaed on behalf  
12 of the United States; stenographic reporting services by con-  
13 tract; and operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair  
14 of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto;  
15 \$28,300,000: *Provided*, That the Attorney General may  
16 transfer to, or reimburse, any other department, agency, or  
17 office of Federal, State, or local governments, funds in such  
18 amounts as may be necessary for salaries and expenses in-  
19 curred by them in rendering authorized assistance to the  
20 Department of Justice in connection with the administra-  
21 tion and enforcement of said laws: *Provided further*, That  
22 this appropriation shall be available without regard to sec-  
23 tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 322 of the  
24 Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), when authorized  
25 or approved by the Attorney General, for the acquisition of



1 or alterations, improvements, and repairs to premises for  
2 detention of alien enemies, including the construction of  
3 temporary buildings, and for all necessary expenses, includ-  
4 ing household equipment, incident to the maintenance, care,  
5 detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien  
6 enemies and their wives and dependent children, including  
7 transportation and other expenses in the return of such per-  
8 sons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place  
9 as may be authorized by the Attorney General, advance of  
10 cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route, and for  
11 the payment of wages to alien enemy detainees for work  
12 performed under conditions prescribed by the Geneva  
13 Convention: *Provided further*, That not to exceed  
14 \$100,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the  
15 employment of personnel, exclusive of attorneys, without  
16 regard to the Civil Service Act and regulations or the Classi-  
17 fication Act of 1923, as amended, and not to exceed \$25,000  
18 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character to  
19 be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who  
20 shall make a certificate of the amount of any such expendi-  
21 ture the purpose of which he may think it advisable not to  
22 specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a suffi-  
23 cient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been  
24 expended: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of Im-  
25 migration and Naturalization may contract with officers and



1 employees for the use, on official business, of privately owned  
2 horses: *Provided further*, That provisions of law prohibit-  
3 ing or restricting the employment of aliens in the Govern-  
4 ment service shall not apply to the employment of inter-  
5 preters in the Immigration and Naturalization Service (not  
6 to exceed ten permanent and such temporary employees  
7 as are required from time to time) where competent citizen  
8 interpreters are not available.

9                               FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

10       Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries  
11 and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere  
12 in connection with the supervision of the maintenance and  
13 care of United States prisoners, \$400,000: *Provided*, That  
14 not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available for  
15 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
16 of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written  
17 authorization of the Attorney General.

18       Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institu-  
19 tions: For salaries and expenses for the support of prisoners,  
20 and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and  
21 correctional institutions and the construction of buildings at  
22 prison camps; expenses of interment or transporting remains  
23 of deceased inmates to their relatives or friends in the United  
24 States; expenses of transporting persons released from custody  
25 of the United States to place of conviction or arrest or place



1 of bona fide residence within the United States or to such  
2 place within the United States as may be authorized by the  
3 Attorney General, and the furnishing of suitable clothing and,  
4 in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of  
5 money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence;  
6 purchase of not to exceed fourteen passenger-carrying auto-  
7 mobiles; purchase of one bus at not to exceed \$2,000; main-  
8 tenance and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; ex-  
9 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
10 of the Federal Prison System when authorized in writing by  
11 the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including traveling  
12 expenses of members of advisory boards authorized by law  
13 incurred in the discharge of their official duties; furnishing  
14 of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary  
15 for employees in the performance of their official duties;  
16 newspapers, books, and periodicals; firearms and ammuni-  
17 tion; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock,  
18 \$12,800,000: *Provided*, That any part of the appropriations  
19 under this heading used for payment of salaries of personnel  
20 employed in the operation of prison commissaries shall be  
21 reimbursed from commissary earnings, and such reimburse-  
22 ment shall be in addition to the amounts appropriated herein:  
23 *Provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes  
24 shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service  
25 rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount



1 involved does not exceed \$500: *Provided further*, That not  
2 to exceed \$35,000 of this appropriation shall be available for  
3 the acquisition of land adjacent to any Federal penal or cor-  
4 rectional institution when, in the opinion of the Attorney  
5 General, the additional land is essential to the protection of  
6 the health or safety of the institution.

7 Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for in-  
8 mates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances  
9 necessary for patients including personal services in the Dis-  
10 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; and furnishing and launder-  
11 ing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel neces-  
12 sary for the employees in the performance of their official  
13 duties, \$1,035,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred  
14 without limitation accounts to the appropriation "Pay, and so  
15 forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service", such  
16 amount as may be necessary for the pay of not to exceed  
17 thirty officers assigned to the Federal Prison System, and  
18 to other appropriations of the Public Health Service such  
19 amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attor-  
20 ney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for the  
21 other objects mentioned above.

22 Support of United States prisoners: For support of  
23 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in the  
24 Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and medi-  
25 cal aid; expenses of transporting persons released from



1 custody of the United States to place of conviction or place of  
2 bona fide residence in the United States, or such other place  
3 within the United States as may be authorized by the At-  
4 torney General, and the furnishing to them of suitable cloth-  
5 ing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount  
6 of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence;  
7 and including rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of  
8 buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied  
9 under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14,  
10 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d) ; support of prisoners becom-  
11 ing insane during imprisonment and who continue insane  
12 after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives or friends  
13 to whom they can be sent ; shipping remains of deceased pris-  
14 oners to their relatives or friends in the United States and  
15 interment of deceased prisoners whose remains are unclaimed ;  
16 expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing, and returning es-  
17 caped prisoners and for rewards for their recapture ; and for  
18 repairs, betterments, and improvements of United States  
19 jails, including sidewalks, \$1,695,000.

20       None of the money appropriated by this title shall be  
21 used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem  
22 for any one day's service, even though he serves in more  
23 than one of such capacities on the same day.

24       None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used  
25 to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed



1 as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and  
2 authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a  
3 State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

4 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of  
5 the United States District Attorney and the United States  
6 Marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations  
7 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any  
8 funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of  
9 the District of Columbia.

10 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice  
11 Appropriation Act, 1945".

### 12 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### 13 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

14 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Co-  
15 lumbia, including the Chief Clerk and Superintendent, who  
16 shall be chief executive officer of the Department and who  
17 may be designated by the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter  
18 in this title referred to as the Secretary) to sign minor routine  
19 official papers and documents during the temporary absence  
20 of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Assistant  
21 Secretary of the Department, \$620,000.

22 Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous expenses of the  
23 offices and bureaus of the Department, except the Patent  
24 Office, the Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics,  
25 the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Loan Agencies, in-



cluding those for which appropriations for miscellaneous expenses are specifically made, including lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, blank books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers (not exceeding \$1,500); contract stenographic reporting services; purchase of atlases or maps, stationery, furniture and repairs to same; carpets, matting, oilcloth, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges; fuel, lighting and heating; purchase of motortrucks and bicycles; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles (not exceeding three) and motortrucks and bicycles; freight and express charges; postage to foreign countries; telegraph and telephone service; teletype service and tolls (not to exceed \$1,000); travel and not exceeding \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office of the Secretary; first-aid outfits for use in the buildings occupied by employees of this Department; \$69,000.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Department of Commerce, except the Patent Office, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Loan Agencies, the war training service and the development of landing-areas program of the Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, and work done at the field printing plants of the Weather Bureau authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accord-



1   ance with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C.  
2   111, 220), \$440,000.

3       Salaries and expenses, National Inventors Council Serv-  
4   ice Staff: For all necessary expenses of the servicing staff  
5   of the National Inventors Council, including personal services  
6   in the District of Columbia, printing and binding and travel-  
7   ing expenses, \$125,000.

8       Working capital fund, Department of Commerce: For  
9   the establishment of a working capital fund, \$100,000,  
10   without fiscal year limitation, for the payment of salaries  
11   and other expenses necessary to the maintenance and oper-  
12   ation of (1) central duplicating, photographic, drafting,  
13   and photostating services and (2) such other services as  
14   the Secretary, with the approval of the Director of the  
15   Bureau of the Budget, determines may be performed more  
16   advantageously as central services; said fund to be reim-  
17   bursed from applicable funds of bureaus, offices, and agencies  
18   for which services are performed on the basis of rates which  
19   shall include estimated or actual charges for personal services,  
20   materials, equipment (including maintenance, repairs, and  
21   depreciation) and other expenses: *Provided*, That such cen-  
22   tral services shall, to the fullest extent practicable, be used  
23   to make unnecessary the maintenance of separate like  
24   services in the bureaus, offices, and agencies of the De-



1 partment: *Provided further*, That a separate schedule of  
2 expenditures and reimbursements, and a statement of the  
3 current assets and liabilities of the working capital fund as  
4 of the close of the last completed fiscal year, shall be in-  
5 cluded in the annual Budget.

6 LOAN AGENCIES (COMMERCE)

7 Administrative expenses: Of the funds available for ad-  
8 ministrative expenses to the agencies placed under the su-  
9 pervision of the Secretary of Commerce by section 402 of  
10 Reorganization Plan Numbered I under authority of the  
11 Reorganization Act of 1939 and Executive Order Numbered  
12 9071 of February 24, 1942, \$120,000 is hereby made avail-  
13 able to the Secretary for expenses in accordance therewith,  
14 including personal services in the District of Columbia and  
15 elsewhere; printing and binding (\$2,500); lawbooks,  
16 books of reference and periodicals; not to exceed \$10,000  
17 for the temporary employment of persons or organiza-  
18 tions for special services by contract or otherwise with-  
19 out regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and  
20 the civil service and classification laws; payment when spe-  
21 cifically authorized by the Secretary of actual transportation  
22 and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per  
23 diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving while away  
24 from their home, without other compensation from the  
25 United States, in an advisory capacity to the Secretary:



1 *Provided*, That none of the funds made available by this Act  
2 for administrative expenses of said agencies shall be obli-  
3 gated or expended unless and until an appropriate appro-  
4 priation account shall have been established therefor pursu-  
5 ant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and  
6 all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in  
7 accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as amended.

8 RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

9 Not to exceed \$11,500,000 of the funds of the Recon-  
10 struction Finance Corporation, established by the Act of  
11 January 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5), shall be available during  
12 the fiscal year 1945 for administrative expenses of the  
13 Corporation and of The RFC Mortgage Company, in-  
14 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia and  
15 elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Stand-  
16 ardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of  
17 June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing  
18 and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to ex-  
19 ceed \$500 for periodicals and newspapers; rent in the  
20 District of Columbia; use of the services and facilities of the  
21 Federal Reserve banks; and all other necessary administra-  
22 tive expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses in con-  
23 nection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, im-  
24 provement, or disposition of any real or personal property  
25 belonging to the Corporation or The RFC Mortgage Com-



1   pany or in which they have an interest, including expenses  
2   of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as  
3   nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Pro-*  
4   *vided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions  
5   of this Act, except for the limitations in amounts hereinbe-  
6   fore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel ex-  
7   penses, the administrative expenses and other obligations  
8   of the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in  
9   accordance with the provisions of said Act of January 22,  
10  1932, as amended.

11                                   BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

12       Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification:  
13   For salaries and expenses necessary for searching census  
14   records and supplying information incident to carrying out  
15   the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory  
16   requirements with respect to citizenship, including personal  
17   services at the seat of government, travel, and binding rec-  
18   ords, \$165,000: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder  
19   for the furnishing from census records of evidence for the  
20   establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regu-  
21   lations approved jointly by the Secretary and the Social  
22   Security Board.

23       Foreign trade statistics: For all salaries and expenses  
24   necessary for the collection, compilation, and periodic pub-  
25   lication of statistics showing the United States exports and



1 imports, including personal services at the seat of govern-  
2 ment, travel, and items otherwise properly chargeable to the  
3 appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of Com-  
4 merce," \$1,200,000.

5       Compiling census reports and so forth: For salaries and  
6 expenses necessary for securing information for and compil-  
7 ing the census reports provided for by law and for sample  
8 surveys throughout the United States for the purpose of esti-  
9 mating the size and characteristics of the Nation's labor force,  
10 including personal services at the seat of government; tem-  
11 porary employees at per diem or hourly rates to be fixed  
12 by the Director of the Census without regard to the Classi-  
13 fication Act; the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and  
14 other records; preparation of monographs on census sub-  
15 jects and other work of specialized character by contract or  
16 otherwise; travel expenses, including not to exceed \$500  
17 for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with  
18 the collection of statistics, when incurred on the written  
19 authority of the Secretary; purchase, maintenance, repair,  
20 and operation of three motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
21 vehicles; construction and repair of tabulating machines and  
22 other mechanical appliances, and the rental or purchase and  
23 exchange of necessary machinery, appliances, and supplies,  
24 \$4,300,000.

25       *Census of agriculture: For all expenses necessary for*



1 preparing for, taking, compiling, and publishing the  
2 quinquennial Census of Agriculture of the United States,  
3 including the employment by the Director, at rates to be  
4 fixed by him, of personnel at the seat of government and  
5 elsewhere without regard to the civil service and classification  
6 laws; books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; con-  
7 struction of tabulating machines; purchase, maintenance,  
8 repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
9 vehicles; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at  
10 meetings concerned with the collection of statistics, when  
11 incurred on the written authority of the Secretary; printing  
12 and binding; \$7,250,000, to be available until December 31,  
13 1946, and to be consolidated with the appropriation "Census  
14 of Agriculture" contained in the First Supplemental National  
15 Defense Appropriation Act, 1944.

16 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

17 General administration, Office of the Administrator: For  
18 necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil  
19 Aeronautics in carrying out the provisions of the Civil  
20 Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401),  
21 including personal services in the District of Columbia and  
22 elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; not to  
23 exceed \$4,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of  
24 organizations concerned with aeronautics, when specifically  
25 authorized by the Administrator; fees and mileage of expert



1 and other witnesses; expenses of examination of estimates of  
 2 appropriations in the field; hire, operation, maintenance,  
 3 and repair of aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, instru-  
 4 ments, equipment, and spare parts therefor; hire, maint-  
 5 enance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying auto-  
 6 mobiles; ~~\$2,130,000~~ \$2,459,000.

7 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the ac-  
 8 quisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire  
 9 of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of ad-  
 10 ditional civil airways for day and night flying; the con-  
 11 struction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other  
 12 signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the  
 13 alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facil-  
 14 ities; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant;  
 15 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;  
 16 and hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-  
 17 carrying automobiles, ~~\$3,765,000~~ \$4,715,000: *Provided,*  
 18 That the consolidated appropriation under this head for the  
 19 fiscal year 1944 is hereby continued available without war-  
 20 rant action until June 30, 1945, and is hereby merged with  
 21 this appropriation, the total amount to be disbursed and  
 22 accounted for as one fund: *Provided further, That not to*  
 23 *exceed \$950,000 of this amount shall be available for the*  
 24 *establishment of landing areas.*

25 Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities:



1 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of  
2 air-navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including per-  
3 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;  
4 purchase (not to exceed ten), hire, maintenance, repair, and  
5 operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and not to  
6 exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned auto-  
7 mobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of  
8 employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of  
9 remotely controlled air-navigation facilities; \$23,800,000:  
10 *Provided, That during the fiscal year 1945 the Secretary of*  
11 *Commerce may delegate his authority to authorize payment*  
12 *of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of*  
13 *employees on change of official station* *Provided, That dur-*  
14 *ing the fiscal year 1945 the Secretary of Commerce may*  
15 *delegate his authority to authorize payment of expenses of*  
16 *travel and transportation of household goods of officers and*  
17 *employees on change of official station: Provided further,*  
18 *That in no case shall such authority be delegated to any*  
19 *official below the level of the directors or managers of regional*  
20 *or field offices.*

21       Technical development: For expenses necessary in carry-  
22 ing out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938,  
23 as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such develop-  
24 mental work and service testing as tends to the creation of  
25 improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas,



1 aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel,  
2 and operation methods, including personal services in the  
3 District of Columbia and elsewhere; cleaning and repair of  
4 uniforms for guards; operation, maintenance, and repair of  
5 passenger-carrying automobiles; and purchase of reports,  
6 documents, plans, and specifications, \$580,000.

7       Enforcement of safety regulations: For expenses neces-  
8 sary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics  
9 Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), and the  
10 Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939, as amended (49 U. S. C.  
11 751, 752), relating to safety regulations, except air-traffic  
12 control, including personal services in the District of Colum-  
13 bia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services;  
14 fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; employ-  
15 ment of attorneys and examiners on a fee basis (not to  
16 exceed \$7,500); hire, maintenance, repair, and operation  
17 of passenger-carrying automobiles; \$3,050,000.

18       Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-  
19 port: For salaries and expenses incident to the care,  
20 operation, maintenance, and protection of the Washington  
21 National Airport, including the operation, repair, and  
22 maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to  
23 exceed \$1,500 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of  
24 uniforms, \$559,000.

25       *Development of landing areas: The consolidated appro-*



1 *priation under this head in the Department of Commerce*  
 2 *Appropriation Act, 1943, shall remain available until June*  
 3 *30, 1945, without warrant action, and the portion thereof*  
 4 *available for administrative expenses shall be available also*  
 5 *for the operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft and*  
 6 *passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to exceed \$3,000*  
 7 *for printing and binding: Provided, That not to exceed*  
 8 *\$186,140 may be transferred to the appropriation "General*  
 9 *administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronan-*  
 10 *tics", for necessary expenses in connection with the general*  
 11 *administration of the development of landing areas program.*

12       The foregoing appropriations under the Office of Ad-  
 13 ministrator of Civil Aeronautics shall be available for the  
 14 purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,  
 15 atlases, maps, and periodicals; traveling expenses; salaries  
 16 and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend  
 17 courses of training conducted by the Government or other  
 18 agencies serving aviation; and the purchase, cleaning, and  
 19 repair of special wearing apparel (including skis and snow-  
 20 shoes).

#### 21                   CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

22       Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For  
 23 necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, includ-  
 24 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; travel-  
 25 ing expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; fees



1 and mileage of expert and other witnesses; temporary em-  
 2 ployment of attorneys, examiners, consultants, experts, and  
 3 guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section  
 4 3709 of the Revised Statutes; salaries and traveling ex-  
 5 penses of employees detailed to attend courses of training  
 6 conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation;  
 7 expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in  
 8 the field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of ref-  
 9 erence, periodicals, and newspapers; hire and operation of  
 10 aircraft; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passen-  
 11 ger-carrying automobiles; purchase and hire of special wear-  
 12 ing apparel and equipment for aviation purposes (including  
 13 rubber boots, snowshoes, and skis) ; ~~\$1,500,000~~ \$1,529,000:  
 14 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available when  
 15 specifically authorized by the Chairman of the Board, for  
 16 expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations con-  
 17 cerned with aeronautics (not to exceed \$4,000).

18       Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$14,000.

#### 19                   COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

20       For all necessary salaries and expenses of the Coast and  
 21 Geodetic Survey, including purchase of not more than ~~four~~  
 22 *two* motor-propelled station wagons and maintenance, repair,  
 23 and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn vehicles,  
 24 purchase of motorcycles with side car not to exceed \$500,  
 25 surveying instruments, including their exchange, rubber



1 boots, canvas and rubber gloves, goggles, and caps, coats,  
2 and aprons for stewards' departments on vessels, packing,  
3 crating, and transporting personal household effects of com-  
4 missioned officers when transferred from one official station  
5 to another for permanent duty, and of commissioned officers  
6 who die while on active duty and funeral expenses of com-  
7 missioned officers, as authorized by section 9 of the Act of  
8 January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402), extra compensation  
9 at not to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew  
10 of a vessel when assigned duties as bomber or fathometer  
11 reader, extra compensation at not to exceed \$1 per day for  
12 each station to employees of the Coast Guard and the  
13 Weather Bureau while observing tides or currents or tending  
14 seismographs; services of one tide observer in the District  
15 of Columbia at not to exceed \$1 per day, and compensation,  
16 not otherwise appropriated for, of persons employed in the  
17 field work, for operation, maintenance, and repair of an air-  
18 plane for photographic survey, and for travel, to be expended  
19 in accordance with the regulations relating to the Coast and  
20 Geodetic Survey subscribed by the Secretary, and under the  
21 following heads:

22       Field expense, coastal surveys: For surveys and neces-  
23 sary resurveys of coasts on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans  
24 and the Gulf of Mexico under the jurisdiction of the United  
25 States; continuing researches in physical hydrography relat-



1 ing to harbors and bars, and for tidal and current ob-  
2 servations on the coasts of the United States or other coasts  
3 under the jurisdiction of the United States; compilation  
4 of the Coast Pilot; the preparation or purchase of plans and  
5 specifications of vessels and the employment of hull drafts-  
6 men; the reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Sec-  
7 retary, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for food,  
8 clothing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for the  
9 temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities and  
10 to shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by them,  
11 not to exceed a total of \$500 and actual necessary expenses  
12 of officers of the field force temporarily ordered to the office  
13 in the District of Columbia for consultation with the director,  
14 \$510,000.

15       Magnetic and seismological work: For the continuing  
16 magnetic and seismological observations and to establish  
17 meridian lines in connection therewith in all parts of the  
18 United States; making magnetic and seismological observa-  
19 tions in other regions under the jurisdiction of the United  
20 States; purchase of additional magnetic and seismological  
21 instruments; and lease of sites where necessary and the erec-  
22 tion of temporary magnetic and seismological buildings,  
23 \$115,000.

24       Geodetic control surveys: For continuing lines of exact  
25 levels between the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts;



1 determining geographic positions by triangulation and  
2 traverse to establish the control for a national mapping pro-  
3 gram, and for the control of Federal, State, boundary,  
4 county, city, and other surveys and engineering works in all  
5 parts of the United States; including printing and binding  
6 ~~and traveling~~ expenses; special geodetic surveys of first-order  
7 triangulation and leveling in regions subject to earthquakes,  
8 not exceeding \$10,000; determining field astronomic posi-  
9 tions and the variation of latitude, including the maintenance  
10 and operation of the latitude observatories at Ukiah, Cali-  
11 fornia, and Gaithersburg, Maryland; establishing lines of  
12 exact levels, determining geographic positions by triangula-  
13 tion and traverse, and making astronomic observations in  
14 Alaska; and continuing gravity observations in the United  
15 States and for making such observations in regions under the  
16 jurisdiction of the United States and also on islands and coasts  
17 adjacent thereto, \$400,000.

18       Vessels: For repair of vessels, and replacement of equip-  
19 ment thereon, exclusive of engineers' supplies and other ship  
20 chandlery, \$100,000.

21       Pay of officers and men on vessels: For all necessary  
22 employees to man and equip the vessels, including profes-  
23 sional seamen serving as mates on vessels of the Survey, to  
24 execute the work of the Survey herein provided for and  
25 authorized by law, \$760,000.



1 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances  
2 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-  
3 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers  
4 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment of  
5 six months' death gratuity as authorized by law, \$820,000.

6 Office force: For personal services in the District of  
7 Columbia, \$1,360,000.

8 Office expenses: For purchase of new instruments (ex-  
9 cept surveying instruments), including their exchange, mate-  
10 rials, equipment, and supplies required in the instrument  
11 shop, carpenter shop, and chart division; motion-picture  
12 equipment; journals, books of reference, maps, charts, and  
13 subscriptions; copper plates, chart paper, printer's ink,  
14 copper, zinc, and chemicals for electrotyping and photo-  
15 graphing; engraving, printing, photographing, rubber gloves,  
16 and electrotyping supplies; photolithographing and printing  
17 charts for immediate use; stationery for office and field  
18 parties; transportation of instruments and supplies when not  
19 charged to field expenses; telegrams; washing; office furni-  
20 ture, repairs; miscellaneous expenses, contingencies of all  
21 kinds, not exceeding \$90 for streetcar fares, \$410,000.

22 Aeronautical charts: For compilation and printing of  
23 aeronautical charts, including personal services in the Dis-  
24 trict of Columbia (not to exceed \$500,000), operation of  
25 airplane for check flights, and aerial photographs, execution



1 of ground surveys at air terminals, and the purchase of draft-  
2 ing, photographic, photolithographic, and printing supplies  
3 and equipment, \$1,150,000.

4 Appropriations herein made for the Coast and Geodetic  
5 Survey shall not be available for allowance to civilian or  
6 other officers for subsistence while on duty at Washington  
7 (except as hereinbefore provided for officers of the field  
8 force ordered to Washington for short periods for consulta-  
9 tion with the director), except as now provided by law.

10 Not to exceed \$650 of the appropriations herein made  
11 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for  
12 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
13 of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on the writ-  
14 ten authority of the Secretary.

15 Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriations herein made  
16 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for  
17 the payment of part-time or intermittent employment in  
18 the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such architects,  
19 engineers, scientists, and technicians as may be contracted  
20 for by the Secretary, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per  
21 diem for any person so employed.

22 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

23 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-  
24 ices (not to exceed \$1,421,000) and other necessary ex-  
25 penses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce



1 at the seat of government in performing the duties im-  
2 posed by law or in pursuance of law; travel; newspapers  
3 (not exceeding \$1,500), periodicals, and books of reference;  
4 fees and mileage of witnesses, and other contingent expenses  
5 in the District of Columbia; \$1,550,000: *Provided*, That  
6 expenses, except printing and binding, of field studies or  
7 surveys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau  
8 shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated.

9 Field office service: For salaries (not to exceed  
10 \$314,000), travel and all other expenses necessary to  
11 operate and maintain regional, district, and cooperative  
12 branch offices for the collection and dissemination of in-  
13 formation useful in the development and improvement of  
14 commerce throughout the United States and its possessions,  
15 including foreign and domestic newspapers (not exceeding  
16 \$300), periodicals and books of reference, \$355,000.

17 The appropriations for the Bureau of Foreign and Do-  
18 mestic Commerce shall be available in an amount not to ex-  
19 ceed \$6,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned  
20 with the promotion of foreign and domestic commerce, or  
21 either, and also expenses of illustrating the work of the  
22 Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by showing of  
23 maps, charts, and graphs at such meetings, when incurred on  
24 the written authority of the Secretary.



## PATENT OFFICE

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$4,000,000.

Photolithographing: For producing copies of weekly issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents, designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost plus 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings; photo prints of pending application drawings; and photostat and photographic supplies and dry mounts, \$225,000: *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography.

Miscellaneous expenses: For purchase and exchange of law, professional, and other reference books and publications and scientific books; expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments; directories, furniture, filing cases; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; for investigating the question of public use or sale of inventions for one year or more prior to filing applications for patents, and such other questions arising in connection with applications for patents and the prior art as may be deemed necessary by the Commissioner of Patents; for expense attending



1 defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Pat-  
2 ents; for travel, including not to exceed \$500 for attendance  
3 at meetings concerned with the work of the Patent Office,  
4 when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary;  
5 and for other contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the  
C Patent Office; \$47,000.

7       Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue  
8 of patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations;  
9 and for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding  
10 the Official Gazette, including weekly and annual indices,  
11 \$690,000; for miscellaneous printing and binding, \$60,000;  
12 in all, \$750,000.

13               NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

14       Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses  
15 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act estab-  
16 lishing the National Bureau of Standards, approved March  
17 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278),  
18 and of Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions  
19 of the Bureau and specifically including the functions as set  
20 forth under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of  
21 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal  
22 services in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories  
23 in the field, building of temporary experimental structures,  
24 communication service, transportation service; travel, in-  
25 cluding not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at



1 meetings of organizations concerned with standardization or  
2 research in science, when incurred on the written authority  
3 of the Secretary; streetcar fares not exceeding \$100, ex-  
4 penses of the visiting committee, compensation and expenses  
5 of medical officers of the Public Health Service detailed to  
6 the National Bureau of Standards for the purpose of main-  
7 taining a first-aid station and making clinical observations;  
8 compiling and disseminating scientific and technical data;  
9 demonstrating the results of the Bureau's work by exhibits  
10 or otherwise as may be deemed most effective; purchases  
11 of supplies, materials, stationery, electric power, fuel for  
12 heat, light, and power, and accessories of all kinds needed  
13 in the work of the Bureau, including supplies for office,  
14 laboratory, shop, and plant, and cleaning and toilet supplies,  
15 gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons; purchase, repair,  
16 and cleaning of uniforms for guards; operation, maintenance,  
17 and repair of a passenger automobile; purchases of equip-  
18 ment of all kinds, including its repair and exchange; peri-  
19 odicals and reference books, including their exchange; and  
20 translation of technical articles:

21       Operation and administration: For the general operation  
22 and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of  
23 the grounds; plant equipment; necessary repairs and altera-  
24 tions to buildings; \$518,000.

25       Testing, inspection, and information service: For cali-



1 brating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus, and  
2 standards in terms of the national standards; the preparation  
3 and distribution of standard materials; the broadcasting of  
4 radio signals of standard frequency; the testing of equipment,  
5 materials, and supplies in connection with Government pur-  
6 chases; the improvement of methods of testing; advisory  
7 services to governmental agencies on scientific and technical  
8 matters; and supplying available information to the public,  
9 upon request, in the field of physics, chemistry, and engi-  
10 neering; \$1,235,000.

11       Research and development: For the maintenance and de-  
12 velopment of national standards of measurement; the develop-  
13 ment of improved methods of measurement; the determina-  
14 tion of physical constants and the properties of materials; the  
15 investigation of mechanisms and structures, including their  
16 economy, efficiency, and safety; the study of fluid resistance  
17 and the flow of fluids and heat; the investigation of radiation,  
18 radioactive substances, and X-rays; the study of conditions  
19 affecting radio transmission; the development of methods of  
20 chemical analysis and synthesis, and the investigation of the  
21 properties of rare substances; investigations relating to the  
22 utilization of materials, including lubricants and liquid fuels;  
23 the study of new processes and methods of fabrication; and  
24 the solutions of problems arising in connection with standards,  
25 \$945,000.



1       Standards for commerce: For cooperation with Govern-  
2   ment purchasing agencies, industries, and national organiza-  
3   tions in developing specifications and facilitating their use;  
4   for encouraging the application of the latest developments in  
5   the utilization and standardization of building materials; for  
6   the development of engineering and safety codes, simplified-  
7   practice recommendations, and commercial standards of  
8   quality and performance, \$226,000.

9       During the fiscal year 1945 the head of any department  
10   or independent establishment of the Government having funds  
11   available for scientific investigations and requiring cooper-  
12   ative work by the National Bureau of Standards on scientific  
13   investigations within the scope of the functions of that Bureau,  
14   and which the National Bureau of Standards is unable to per-  
15   form within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the  
16   approval of the Secretary, transfer to the National Bureau of  
17   Standards such sums as may be necessary to carry on such  
18   investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer  
19   on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which  
20   may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be  
21   placed to the credit of the National Bureau of Standards for  
22   performance of work for the department or establishment  
23   from which the transfer is made, including, where necessary,  
24   travel expenses and compensation for personal services in  
25   the District of Columbia and in the field.



1 Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the  
2 Bureau by appropriation and transfer shall be available for  
3 payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the  
4 District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and  
5 technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary, in  
6 his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem  
7 for any person so employed.

8 Of the foregoing amounts for the National Bureau of  
9 Standards not to exceed \$2,500,000 may be expended for  
10 personal services in the District of Columbia.

11 WEATHER BUREAU

12 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carry-  
13 ing into effect in the United States and possessions, on ships  
14 at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary, the  
15 provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved October 1,  
16 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the Act approved October  
17 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), and section 803 of the Civil  
18 Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603), including in-  
19 vestigations of atmospheric phenomena; cooperation with  
20 other public agencies and societies and institutions of learn-  
21 ing; purchase of books of reference; traveling expenses, in-  
22 cluding not to exceed \$1,500 for attendance at meetings con-  
23 cerned with the work of the Bureau when authorized by the  
24 Secretary; purchase (not to exceed five), maintenance, oper-  
25 ation, and repair of passenger automobiles; repair, alterations,



1 and improvements to existing buildings and care and pres-  
2 ervation of grounds, including the construction of necessary  
3 outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets, abutting  
4 Weather Bureau grounds; the erection of temporary build-  
5 ings for living quarters of observers; telephone rentals, and  
6 telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and messages,  
7 rates to be fixed by the Secretary by agreement with the  
8 companies performing the service; and establishment, equip-  
9 ment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and stations,  
10 \$12,700,000, of which not to exceed \$1,231,186 may be  
11 expended for departmental personal services in the District  
12 of Columbia; not to exceed \$1,500 for the contribution of  
13 the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat  
14 of the International Meteorological Committee; and not to  
15 exceed \$10,000 for the maintenance of a printing office in  
16 the city of Washington for the printing of weather maps,  
17 bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publications: *Provided,*  
18 That no printing shall be done by the Weather Bureau that  
19 can be done at the Government Printing Office without im-  
20 pairing the service of said Bureau.

21 *Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may*  
22 *be paid to employees of other Government agencies in Alaska*  
23 *and in other Territorial possessions for taking and trans-*  
24 *mitting meteorological observations for the Weather Bureau.*

25 The appropriations "Maintenance and operation of



1 air-navigation facilities", Office of Administrator of Civil  
2 Aeronautics, and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bureau,  
3 shall be available, under regulations to be prescribed by  
4 the Secretary, for furnishing to employees of the Civil  
5 Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau  
6 in Alaska free emergency medical services by contract  
7 or otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase,  
8 transportation, and storage of food and other subsistence sup-  
9 plies for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such re-  
10 sales to be credited to the appropriation from which the  
11 expenditure for such supplies was made; and appropriations  
12 of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather  
13 Bureau, available for travel, shall be available for the travel  
14 expenses of appointees of said agencies from the point of  
15 engagement in the United States to their posts of duty at  
16 any point outside the continental limits of the United States  
17 or in Alaska.

18 *During the fiscal year 1945 the Secretary of Commerce*  
19 *may delegate his authority to the Director of the Coast and*  
20 *Geodetic Survey, the Chief of the Weather Bureau, and the*  
21 *Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, to authorize payment*  
22 *of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods*  
23 *of officers and employees on change of official station.*

24 This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce  
25 Appropriation Act, 1945".



## 1           TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2           SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained  
3 in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages  
4 of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an  
5 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
6 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,  
7 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered  
8 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit  
9 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization  
10 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the  
11 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That  
12 any person who advocates, or who is a member of an or-  
13 ganization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
14 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts  
15 employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from  
16 any appropriation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of  
17 a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more  
18 than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,  
19 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause  
20 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other  
21 provisions of existing law.

22          SEC. 402. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945  
23 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide  
24 temporary additional compensation for employees in the  
25 Postal Service", approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act



1 entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime  
2 compensation to Government employees, and for other pur-  
3 poses", approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent  
4 resolution of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30,  
5 1945, the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease  
6 to be available on such earlier date for obligation for the  
7 purposes of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions  
8 of appropriations allocated for the purposes of such termi-  
9 nated Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of  
10 the appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

11 SEC. 403. This Act may be cited as the "Departments  
12 of State, Justice, and Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945".

Passed the House of Representatives February 18, 1944.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

*Clerk.*



78TH CONGRESS  
2d Session

# H. R. 4204

[Report No. 887]

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## AN ACT

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Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

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FEBRUARY 21 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 16, 1944

Reported with amendments











and a half ago one of the most highly advertised motion pictures coming from the propaganda factory in Hollywood brought before the American people a glamorous story of the achievements of Mihailovitch. In the past day or two we have heard that there are possibilities of Mihailovitch being recognized by our Russian ally. One day we hear that it is Tito who is to be recognized, and the next day we understand that it is to be Mihailovitch. Certainly the American people are getting no true picture of what is going on in foreign countries, such as is published in British magazines and newspapers.

It seems to me that the foreign policy of the United States should be stated and firmly adhered to. We are in this war, and we are going to be victorious; but we should let our people, who are making the tools of war and paying the taxes, our boys who are in the thick of the fighting, our allies, and our enemies, know at what point we will consider that victory has been won. It is our moral obligation as a nation to do so. We should stop the confusion which exists by reason of changing our policies from month to month, so that the American people and the boys who are fighting the war may know exactly where we stand and exactly what we intend to do, and whether we intend to stand by the Atlantic Charter or whether we are going to change that policy when the war is won. If we do change the policy, and come out of the war with the same status we had, before the war is over I am sure the repercussions in this country and throughout the world will be very great.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to consider House bill 4204 making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will state the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Department of State—Office of the Secretary of State," on page 2, line 3, after the name "Secretary of State", to strike out "\$7,700,000" and insert "\$10,340,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 9, after the word "fixtures", to insert "purchase of uniforms"; in line 11,

after the word "services", to insert "and services for the analysis and tabulation of technical information and the preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids"; on page 3, line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$20,000" and insert "\$26,000", and in line 18, after the word "foregoing", to strike out "\$388,000" and insert "\$538,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 6, after the word "elsewhere", to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$260,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Foreign Service," on page 10, line 10, after the word "services", to strike out "\$3,700,000" and insert "\$3,754,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—Department of Commerce—Bureau of the Census," on page 57, after line 24, to insert:

Census of agriculture: For all expenses necessary for preparing for, taking, compiling, and publishing the quinquennial Census of Agriculture of the United States, including the employment by the Director, at rates to be fixed by him, of personnel at the seat of government and elsewhere without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; construction of tabulating machines; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the collection of statistics, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary; printing and binding; \$7,250,000, to be available until December 31, 1946, and to be consolidated with the appropriation "Census of Agriculture" contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics," on page 59, line 6, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$2,130,000" and insert "\$2,459,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 59, line 17, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$3,765,000" and insert "\$4,715,000"; and in line 22, after the word "fund", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided further, That not to exceed \$950,000 of this amount shall be available for the establishment of landing areas."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, line 10, after the figures "\$23,800,000", to strike out "Provided, That during the fiscal year 1945 the Secretary of Commerce may delegate his authority to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of employees on change of official station" and insert "Provided, That during the fiscal year 1945 the Secretary of Commerce may delegate his authority to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of officers and employees on change of official station: Provided further, That in no case shall such authority be delegated to any official below the level of

the directors or managers of regional or field offices."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 61, after line 24, to insert:

Development of landing areas: The consolidated appropriation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943, shall remain available until June 30, 1945, without warrant action, and the portion thereof available for administrative expenses shall be available also for the operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft and passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to exceed \$3,000 for printing and binding: Provided, That not to exceed \$186,140 may be transferred to the appropriation "General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", for necessary expenses in connection with the general administration of the development of landing areas program.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Civil Aeronautics Board," on page 63, line 13, after "(and skis);", to strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$1,529,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Coast and Geodetic Survey," on page 63, line 21, after the word "than", to strike out "four" and insert "two."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 65, line 15, after the word "For", to strike out "the".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, line 6, after the word "binding", to strike out "and traveling expenses."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Weather Bureau", on page 76, after line 20, to insert:

Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may be paid to employees of other Government agencies in Alaska and in other Territorial possessions for taking and transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather Bureau.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 77, after line 17, to insert:

During the fiscal year 1945 the Secretary of Commerce may delegate his authority to the Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Chief of the Weather Bureau, and the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of officers and employees on change of official station.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That completes the committee amendments. The bill is still before the Senate and open to amendment.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on Appropriations, I offer an amendment under suspension of the rule.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 3, line 10, after the word "State;" it is proposed to insert the following: "transportation and other necessary expenses in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, and not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence, of persons serving while away from their homes in an advisory capacity without



other compensation from the United States, or at \$1 per annum; expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobiles (and per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis."

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada explain the necessity for sending persons all over the world at \$25 a day?

Mr. McCARRAN. This amendment is offered at the request of the State Department because the State Department from time to time finds it necessary to call in from the various sections of the country and from educational institutions and other institutions individuals who are especially equipped in certain lines to advise with the Secretary of State. They are not on salary. It may be in some instances they are employed on the basis of a dollar a year. They receive only \$25 a day to cover all their expenses and per diem. I may illustrate from a statement sent to the committee by the Secretary of State the type of individuals who have been called on in the past by the Department. The Department in the past has called on such outstanding experts as Percy W. Bidwell, director of studies of the Council on Foreign Relations, New York; Isaiah Bowman, president, Johns Hopkins University; Brooks Emeny, director of the Council on World Affairs; Anne O'Hare McCormick, writer on the New York Times; James T. Shotwell, professor, Columbia University; Myron C. Taylor, lawyer, director, First National Bank, New York, and so forth; Jacob Viner, professor of economics, University of Chicago.

Mr. President, the Secretary of State finds it necessary to call such men in for consultation and advice on special subjects, and they receive only \$25 a day for the time they are in service.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Was the amendment submitted to the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. McCARRAN. Oh, yes; it was submitted to the committee, and the chairman was authorized to offer the amendment from the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada on behalf of the committee, on page 3, line 10.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. I also offer on behalf of the committee another amendment under suspension of the rule.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 4, after line 19, it is proposed to insert:

President's War Relief Control Board: For all expenses necessary to enable the President's War Relief Control Board to continue

to administer section 8 (b) of the Neutrality Act of 1939 and to perform the functions vested in it by Executive Order 9205 of July 25, 1942, including personal services in the District of Columbia; fees for professional or expert services at rates to be determined by the Secretary of State, but not in excess of \$25 per day; actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their homes in an advisory capacity without other compensation from the United States, or at \$1 per annum; expenses of attendance at meetings and conferences concerned with the work of the Board; printing and binding; purchase of books, newspapers, and periodicals; and stenographic reporting services by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, \$50,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURDOCK in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada on behalf of the committee on page 4, after line 19. The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill. The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read the third time.

The bill (H. R. 4204) was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. McCARRAN. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. WHITE, and Mr. REED conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 4443, the annual supply bill for the Department of Agriculture.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4443) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, and that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will state the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Office of the Solicitor," on page 4, line 18, after the word "service", to strike out "\$1,830,632" and insert "\$1,930,632"; and on page 5, line 1, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,015,000" and insert "\$1,063,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Office of Information—Printing and binding," on page 7, line 21, after the word "in", to strike out "the" and insert "this."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Agricultural Economics," on page 10, line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$2,150,000" and insert "\$2,181,655."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 14, before the word "together", to strike out "\$2,325,236" and insert "\$2,475,236."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Agricultural Research Administration—Bureau of Animal Industry—Salaries and expenses," on page 21, line 16, after the word "necessary", to strike out "buildings," and insert "buildings."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, line 3, after the word "cattle", to strike out "\$5,240,355" and insert "\$5,433,232."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, line 15, after the word "authorities", to strike out "\$114,288" and insert "\$115,440."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 2, after the word "animals", to strike out "\$951,253" and insert "\$1,003,130."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 7, after the word "printing", to strike out "\$8,616,759" and insert "\$9,359,124."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 14, after the word "animals", to strike out "\$272,115" and insert "\$279,228."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 16, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$37,007" and insert "\$38,444."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering—Salaries and expenses," on page 27, line 11, after the name "National Arboretum", to strike out "Provided, That the cost of any building erected or altered, except head houses connecting greenhouses, shall not exceed \$2,500" and insert "Provided, That the cost of erecting any one building, except head houses connecting greenhouses, shall not exceed \$2,500, and the cost of alterations to any one building in a fiscal year shall not exceed \$500 or 2 percent of the cost of the building as certified by the Secretary, whichever is greater."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, line 19, after the word "reports" to strike out "\$293,639" and insert "\$378,639 of which (notwithstanding the above limitation upon buildings) not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for the construction of a building at the Houma (La.) station."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 6, after the word "control" to strike out "\$645,596" and insert "\$650,524."

The amendment was agreed to.



78TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 4204

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 17, 1944

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

1      *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2      *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3      That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4      in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5      ments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year  
6      ending June 30, 1945, namely:

7                    TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

8                    OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

9                    Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of  
10      State, \$10,000; Counselor, \$10,000; and other personal



1 making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular  
 2 Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, ap-  
 3 proved June 4, 1920 (22 U. S. C. 214, 214a); the  
 4 examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; and  
 5 other miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing,  
 6 ~~(6)\$388,000~~ \$538,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
 7 \$3,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the pur-  
 8 pose of carrying into effect the provisions of section 4  
 9 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of  
 10 1930", approved June 12, 1934, as amended (54 Stat.  
 11 107), this sum to be available in addition to the other  
 12 authorized purposes of this appropriation for stenographic  
 13 reporting services by contract if deemed necessary, with-  
 14 out regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and  
 15 such other expenses as the President may deem necessary.

16       Printing and binding: For all printing and binding in  
 17 the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices,  
 18 institutions, and services, located in Washington, District  
 19 of Columbia, and elsewhere, ~~(7)\$250,000~~ \$260,000.

20       Passport agencies: For salaries and expenses of main-  
 21 tenance, rent, cost of insurance covering shipments of money  
 22 by messenger, registered mail, or otherwise, and traveling  
 23 expenses not to exceed \$500, for not to exceed five passport  
 24 agencies, \$68,000.

25       Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the



1 United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copy-  
2 ing, and arranging for publication the official papers of the  
3 Territories of the United States, including personal services  
4 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and bind-  
5 ing, and contingent and traveling expenses, as provided by  
6 the Act approved February 28, 1929, as amended by the Act  
7 approved June 28, 1937 (5 U. S. C. 168-168b), \$12,000.

8 **(8)***President's War Relief Control Board: For all expenses*  
9 *necessary to enable the President's War Relief Control Board*  
10 *to continue to administer section 8 (b) of the Neutrality*  
11 *Act of 1939 and to perform the functions rested in it by*  
12 *Executive Order 9205 of July 25, 1942, including personal*  
13 *services in the District of Columbia; fees for professional or*  
14 *expert services at rates to be determined by the Secretary*  
15 *of State, but not in excess of \$25 per day; actual trans-*  
16 *portation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed*  
17 *\$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while*  
18 *away from their homes in an advisory capacity without*  
19 *other compensation from the United States, or at \$1 per*  
20 *annum; expenses of attendance at meetings and conferences*  
21 *concerned with the work of the Board; printing and binding;*  
22 *purchase of books, newspapers, and periodicals; and steno-*  
23 *graphic reporting services by contract, without regard to*  
24 *section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, \$50,000.*



## 1 FOREIGN SERVICE

2 Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For salaries of  
3 ambassadors and ministers appointed by the President, with  
4 the advice and consent of the Senate, to such countries and  
5 at such salary rates, not exceeding \$10,000 per annum each  
6 for ministers (except one at not exceeding \$12,000 per  
7 annum) and not exceeding \$17,500 per annum each for  
8 ambassadors, as the President may determine, notwith-  
9 standing the provisions of any other law, \$640,000, includ-  
10 ing also salaries as authorized by section 1740, Revised  
11 Statutes, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22  
12 U. S. C. 3, 121) : *Provided*, That no salary shall be paid  
13 to any official receiving any other salary from the United  
14 States Government: *Provided further*, That during the con-  
15 tinuance of the present war and for six months after its  
16 termination, any ambassador or minister whose salary as  
17 such is payable from the appropriation "Salaries, Ambassa-  
18 dors and Ministers" and who, prior to appointment as am-  
19 bassador or minister was legally appointed and served as a  
20 diplomatic or consular officer or as a Foreign Service officer,  
21 and who, on account of emergent conditions abroad, is unable  
22 properly to serve the United States at his regular post of  
23 duty, or, on account of such emergent conditions abroad, it  
24 shall be or has been found necessary in the public interest  
25 to terminate his appointment as ambassador or minister at



1 such post, may be appointed or assigned to serve in any  
2 capacity in which a Foreign Service officer is authorized by  
3 law to serve, and, notwithstanding the provisions of any  
4 other law, the payment from such appropriation for the  
5 fiscal year 1945 of the salary of such officer, while  
6 serving under such assignment, is hereby authorized: *Pro-*  
7 *vided further*, That no person, while serving under such  
8 emergency appointment or assignment, shall receive com-  
9 pensation in excess of \$9,000 per annum while serving in  
10 the continental United States or in excess of \$10,000 per  
11 annum while serving elsewhere.

12 Salaries, Foreign Service officers: For salaries of For-  
13 eign Service officers as provided in the Act approved Febru-  
14 ary 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939  
15 (22 U. S. C. 3, 3a), including salaries of such officers for  
16 the period actually and necessarily occupied in receiving  
17 instructions and in making transits to and from their posts,  
18 and while awaiting recognition and authority to act in pur-  
19 suance with the provisions of section 1740 of the Revised  
20 Statutes (22 U. S. C. 121) ; and salaries of Foreign Service  
21 officers or vice consuls while acting as chargés d'affaires  
22 ad interim or while in charge of a consulate general or  
23 consulate during the absence of the principal officer (22  
24 U. S. C. 20) ; \$4,750,000.

25 Transportation, Foreign Service: To pay the travel-



1 ing expenses of diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service  
2 officers, and other employees of the Foreign Service, includ-  
3 ing Foreign Service inspectors, and under such regulations  
4 as the Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families  
5 and expenses of transportation of effects, in going to and  
6 returning from their posts, and in removing the family  
7 and effects of any such officer or employee from any foreign  
8 post, and thereafter transporting such family and effects  
9 to his post of assignment, to whatever extent may be  
10 determined necessary by the Secretary of State by reason  
11 of emergency conditions in any country that in his  
12 opinion may endanger the life of such officer or employee  
13 or any member of his family, including automobiles as  
14 authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 174),  
15 and storage of effects while such officers or employees  
16 are absent from their permanent posts of duty, includ-  
17 ing also not to exceed \$190,000 for expenses in con-  
18 nection with leaves of absence; attendance at trade and  
19 other conferences and congresses under orders of the Secre-  
20 tary of State as authorized by the Act approved February  
21 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 16, 17) ; preparation and transporta-  
22 tion of the remains of those officers and employees of the  
23 Foreign Service, who have died or may die abroad or in  
24 transit while in the discharge of their official duties, to their  
25 former homes in this country or to a place not more distant



1 for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such inter-  
2 ment, and also for payment under the provisions of section  
3 1749 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 130) of allow-  
4 ances to the widows or heirs at law of Diplomatic, Consular,  
5 and Foreign Service officers of the United States dying in  
6 foreign countries in the discharge of their duties, \$1,100,000,  
7 of which amount not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available  
8 until June 30, 1946, for disbursement for expenses of travel  
9 under orders issued by the Secretary of State during the fiscal  
10 year 1945: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be avail-  
11 able also for the authorized subsistence expenses of Consular  
12 and Foreign Service officers while on temporary detail under  
13 commission.

14 Foreign Service quarters: For rent, heat, fuel, and  
15 light for the Foreign Service for offices and grounds, and, as  
16 authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C.  
17 118a), for living quarters and for allowances for living  
18 quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, \$2,550,000: *Pro-*  
19 *vided*, That payment for rent may be made in advance: *Pro-*  
20 *vided further*, That the Secretary of State may enter into  
21 leases for such offices, grounds, and living quarters for periods  
22 not exceeding ten years and without regard to section 3709  
23 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) : *Provided further*,  
24 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for allow-



ances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, in an amount exceeding \$4,000 for an ambassador, minister, or chargé d'affaires, and not exceeding \$2,000 for any other Foreign Service officer: *Provided further*, That under this appropriation and the appropriations herein for "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service", and "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service", not more than \$5,000 shall be expended for heat, fuel, and light for living quarters for each ambassador or minister occupying a Government-owned building for residence or residence and office purposes, and not more than \$1,700 for such purposes in the case of any other Foreign Service officer, and during the incumbency of a chargé d'affaires the limitation on such expenditures shall be the same as for the occupancy by the principal officer.

Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: To carry out the provisions of the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 12, 23c), relating to allowances and additional compensation to diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers, clerks, and other employees when such allowances and additional compensation are necessary to enable such officers, clerks, and other employees to carry on their work efficiently. \$1,250,000: *Provided*, That such allowances and additional



1 compensation shall be granted only in the discretion of the  
2 President, and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

3 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For repre-  
4 sentation allowances as authorized by the Act approved  
5 February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 12), \$300,000.

6 Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For  
7 financing the liability of the United States, created by the  
8 Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act  
9 of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 21-21 (o)), \$910,500,  
10 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign  
11 Service retirement and disability fund".

12 Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For salaries of clerks  
13 in the Foreign Service, as provided in the Act approved  
14 February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 23a), including salaries  
15 while under instruction in the United States and during  
16 transit to and from homes in the United States upon the  
17 beginning and after termination of services, ~~(9)~~\$3,700,000  
18 \$3,754,000.

19 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:  
20 For salaries or compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans,  
21 porters, interpreters, prison keepers, translators, archive col-  
22 lators, Chinese writers, messengers, couriers, telephone  
23 operators, radio operators, supervisors of construction, and  
24 custodial and operating force for maintenance and operation



1 of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular  
2 properties in foreign countries, including salaries while under  
3 instruction in the United States and during transit to and  
4 from their homes in the United States upon the beginning  
5 and after termination of service in foreign countries; compen-  
6 sation of agents and employees of dispatch agencies estab-  
7 lished by the Secretary of State; operation of motor-propelled  
8 and other passenger and non-passenger-carrying vehicles;  
9 for allowances to consular officers, who are paid in whole or  
10 in part by fees, for services necessarily rendered to American  
11 vessels and seamen, as provided in the Act of June 26, 1884  
12 (22 U. S. C. 89; 46 U. S. C. 101) ; and such other miscel-  
13 laneous personal services as the President may deem neces-  
14 sary, \$1,250,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropria-  
15 tion shall be expended for salaries or wages of persons not  
16 American citizens performing clerical services (except inter-  
17 preters, translators, and messengers), whether officially  
18 designated as clerks or not, in any foreign mission: *Provided*  
19 *further*, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, upon  
20 request by the Secretary of State, to assign enlisted men of  
21 the Navy and Marine Corps to serve as custodians, under the  
22 immediate supervision of the Secretary of State or the chief  
23 of mission, whichever the Secretary of State shall direct, at  
24 embassies, legations, or consulates of the United States located  
25 in foreign countries.



1 Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency) : For all neces-  
2 sary expenses to enable the Department of State during  
3 the fiscal year 1945 to continue to perform functions or  
4 activities in connection with the Auxiliary Foreign Service  
5 for the performance of which, during the fiscal years 1941  
6 and 1942, the Department of State received allocations of  
7 funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the  
8 President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act,  
9 1941, including the objects for which and subject to the con-  
10 ditions under which such allocations were provided or  
11 expended during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, \$6,200,000:  
12 *Provided*, That cost of living and representation allowances,  
13 as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931, as  
14 amended, may be paid from this appropriation to American  
15 citizens employed hereunder.

16 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery;  
17 blanks, record and other books; seals, presses, flags, signs;  
18 military equipment and supplies; repairs, alterations, preser-  
19 vation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased  
20 diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, in-  
21 cluding minor construction on Government-owned properties,  
22 water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs, and  
23 similar objects; purchase, rental, repair, and operation of  
24 microfilm equipment; newspapers (foreign and domestic);  
25 freight; postage; telegrams; advertising; ice and drinking



1 water for office purposes; purchase, maintenance, and hire  
2 of motor-propelled, horse-drawn, or other passenger-carrying  
3 vehicles, including two automobiles for chiefs of missions  
4 at not to exceed \$3,000 each; insurance of official  
5 motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law  
6 of such countries; excise taxes on negotiable instruments;  
7 funds for establishment and maintenance of commissary serv-  
8 ice; uniforms; furniture; household furniture and furnish-  
9 ings, except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as  
10 amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299), for Government-owned or  
11 rented buildings; maintenance and rental of launch for em-  
12 bassy in Turkey, not exceeding \$3,500, including personnel  
13 for operation; rent and other expenses for dispatch agencies  
14 established by the Secretary of State; traveling expenses,  
15 including the transportation of members of families and per-  
16 sonal effects of diplomatic officers or Foreign Service officers  
17 acting as *chargés d'affaires* in traveling to seats of govern-  
18 ment at which they are accredited other than the city of  
19 usual residence and returning to the city of usual residence;  
20 loss by exchange; radio broadcasting; payment in advance  
21 for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and  
22 other similar services, including telephone service in resi-  
23 dences as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat.  
24 175); burial expenses and expenses in connection with last  
25 illness and death of certain native employees, as authorized



1 by and in accordance with the Act of July 15, 1939 (5  
2 U. S. C. 118f) ; expenses of vice consulates and consular agen-  
3 cies for any of the foregoing objects; allowances for special in-  
4 struction, education, and individual training of Foreign Service  
5 officers at home and abroad, not to exceed \$7,500; cost, not  
6 exceeding \$500 per annum each, of the tuition of Foreign  
7 Service officers assigned for the study of the languages of  
8 Asia and eastern Europe; for relief, protection, and burial of  
9 American seamen, and alien seamen as authorized by Public  
10 Law 17, approved March 24, 1943, in foreign countries and  
11 in Territories and insular possessions of the United States, and  
12 for expenses which may be incurred in the acknowledgment  
13 of the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in  
14 rescuing American seamen or citizens from shipwreck or  
15 other catastrophe at sea; for expenses of maintaining in  
16 Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for  
17 incarcerating American convicts and persons declared  
18 insane by any consular court, rent of quarters for  
19 prisons, ice and drinking water for prison purposes, and  
20 for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and transportation of  
21 prisoners and persons declared insane by any consular  
22 court in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat; for  
23 every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing  
24 home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime  
25 as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (18



1 U. S. C. 659) ; and such other miscellaneous expenses as  
2 the President may deem necessary; \$4,400,000: *Provided*,  
3 That this appropriation shall be available for reimbursement  
4 of appropriations for the Navy Department, in an amount  
5 not to exceed \$40,000 for materials, supplies, equipment,  
6 and services furnished by the Navy Department, including  
7 pay, subsistence, allowances, and transportation of enlisted  
8 men of the Navy and Marine Corps who may be assigned  
9 by the Secretary of the Navy, upon request of the Secretary  
10 of State, to embassies, legations, or consular offices of the  
11 United States located in foreign countries.

12 Not to exceed 10 per centum of any of the foregoing  
13 appropriations under the caption "Foreign Service" for the  
14 fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, may be transferred, with  
15 the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,  
16 to any other foregoing appropriation or appropriations under  
17 such caption for such fiscal year, but no appropriation shall  
18 be increased more than 10 per centum thereby: *Provided*,  
19 That all such transfers and contemplated transfers shall be  
20 set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1946.

21 Foreign Service Buildings Fund: For the purpose of  
22 carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of May 25, 1938,  
23 entitled "An Act to provide additional funds for buildings for  
24 the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the



1 United States'' (52 Stat. 441), including the initial altera-  
2 tions, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under said  
3 Act, \$220,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*  
4 *vided*, That expenditures for furnishings made from appro-  
5 priations granted pursuant to the Act of May 7, 1926, and  
6 subsequent Acts providing funds for buildings for the use of  
7 diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States  
8 shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3709 of the  
9 Revised Statutes.

10       Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular  
11 Service: To enable the President to meet unforeseen emer-  
12 gencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, and  
13 to extend the commercial and other interests of the United  
14 States and to meet the necessary expenses attendant upon  
15 the execution of the Neutrality Act, to be expended pursuant  
16 to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31  
17 U. S. C. 107), \$1,500,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000  
18 shall, in the discretion of the President, be available for per-  
19 sonal services in the District of Columbia; and of which  
20 (without in any way restricting the use of other moneys  
21 herein appropriated) \$500,000 shall be available for the pro-  
22 tection of American citizens in any foreign country whenever  
23 the President shall find that a state of emergency exists en-  
24 dangering the lives of such citizens; and reimbursements by



1 American citizens to whom relief has been extended here-  
2 under shall be credited to this appropriation.

3 During the continuance of the present war and for six  
4 months after its termination, American citizens holding posi-  
5 tions in the Foreign Service of the United States and who  
6 on account of emergent conditions abroad are unable properly  
7 to serve the United States at their regular posts of duty may  
8 be assigned to the Department of State to perform temporary  
9 services in that Department or to be detailed for temporary  
10 services of comparable importance, difficulty, responsibility,  
11 and value in any other department or agency of the United  
12 States, in cases where there is found to be a need of services  
13 for the performance of which such persons have the requisite  
14 qualifications. The salaries of such persons shall, notwith-  
15 standing the provisions of any other law, continue to be paid  
16 during the periods of such assignments from the appropria-  
17 tions under the caption "Foreign Service" in the Department  
18 of State Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945.

19 Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving  
20 expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations under  
21 the caption "Foreign Service" shall not be subject to the pro-  
22 visions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S.  
23 C. 22).

24 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

25 United States contributions to international commissions,



1 congresses, and bureaus: For payment of the annual contribu-  
2 tions, quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange in  
3 discharge of the obligations of the United States in connection  
4 with international commissions, congresses, bureaus, and other  
5 objects, in not to exceed the respective amounts as follows:  
6 Pan American Union, \$297,985.74, including not to exceed  
7 \$20,000 for printing and binding; Bureau of Interparliamen-  
8 tary Union for Promotion of International Arbitration,  
9 \$10,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau, \$61,774.61;  
10 Bureau of International Telecommunication Union, Radio  
11 Section, \$8,215; Inter-American Radio Office, \$5,682; Gov-  
12 ernment of Panama, \$430,000; International Hydrographic  
13 Bureau, \$2,286.90; Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau,  
14 \$14,330.20; International Bureau for Protection of Industrial  
15 Property, \$2,490.08; Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, \$50,000:  
16 *Provided*, That hereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of  
17 section 3 of the Act of May 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 491), the  
18 report of the operation and work of the laboratory, including  
19 the statement of the receipts and expenditures, shall be made  
20 to Congress during the first week of each regular session  
21 thereof, such a report to cover a fiscal year period ending on  
22 June 30 of the calendar year immediately preceding the con-  
23 vening of each such session; American International Institute  
24 for the Protection of Childhood, \$3,200, including not to  
25 exceed \$1,200 for traveling expenses of the United States



1 member of the Council of the American International Insti-  
2 tute for the Protection of Childhood in attending the annual  
3 meeting of the Council; International Map of the World on  
4 the Millionth Scale, \$50; International Penal and Peniten-  
5 tiary Commission, \$3,260.87, including not to exceed \$800  
6 for the necessary expenses of the Commissioner to represent  
7 the United States on the Commission at its annual meetings,  
8 personal services without regard to the Classification Act of  
9 1923, as amended, printing and binding, traveling expenses,  
10 and such other expenses as the Secretary of State may deem  
11 necessary; International Labor Organization, \$256,041, in-  
12 cluding not to exceed \$6,000 for the expenses of participation  
13 by the United States in the meetings of the General Confer-  
14 ence and of the Governing Body of the International Labor  
15 Office and in such regional, industrial, or other special meet-  
16 ings, as may be duly called by such Governing Body, in-  
17 cluding personal services, in the District of Columbia and  
18 elsewhere, rent, traveling expenses, purchase of books, docu-  
19 ments, newspapers, periodicals, and charts, stationery, official  
20 cards, printing and binding, entertainment, hire, maintenance,  
21 and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles,  
22 and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secre-  
23 tary of State; Implementing the Narcotics Convention of  
24 1931, \$15,681.60; International Council of Scientific Unions  
25 and Associated Unions, as follows: International Council of



1 Scientific Unions, \$32.67; International Astronomical Union,  
 2 \$1,045.44; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics,  
 3 \$3,920.40; International Scientific Radio Union, \$392.04; in  
 4 all, \$5,390.55; Pan American Institute of Geography and  
 5 History, \$10,000; Inter-American Coffee Board, \$8,000;  
 6 Inter-American Indian Institute, \$4,800; Inter-American  
 7 Statistical Institute, \$29,300; Inter-American Financial and  
 8 Economic Advisory Committee, \$22,808.45; and partici-  
 9 pation by the United States in the Emergency Advisory  
 10 Committee for Political Defense, as authorized by Public  
 11 Law 80, approved June 19, 1943, \$99,703; in all,  
 12 \$1,341,000, together with such additional sums, due to  
 13 increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State  
 14 may determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury  
 15 to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the quotas  
 16 and contributions required by the several treaties, conven-  
 17 tions, or laws establishing the amount of the obligation.

18 International conferences (emergency): For all neces-  
 19 sary expenses of participation by the United States, upon  
 20 approval by the President, in international activities which  
 21 arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and  
 22 for which specific appropriations have not been provided pur-  
 23 suant to treaties, conventions, or special acts of Congress,  
 24 including personal services in the District of Columbia or  
 25 elsewhere without regard to civil service and classification



1 laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses without regard  
2 to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the  
3 Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; transportation  
4 of families and effects under such regulations as the Secretary  
5 of State may prescribe; stenographic and other services and  
6 rent of quarters by contract or otherwise, purchase or rental  
7 of equipment, purchase of supplies, books, maps, periodicals  
8 and newspapers, and transportation of things, without regard  
9 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; contributions for the  
10 share of the United States in expenses of international organi-  
11 zations; printing and binding; entertainment; allowances for  
12 living quarters as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1930  
13 (5 U. S. C. 118a); and cost of living and representation  
14 allowances as authorized by the Act of February 23, 1931,  
15 as amended (22 U. S. C. 12, 23c); \$1,500,000.

16 Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-  
17 sion, United States and Mexico: For expenses of meeting the  
18 obligations of the United States under the treaties of 1884,  
19 1889, 1905, 1906, and 1933 between the United States and  
20 Mexico, and of compliance with the Act approved August  
21 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), operation and  
22 maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization,  
23 flood control, and western land boundary fence projects; con-  
24 struction and operation of gaging stations where necessary  
25 and their equipment; personal services in the District of



1 Columbia and elsewhere; rent; fees for professional or expert  
2 services at rates and in amounts to be determined by the  
3 Secretary of State; expenses of attendance at meetings which,  
4 in the discretion of the Commissioner, may be necessary for  
5 the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the Commis-  
6 sion (not to exceed \$500); traveling expenses; printing and  
7 binding; lawbooks and books of reference; subscriptions to  
8 foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals; purchase,  
9 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled pas-  
10 senger- and freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equip-  
11 ment and parts thereof, and map-reproduction machines; hire  
12 with or without personal services, of work animals, and an-  
13 imal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; re-  
14 imbursement to other agencies of the Government for ex-  
15 penses incurred by them in connection with the making of  
16 maps or making of photographs by airplane; purchase of  
17 rubber boots and waders, asbestos gloves and welders'  
18 goggles, for official use of employees; purchase of ice and  
19 drinking water; inspection of equipment, supplies, and ma-  
20 terials by contract; advertising in newspapers and technical  
21 publications without regard to section 3828 of the Revised  
22 Statutes; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites,  
23 by contract if deemed necessary, purchase in the field of  
24 planographs and lithographs, and leasing of private property  
25 to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials



1 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41  
2 U. S. C. 5) ; equipment and such other miscellaneous ex-  
3 penses as the Secretary of State may deem proper, \$348,000.

4       Rio Grande emergency flood protection: For emergency  
5 flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and  
6 repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the Inter-  
7 national Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico,  
8 threatened or damaged by flood waters of the Rio Grande,  
9 which have heretofore been authorized and erected under the  
10 provisions of treaties between the United States and Mexico,  
11 or in pursuance of Federal laws authorizing improvements  
12 on the Rio Grande, including the objects specified in this Act  
13 under the head "Construction, operation, and maintenance,  
14 public works projects," to be immediately available and to  
15 remain available until expended, \$100,000.

16       American Mexican Claims Commission: For all ex-  
17 penses necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the  
18 Act of December 18, 1942 (Public Law 814), including  
19 personal services and rent in the District of Columbia and  
20 elsewhere; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of ref-  
21 erence; \$110,000, to be expended under the direction of the  
22 Secretary of State.

23       Construction, operation, and maintenance, Public Works  
24 projects: For the construction (including surveys and opera-  
25 tion and maintenance and protection during construction) of



1 the following projects under the supervision of the Inter-  
2 national Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico,  
3 United States section, including salaries and wages of em-  
4 ployees, laborers, and mechanics; fees for professional or  
5 expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by  
6 the Secretary of State; traveling expenses; rents; construc-  
7 tion and operation of gaging stations; purchase, maintenance,  
8 repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger- and  
9 freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equipment and parts  
10 thereof, and map reproduction machines; drilling and testing  
11 of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed neces-  
12 sary, and purchase in the field of planographs and lithographs  
13 and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand,  
14 gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to the  
15 provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41  
16 U. S. C. 5); hire, with or without personal services, of  
17 work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles  
18 and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or con-  
19 demnation, of real and personal property, including expenses  
20 of abstracts and certificates of title; inspection of equipment,  
21 supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in newspapers  
22 and technical publications without regard to section 3828 of  
23 the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; communication  
24 services; equipment; purchase of ice, drinking water where



1 suitable drinking water is otherwise unobtainable, rubber  
2 boots, waders, asbestos gloves and welders' goggles, for official  
3 use of employees, and such other miscellaneous expenses as  
4 the Secretary of State may deem necessary:

5 Lower Rio Grande flood-control project: For the  
6 United States portion of the project for flood control on the  
7 Lower Rio Grande, as authorized by the Act approved  
8 August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), in-  
9 cluding obligations chargeable against the appropriations for  
10 this purpose for the fiscal year 1944, the funds made avail-  
11 able under this head in the Department of State Appropria-  
12 tion Act, 1944, are continued available until June 30, 1945.

13 International Boundary Commission, United States and  
14 Canada and Alaska and Canada: To enable the President  
15 to perform the obligations of the United States under the  
16 treaty between the United States and Great Britain in respect  
17 to Canada, signed February 24, 1925; for salaries and ex-  
18 penses, including the salary of the Commissioner and salaries  
19 of the necessary engineers, clerks, and other employees for  
20 duty at the seat of government and in the field; necessary  
21 traveling expenses; commutation of subsistence to em-  
22 ployees while on field duty, not to exceed \$4 per day each,  
23 but not to exceed \$1.75 per day each when a member of a  
24 field party and subsisting in camp; for payment for timber  
25 necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear, not to



1 exceed \$500; for purchase of books of reference; and for all  
2 other necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by the  
3 United States in maintaining an effective demarcation of the  
4 international boundary line between the United States and  
5 Canada, and Alaska and Canada under the terms of the treaty  
6 aforesaid, including the completion of such remaining work  
7 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary  
8 Tribunal and existing treaties between the United States and  
9 Great Britain, and including the hire of freight- and pas-  
10 senger-carrying vehicles from temporary field employees, to  
11 be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State,  
12 \$45,000.

13 Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commission,  
14 United States and Great Britain: For salaries and expenses,  
15 including not to exceed \$7,500 for the salary of one Com-  
16 missioner on the part of the United States, who shall serve  
17 at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners  
18 to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor),  
19 and salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the  
20 Commissioners on the part of the United States, with the  
21 approval solely of the Secretary of State; for necessary trav-  
22 eling expenses, and for expenses incident to holding hearings  
23 and conferences at such places in Canada and the United  
24 States as shall be determined by the Commission or by the  
25 American Commissioners to be necessary, including traveling



1 expense and compensation of necessary witnesses, making  
2 necessary transcript of testimony and proceedings; for cost  
3 of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals; and for one-  
4 half of all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the  
5 International Joint Commission incurred under the terms of  
6 the treaty between the United States and Great Britain con-  
7 cerning the use of boundary waters between the United  
8 States and Canada, and for other purposes, signed January  
9 11, 1909, \$32,000, to be disbursed under the direction of  
10 the Secretary of State.

11 Special and technical investigations, International Joint  
12 Commission, United States and Great Britain: For an addi-  
13 tional amount for necessary special or technical investigations  
14 in connection with matters which fall within the scope of the  
15 jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, includ-  
16 ing personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere,  
17 traveling expenses, procurement of technical and scientific  
18 equipment, and the purchase, hire, maintenance, repair,  
19 and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-  
20 carrying vehicles, \$55,000, to be disbursed under the  
21 direction of the Secretary of State, who is authorized to  
22 transfer to any department or independent establishment of  
23 the Government, with the consent of the head thereof, any  
24 part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department  
25 or establishment for the purposes of this appropriation.



1        International Fisheries Commission: For the share of  
2 the United States of the expenses of the International Fish-  
3 eries Commission, under the convention between the United  
4 States and Canada, concluded January 29, 1937, including  
5 personal services, traveling expenses, charter of vessels, pur-  
6 chase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instru-  
7 ments, contingent expenses, rent, and such other expenses  
8 in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State  
9 may deem proper, to be disbursed under the direction of the  
10 Secretary of State, \$25,000, to be available immediately:  
11 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$750 may be expended by the  
12 Commissioners in attending meetings of the Commission.

13        International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission: For  
14 the share of the United States of the expenses of the Inter-  
15 national Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the  
16 convention between the United States and Canada, concluded  
17 May 26, 1930, including personal services; traveling ex-  
18 penses; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of not  
19 to exceed four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles;  
20 charter of vessels; purchase of books, periodicals, furniture,  
21 and scientific instruments; contingent expenses; rent; and  
22 such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as  
23 the Secretary of State may deem proper, including the reim-  
24 bursement of other appropriations from which payments may  
25 have been made for any of the purposes herein specified, to



1 be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State,  
2 \$40,000, to be available immediately.

3 Cooperation with the American Republics: For all  
4 expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to  
5 meet the obligations of the United States under the Con-  
6 vention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Re-  
7 lations between the United States and the other American  
8 Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936,  
9 and to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An  
10 Act to authorize the President to render closer and more  
11 effective the relationship between the American Republics",  
12 approved August 9, 1939, and to supplement appropriations  
13 available for carrying out other provisions of law authorizing  
14 related activities, including the establishment and operation  
15 of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration sta-  
16 tions in other American countries, on land acquired by gift  
17 or lease for the duration of the experiments and demonstra-  
18 tions, and construction of necessary buildings thereon; such  
19 expenses to include personal services in the District of  
20 Columbia; not to exceed \$125,000 for printing and binding;  
21 stenographic reporting, translating and other services by  
22 contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
23 Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); expenses of attendance at meet-  
24 ings or conventions of societies and associations concerned  
25 with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and, under such



1 regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, tuition,  
2 compensation, monthly allowances and enrollment, labora-  
3 tory, insurance, and other fees incident to training, including  
4 traveling expenses in the United States and abroad in accord-  
5 ance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations  
6 and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational,  
7 professional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students,  
8 internes, and persons possessing special scientific or other  
9 technical qualifications, who are citizens of the United  
10 States or the other American republics, and the expenses of  
11 transportation and subsistence of employees, including the  
12 cost of transportation of their immediate families and house-  
13 hold goods and effects in going to and returning from posts  
14 of assignment in foreign countries, and living quarters allow-  
15 ances, including heat, fuel, and light, in accordance with the  
16 provisions of the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a) :  
17 *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is authorized under  
18 such regulations as he may adopt, to pay the actual transpor-  
19 tation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of  
20 subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other  
21 American republics while traveling in the Western Hemi-  
22 sphere, without regard to the Standardized Government  
23 Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwith-  
24 standing section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; traveling  
25 expenses of members of advisory committees in accordance



1 with section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U.  
2 S. C. 249a) ; purchase (not to exceed \$15,000), hire,  
3 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and  
4 animal-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of books  
5 and periodicals; rental of halls and boats; and purchase,  
6 rental, and repair of microfilming equipment and supplies,  
7 and colored photographic enlargements, \$3,450,000; and the  
8 Secretary of State is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to  
9 make contracts with, and grants of money or property to,  
10 governmental and public or private nonprofit institutions and  
11 facilities in the United States and the other American repub-  
12 lics, including the free distribution, donation, or loan of  
13 publications, phonograph records, radio transcriptions, art  
14 works, motion-picture films, educational material, and such  
15 other material and equipment as the Secretary may deem nec-  
16 essary and appropriate, and such other gratuitous assistance  
17 as the Secretary deems advisable in the fields of the arts  
18 and sciences, education and travel, publications, the radio,  
19 the press, and the cinema ; all without regard to the provisions  
20 of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; and, subject to  
21 the approval of the President, to transfer from this appro-  
22 priation to other departments, agencies, and independent  
23 establishments of the Government for expenditure in the  
24 United States and in the other American republics any part  
25 of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or



1 independent establishment for the purposes of this appro-  
2 priation and any such expenditures may be made under the  
3 specific authority herein contained or under the authority  
4 governing the activities of the department, agency, or inde-  
5 pendent establishment to which amounts are transferred:  
6 *Provided further*, That any funds herein appropriated which  
7 may be transferred to the Federal Security Agency for the  
8 Public Health Service shall be available for the salaries and  
9 expenses of not to exceed four additional regular active  
10 commissioned officers: *Provided further*, That not to exceed  
11 \$100,000 of this appropriation shall be available until June  
12 30, 1946: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$400,000  
13 of the amount appropriated in the Department of State  
14 Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be available until June 30,  
15 1945.

16       Upon request of the Secretary of State and with the  
17 approval of the heads of the departments concerned, person-  
18 nel of the Army, Navy, Treasury Department, or Federal  
19 Works Agency may be assigned for duty as inspectors of  
20 buildings owned or occupied by the United States in foreign  
21 countries, or as inspectors or supervisors of buildings under  
22 construction or repair by or for the United States in foreign  
23 countries, under the jurisdiction of the Department of State,  
24 or for duty as couriers of the Department of State, and when



1 so assigned they may receive the same traveling expenses as  
2 are authorized for officers of the Foreign Service, payable  
3 from the applicable appropriations of the Department of State.

4 This title may be cited as the "Department of State  
5 Appropriation Act, 1945".

## 6 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 7 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

8 For personal services in the District of Columbia  
9 and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attor-  
10 ney General in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as  
11 follows:

12 For the Office of the Attorney General, \$97,500.

13 For the Office of the Solicitor General, \$107,500.

14 For the Office of the Assistant Solicitor General,  
15 \$128,300.

16 For the Office of Assistant to the Attorney General,  
17 \$180,000.

18 For the Administrative Division, \$1,240,000.

19 For the Tax Division, \$665,000.

20 For the Criminal Division, \$1,250,000.

21 For the Claims Division, \$710,000.

22 For the Office of Pardon Attorney, \$32,400.

23 For the Board of Immigration Appeals, \$140,000.

24 Not to exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing appropria-  
25 tions for personal services shall be available interchangeably,



1 subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the  
2 Budget, for expenditures in the various offices and divisions  
3 named, but not more than 5 per centum shall be added to the  
4 amount appropriated for any one of said offices or divisions  
5 and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be  
6 reported to Congress in the annual Budget, and not to  
7 exceed \$250,000 of said appropriations shall be available  
8 for the employment, on duties properly chargeable to each  
9 of said appropriations, of special assistants to the Attorney  
10 General without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as  
11 amended.

12 Contingent expenses: For stationery, furniture and re-  
13 pairs, floor coverings, file holders and cases; miscellaneous  
14 expenditures, including telegraphing and telephones, and  
15 teletype, rentals and tolls, postage, labor, newspapers not ex-  
16 ceeding \$350, stenographic reporting services by contract,  
17 repair, maintenance, and operation of five motor-driven pas-  
18 senger cars; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and  
19 periodicals, including the exchange thereof; examination of  
20 estimates of appropriation in the field; and miscellaneous and  
21 emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney  
22 General or his Administrative Assistant, \$235,000.

23 Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling ex-  
24 penses, Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for,  
25 \$187,500.



1       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for  
2 the Department of Justice, \$500,000.

3       Conduct of customs cases: Assistant Attorney General,  
4 special attorneys and counselors at law in the conduct of  
5 customs cases, to be employed and their compensation fixed  
6 by the Attorney General; necessary clerical assistance and  
7 other employees at the seat of government and elsewhere,  
8 to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attor-  
9 ney General, including experts at such rates of compensa-  
10 tion as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney  
11 General; expenses of procuring evidence, supplies, Supreme  
12 Court Reports and Digests, and Federal Reporter and  
13 Digests, travel, and other miscellaneous and incidental ex-  
14 penses, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney  
15 General; in all, \$154,000.

16       Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws: For the en-  
17 forcement of antitrust and kindred laws, including traveling  
18 expenses, and experts at such rates of compensation as may be  
19 authorized or approved by the Attorney General, except that  
20 the compensation paid to any person employed hereunder  
21 shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum, including  
22 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,390,000:  
23 *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended  
24 for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional  
25 offices of the Antitrust Division: *Provided further*, That no



1 part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any  
2 person hereafter appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more for  
3 the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws unless such  
4 person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice  
5 and consent of the Senate.

6 Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation  
7 of the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attor-  
8 neys, clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts,  
9 probation officers, and United States commissioners, for  
10 which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets  
11 of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the  
12 agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the  
13 official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees of  
14 such courts; travel expenses; in all, \$70,000, to be expended  
15 under the direction of the Attorney General.

16 Salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation:  
17 For salaries and expenses incident to the defense of suits  
18 against the United States under section 19, of the World War  
19 Veterans' Act, 1924, approved June 7, 1924, as amended  
20 and supplemented, or the compromise of the same under the  
21 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1934, approved  
22 June 16, 1933, including travel and office expenses, law-  
23 books, supplies, equipment, stenographic reporting services  
24 by contract, including notarial fees or like services and  
25 stenographic work in taking depositions at such rates of



1 compensation as may be authorized or approved by the  
2 Attorney General, printing and binding, the employment  
3 of experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized  
4 or approved by the Attorney General, and personal services  
5 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$150,000.

6 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal  
7 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and  
8 for other necessary expenses, including travel expenses, em-  
9 ployment of experts at such rates of compensation as may  
10 be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, sten-  
11 ographic reporting services by contract, and notarial fees or  
12 like services, \$4,275,000.

13 Salaries and expenses, War Division: For all salaries  
14 and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere  
15 necessary for the enforcement of Acts relating to the na-  
16 tional security and war effort and in connection with the  
17 registration and control of alien enemies, including the em-  
18 ployment of experts; supplies and equipment; printing and  
19 binding; travel expenses, including attendance at meetings of  
20 organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-  
21 priation; stenographic reporting services by contract; books  
22 of reference, periodicals, and newspapers (not exceeding  
23 \$4,000), \$460,000.

24 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries  
25 not otherwise specifically provided for (not to exceed



1 \$160,000), and for such other expenses for the field  
2 service, Department of Justice, including travel expenses,  
3 experts, and notarial fees or like services and steno-  
4 graphic work in taking depositions, at such rates of  
5 compensation as may be authorized or approved by the  
6 Attorney General, or his Administrative Assistant, so much  
7 as may be necessary in the discretion of the Attorney General  
8 for such expenses in the District of Alaska, and in courts  
9 other than Federal courts; patent applications and contested  
10 proceedings involving inventions; firearms and ammunition  
11 therefor; purchase of lawbooks, including exchange thereof,  
12 and the Federal Reporter and continuations thereto as  
13 issued, \$440,000.

14 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth:  
15 For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States dis-  
16 trict attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other  
17 employees, including the office expenses of United States  
18 district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly  
19 appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for  
20 services rendered during vacancy in the office of the United  
21 States district attorney, \$4,275,000.

22 Salaries and expenses of special attorneys, and so forth:  
23 For compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the  
24 Attorney General and to United States district attorneys not  
25 otherwise provided for employed by the Attorney General to



1 aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign  
2 counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases,  
3 \$200,000, no part of which, except for payment of foreign  
4 counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons  
5 except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice  
6 under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of  
7 Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation  
8 out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed  
9 hereunder shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum:  
10 *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the Congress  
11 on the 1st day of July and January showing the names of  
12 the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate of compen-  
13 sation or amount of any fee paid to each together with a de-  
14 scription of their duties: *Provided further*, That no part of  
15 this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person  
16 hereafter appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more and paid  
17 from this appropriation unless such person is appointed by  
18 the President, by and with the advice and consent of the  
19 Senate.

20 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For  
21 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy  
22 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered  
23 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska  
24 in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifi-  
25 cally directed by the Attorney General; traveling expenses,



1 including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the  
2 transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals  
3 to narcotic farms without regard to the provisions of the Act  
4 approved January 19, 1929 (21 U. S. C. 227) ; purchase,  
5 when authorized by the Attorney General, of four motor-  
6 propelled passenger-carrying vans at not to exceed \$2,000  
7 each; and maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-  
8 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$4,370,000: *Pro-*  
9 *vided*, That United States marshals and their deputies may  
10 be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation,  
11 not to exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of privately  
12 owned automobiles when traveling on official business within  
13 the limits of their official station.

14 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems  
15 of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such  
16 payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for  
17 the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section  
18 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$800,000: *Pro-*  
19 *vided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this amount shall be  
20 available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses  
21 or informants as may be authorized or approved by the  
22 Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant, which  
23 approval shall be conclusive: *Provided further*, That no part  
24 of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any



1 witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar  
2 day, which fee shall not exceed \$1.50 except in the District  
3 of Alaska: *Provided further*, That whenever an employee  
4 of the United States performs travel in order to appear as a  
5 witness on behalf of the United States in any case involving  
6 the activity in connection with which such person is em-  
7 ployed, his travel expenses in connection therewith shall be  
8 payable from the appropriation otherwise available for the  
9 travel expenses of such employee.

10 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not  
11 exceeding three bailiffs in each court, except in the south-  
12 ern district of New York and the northern district of Illi-  
13 nois; and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals  
14 in attendance upon juries in United States cases, when  
15 ordered by the court, \$340,000: *Provided*, That, except  
16 in the case of bailiffs in charge of juries over Sundays and  
17 holidays, no per diem shall be paid to any bailiff unless  
18 the judge is present and presiding in court or present in  
19 chambers: *Provided further*, That none of this appropria-  
20 tion shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when deputy  
21 marshals or marshals are available for the duties ordinarily  
22 executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to be deter-  
23 mined by the certificate of the marshal.

24 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

25 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of



1 crimes: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against  
2 the United States; for the protection of the person of the  
3 President of the United States; the acquisition, collection,  
4 classification, and preservation of identification and other  
5 records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials  
6 of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other in-  
7 stitutions; for such other investigations regarding official  
8 matters under the control of the Department of Justice and  
9 the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney  
10 General; personal services in the District of Columbia and  
11 elsewhere; purchase (for replacement only), hire, mainte-  
12 nance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
13 vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$7,000 of one, and main-  
14 tenance and operation of not more than four armored auto-  
15 mobiles; firearms and ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor  
16 coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone  
17 service; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used  
18 exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph;  
19 traveling expenses, including expenses in an amount not to  
20 exceed \$4,500, of attendance at meetings, concerned with  
21 the work of such Bureau when authorized in writing by the  
22 Attorney General; not to exceed \$1,500 for membership in  
23 the International Criminal Police Commission; payment of  
24 rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney Gen-  
25 eral for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives



1 from justice, including not to exceed \$20,000 to meet  
2 unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be  
3 expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who  
4 shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure  
5 as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such  
6 certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum  
7 therein expressed to have been expended, \$9,000,000.

8       Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an  
9 additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the  
10 purposes and under the conditions specified in the preceding  
11 paragraph, \$100,000, to be held as a reserve for emergen-  
12 cies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank  
13 robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts  
14 and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

15       Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of  
16 crimes (emergency) : For salaries and expenses, during the  
17 national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of  
18 crimes against the United States; for the protection of the  
19 person of the President of the United States; the acquisition,  
20 collection, classification, and preservation of identification and  
21 other records and their exchange with the duly authorized  
22 officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and  
23 other institutions; for such other investigations regarding  
24 official matters under the control of the Department of Justice  
25 and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attor-



1 ney General; personal services in the District of Columbia  
2 and elsewhere; purchase (for replacement only), hire, main-  
3 tenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
4 vehicles; firearms and ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor  
5 coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone  
6 service; not to exceed \$3,000 for taxicab hire to be used  
7 exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph;  
8 traveling expenses; payment of rewards when specifically  
9 authorized by the Attorney General for information leading  
10 to the apprehension of fugitives from justice, including not to  
11 exceed \$150,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a con-  
12 fidential character, to be expended under the direction of the  
13 Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount  
14 of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to  
15 specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient  
16 voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended,  
17 \$40,750,000.

18 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau  
19 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of  
20 any civil-service employee.

21 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

22 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization  
23 Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for, neces-  
24 sary for the administration and enforcement of the laws re-  
25 lating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration;



1 including personal services in the District of Columbia and  
2 elsewhere; care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and  
3 other expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and ex-  
4 clusion of aliens in the United States and to, through, or in  
5 foreign countries; payment of rewards; stationery, supplies,  
6 floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and tele-  
7 phone services; traveling expenses, including attendance at  
8 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;  
9 purchase, hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled  
10 passenger-carrying vehicles, boats, and aircraft; firearms and  
11 ammunition; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, in-  
12 cluding the exchange thereof; refunds of head tax, mainte-  
13 nance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly re-  
14 turnable; mileage and fees of witnesses subpoenaed on behalf  
15 of the United States; stenographic reporting services by con-  
16 tract; and operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair  
17 of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto;  
18 \$28,300,000: *Provided*, That the Attorney General may  
19 transfer to, or reimburse, any other department, agency, or  
20 office of Federal, State, or local governments, funds in such  
21 amounts as may be necessary for salaries and expenses in-  
22 curred by them in rendering authorized assistance to the  
23 Department of Justice in connection with the administra-  
24 tion and enforcement of said laws: *Provided further*, That  
25 this appropriation shall be available without regard to sec-



tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), when authorized or approved by the Attorney General, for the acquisition of or alterations, improvements, and repairs to premises for detention of alien enemies, including the construction of temporary buildings, and for all necessary expenses, including household equipment, incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, including transportation and other expenses in the return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General, advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route, and for the payment of wages to alien enemy detainees for work performed under conditions prescribed by the Geneva Convention: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$100,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the employment of personnel, exclusive of attorneys, without regard to the Civil Service Act and regulations or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and not to exceed \$25,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of any such expenditure the purpose of which he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a suffi-



1 cient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been  
 2 expended: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of Im-  
 3 migration and Naturalization may contract with officers and  
 4 employees for the use, on official business, of privately owned  
 5 horses: *Provided further*, That provisions of law prohibit-  
 6 ing or restricting the employment of aliens in the Govern-  
 7 ment service shall not apply to the employment of inter-  
 8 preters in the Immigration and Naturalization Service (not  
 9 to exceed ten permanent and such temporary employees  
 10 as are required from time to time) where competent citizen  
 11 interpreters are not available.

#### 12 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

13 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries  
 14 and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere  
 15 in connection with the supervision of the maintenance and  
 16 care of United States prisoners, \$400,000: *Provided*, That  
 17 not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available for  
 18 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
 19 of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written  
 20 authorization of the Attorney General.

21 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institu-  
 22 tions: For salaries and expenses for the support of prisoners,  
 23 and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and  
 24 correctional institutions and the construction of buildings at  
 25 prison camps; expenses of interment or transporting remains



1 of deceased inmates to their relatives or friends in the United  
2 States; expenses of transporting persons released from custody  
3 of the United States to place of conviction or arrest or place  
4 of bona fide residence within the United States or to such  
5 place within the United States as may be authorized by the  
6 Attorney General, and the furnishing of suitable clothing and,  
7 in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of  
8 money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence;  
9 purchase of not to exceed fourteen passenger-carrying auto-  
10 mobiles; purchase of one bus at not to exceed \$2,000; main-  
11 tenance and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; ex-  
12 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
13 of the Federal Prison System when authorized in writing by  
14 the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including traveling  
15 expenses of members of advisory boards authorized by law  
16 incurred in the discharge of their official duties; furnishing  
17 of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary  
18 for employees in the performance of their official duties;  
19 newspapers, books, and periodicals; firearms and ammuni-  
20 tion; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock,  
21 \$12,800,000: *Provided*, That any part of the appropriations  
22 under this heading used for payment of salaries of personnel  
23 employed in the operation of prison commissaries shall be  
24 reimbursed from commissary earnings, and such reimburse-  
25 ment shall be in addition to the amounts appropriated herein:



1 *Provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes  
2 shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service  
3 rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount  
4 involved does not exceed \$500: *Provided further*, That not  
5 to exceed \$35,000 of this appropriation shall be available for  
6 the acquisition of land adjacent to any Federal penal or cor-  
7 rectional institution when, in the opinion of the Attorney  
8 General, the additional land is essential to the protection of  
9 the health or safety of the institution.

10 Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for in-  
11 mates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances  
12 necessary for patients including personal services in the Dis-  
13 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; and furnishing and launder-  
14 ing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel neces-  
15 sary for the employees in the performance of their official  
16 duties, \$1,035,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred  
17 without limitation accounts to the appropriation "Pay, and so  
18 forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service", such  
19 amount as may be necessary for the pay of not to exceed  
20 thirty officers assigned to the Federal Prison System, and  
21 to other appropriations of the Public Health Service such  
22 amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attor-  
23 ney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for the  
24 other objects mentioned above.

25 Support of United States prisoners: For support of



1 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in the  
2 Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and medi-  
3 cal aid; expenses of transporting persons released from  
4 custody of the United States to place of conviction or place of  
5 bona fide residence in the United States, or such other place  
6 within the United States as may be authorized by the At-  
7 torney General, and the furnishing to them of suitable cloth-  
8 ing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount  
9 of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence;  
10 and including rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of  
11 buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied  
12 under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14,  
13 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d) ; support of prisoners becom-  
14 ing insane during imprisonment and who continue insane  
15 after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives or friends  
16 to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of deceased pris-  
17 oners to their relatives or friends in the United States and  
18 interment of deceased prisoners whose remains are unclaimed;  
19 expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing, and returning es-  
20 caped prisoners and for rewards for their recapture; and for  
21 repairs, betterments, and improvements of United States  
22 jails, including sidewalks, \$1,695,000.

23       None of the money appropriated by this title shall be  
24 used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem



1 for any one day's service, even though he serves in more  
2 than one of such capacities on the same day.

3       None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used  
4 to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed  
5 as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and  
6 authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a  
7 State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

8       Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of  
9 the United States District Attorney and the United States  
10 Marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations  
11 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any  
12 funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of  
13 the District of Columbia.

14       This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice  
15 Appropriation Act, 1945".

## 16       TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### 17                   OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

18       Salaries: For personal services in the District of Co-  
19 lumbia, including the Chief Clerk and Superintendent, who  
20 shall be chief executive officer of the Department and who  
21 may be designated by the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter  
22 in this title referred to as the Secretary) to sign minor routine  
23 official papers and documents during the temporary absence  
24 of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Assistant  
25 Secretary of the Department, \$620,000.



1       Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous expenses of the  
2 offices and bureaus of the Department, except the Patent  
3 Office, the Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics,  
4 the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Loan Agencies, in-  
5 cluding those for which appropriations for miscellaneous ex-  
6 penses are specifically made, including lawbooks, books of  
7 reference, periodicals, blank books, pamphlets, maps, news-  
8 papers (not exceeding \$1,500); contract stenographic re-  
9 porting services; purchase of atlases or maps, stationery,  
10 furniture and repairs to same; carpets, matting, oilcloth,  
11 file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges; fuel, lighting  
12 and heating; purchase of motortrucks and bicycles; mainte-  
13 nance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-  
14 carrying vehicles (not exceeding three) and motortrucks and  
15 bicycles; freight and express charges; postage to foreign  
16 countries; telegraph and telephone service; teletype service  
17 and tolls (not to exceed \$1,000); travel and not exceeding  
18 \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-  
19 tions concerned with the work of the Office of the Secretary;  
20 first-aid outfits for use in the buildings occupied by employees  
21 of this Department; \$69,000.

22       Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for  
23 the Department of Commerce, except the Patent Office, the  
24 Civil Aeronautics Board, the Loan Agencies, the war train-  
25 ing service and the development of landing-areas program of



1 the Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, and  
2 work done at the field printing plants of the Weather Bureau  
3 authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accord-  
4 ance with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C.  
5 111, 220), \$440,000.

6 Salaries and expenses, National Inventors Council Serv-  
7 ice Staff: For all necessary expenses of the servicing staff  
8 of the National Inventors Council, including personal services  
9 in the District of Columbia, printing and binding and travel-  
10 ing expenses, \$125,000.

11 Working capital fund, Department of Commerce: For  
12 the establishment of a working capital fund, \$100,000,  
13 without fiscal year limitation, for the payment of salaries  
14 and other expenses necessary to the maintenance and oper-  
15 ation of (1) central duplicating, photographic, drafting,  
16 and photostating services and (2) such other services as  
17 the Secretary, with the approval of the Director of the  
18 Bureau of the Budget, determines may be performed more  
19 advantageously as central services; said fund to be reim-  
20 bursed from applicable funds of bureaus, offices, and agencies  
21 for which services are performed on the basis of rates which  
22 shall include estimated or actual charges for personal services,  
23 materials, equipment (including maintenance, repairs, and  
24 depreciation) and other expenses: *Provided*, That such cen-  
25 tral services shall, to the fullest extent practicable, be used



1 to make unnecessary the maintenance of separate like  
2 services in the bureaus, offices, and agencies of the De-  
3 partment: *Provided further*, That a separate schedule of  
4 expenditures and reimbursements, and a statement of the  
5 current assets and liabilities of the working capital fund as  
6 of the close of the last completed fiscal year, shall be in-  
7 cluded in the annual Budget.

8 LOAN AGENCIES (COMMERCE)

9 Administrative expenses: Of the funds available for ad-  
10 ministrative expenses to the agencies placed under the su-  
11 pervision of the Secretary of Commerce by section 402 of  
12 Reorganization Plan Numbered I under authority of the  
13 Reorganization Act of 1939 and Executive Order Numbered  
14 9071 of February 24, 1942, \$120,000 is hereby made avail-  
15 able to the Secretary for expenses in accordance therewith,  
16 including personal services in the District of Columbia and  
17 elsewhere; printing and binding (\$2,500); lawbooks,  
18 books of reference and periodicals; not to exceed \$10,000  
19 for the temporary employment of persons or organiza-  
20 tions for special services by contract or otherwise with-  
21 out regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and  
22 the civil service and classification laws; payment when spe-  
23 cifically authorized by the Secretary of actual transportation  
24 and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per  
25 diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving while away



1 from their home, without other compensation from the  
2 United States, in an advisory capacity to the Secretary:  
3 *Provided*, That none of the funds made available by this Act  
4 for administrative expenses of said agencies shall be obli-  
5 gated or expended unless and until an appropriate appro-  
6 priation account shall have been established therefor pursu-  
7 ant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and  
8 all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in  
9 accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as amended.

10 RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

11 Not to exceed \$11,500,000 of the funds of the Recon-  
12 struction Finance Corporation, established by the Act of  
13 January 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5), shall be available during  
14 the fiscal year 1945 for administrative expenses of the  
15 Corporation and of The RFC Mortgage Company, in-  
16 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia and  
17 elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Stand-  
18 ardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of  
19 June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing  
20 and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to ex-  
21 ceed \$500 for periodicals and newspapers; rent in the  
22 District of Columbia; use of the services and facilities of the  
23 Federal Reserve banks; and all other necessary administra-  
24 tive expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses in con-  
25 nection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, im-



1 provement, or disposition of any real or personal property  
2 belonging to the Corporation or The RFC Mortgage Com-  
3 pany or in which they have an interest, including expenses  
4 of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as  
5 nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Pro-*  
6 *vided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions  
7 of this Act, except for the limitations in amounts hereinbe-  
8 fore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel ex-  
9 penses, the administrative expenses and other obligations  
10 of the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in  
11 accordance with the provisions of said Act of January 22,  
12 1932, as amended.

13 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

14 Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification:  
15 For salaries and expenses necessary for searching census  
16 records and supplying information incident to carrying out  
17 the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory  
18 requirements with respect to citizenship, including personal  
19 services at the seat of government, travel, and binding rec-  
20 ords, \$165,000: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder  
21 for the furnishing from census records of evidence for the  
22 establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regu-  
23 lations approved jointly by the Secretary and the Social  
24 Security Board.

25 Foreign trade statistics: For all salaries and expenses



1 necessary for the collection, compilation, and periodic pub-  
2 lication of statistics showing the United States exports and  
3 imports, including personal services at the seat of govern-  
4 ment, travel, and items otherwise properly chargeable to the  
5 appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of Com-  
6 merce," \$1,200,000.

7       Compiling census reports and so forth: For salaries and  
8 expenses necessary for securing information for and compil-  
9 ing the census reports provided for by law and for sample  
10 surveys throughout the United States for the purpose of esti-  
11 mating the size and characteristics of the Nation's labor force,  
12 including personal services at the seat of government; tem-  
13 porary employees at per diem or hourly rates to be fixed  
14 by the Director of the Census without regard to the Classi-  
15 fication Act; the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and  
16 other records; preparation of monographs on census sub-  
17 jects and other work of specialized character by contract or  
18 otherwise; travel expenses, including not to exceed \$500  
19 for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with  
20 the collection of statistics, when incurred on the written  
21 authority of the Secretary; purchase, maintenance, repair,  
22 and operation of three motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
23 vehicles; construction and repair of tabulating machines and  
24 other mechanical appliances, and the rental or purchase and



1 exchange of necessary machinery, appliances, and supplies,  
2 \$4,300,000.

3 **(10)***Census of agriculture: For all expenses necessary for*  
4 *preparing for, taking, compiling, and publishing the*  
5 *quinquennial Census of Agriculture of the United States,*  
6 *including the employment by the Director, at rates to be*  
7 *fixed by him, of personnel at the seat of government and*  
8 *elsewhere without regard to the civil service and classification*  
9 *laws; books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; con-*  
10 *struction of tabulating machines; purchase, maintenance,*  
11 *repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying*  
12 *vehicles; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at*  
13 *meetings concerned with the collection of statistics, when*  
14 *incurred on the written authority of the Secretary; printing*  
15 *and binding; \$7,250,000, to be available until December 31,*  
16 *1946, and to be consolidated with the appropriation "Census*  
17 *of Agriculture" contained in the First Supplemental National*  
18 *Defense Appropriation Act, 1944.*

19 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

20 General administration, Office of the Administrator: For  
21 necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil  
22 Aeronautics in carrying out the provisions of the Civil  
23 Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401),  
24 including personal services in the District of Columbia and



1 elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; not to  
 2 exceed \$4,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of  
 3 organizations concerned with aeronautics, when specifically  
 4 authorized by the Administrator; fees and mileage of expert  
 5 and other witnesses; expenses of examination of estimates of  
 6 appropriations in the field; hire, operation, maintenance,  
 7 and repair of aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, instru-  
 8 ments, equipment, and spare parts therefor; hire, maint-  
 9 enance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying auto-  
 10 mobiles; (11)~~\$2,130,000~~ \$2,459,000.

11       Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the ac-  
 12 quisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire  
 13 of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of ad-  
 14 ditional civil airways for day and night flying; the con-  
 15 struction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other  
 16 signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the  
 17 alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facil-  
 18 ities; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant;  
 19 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;  
 20 and hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-  
 21 carrying automobiles, (12)~~\$3,765,000~~ \$4,715,000: *Pro-*  
 22 *vided*, That the consolidated appropriation under this head  
 23 for the the fiscal year 1944 is hereby continued available with-  
 24 out warrant action until June 30, 1945, and is hereby merged  
 25 with this appropriation, the total amount to be disbursed and



1 accounted for as one fund (13): *Provided further, That not to*  
 2 *exceed \$950,000 of this amount shall be available for the*  
 3 *establishment of landing areas.*

4 Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities:  
 5 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of  
 6 air-navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including per-  
 7 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;  
 8 purchase (not to exceed ten), hire, maintenance, repair, and  
 9 operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and not to  
 10 exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned auto-  
 11 mobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of  
 12 employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of  
 13 remotely controlled air-navigation facilities; \$23,800,000:  
 14 ~~(14)Provided, That during the fiscal year 1945 the Secre-~~  
 15 ~~tary of Commerce may delegate his authority to authorize~~  
 16 ~~payment of expenses of travel and transportation of house-~~  
 17 ~~hold goods of employees on change of official station. Pro-~~  
 18 ~~vided, That during the fiscal year 1945 the Secretary of~~  
 19 ~~Commerce may delegate his authority to authorize payment~~  
 20 ~~of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of~~  
 21 ~~officers and employees on change of official station: Provided~~  
 22 ~~further, That in no case shall such authority be delegated to~~  
 23 ~~any official below the level of the directors or managers of~~  
 24 ~~regional or field offices.~~

25 Technical development: For expenses necessary in carry-



1 ing out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938,  
2 as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such develop-  
3 mental work and service testing as tends to the creation of  
4 improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas,  
5 aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel,  
6 and operation methods, including personal services in the  
7 District of Columbia and elsewhere; cleaning and repair of  
8 uniforms for guards; operation, maintenance, and repair of  
9 passenger-carrying automobiles; and purchase of reports.  
10 documents, plans, and specifications, \$580,000.

11 Enforcement of safety regulations: For expenses neces-  
12 sary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics  
13 Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), and the  
14 Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939, as amended (49 U. S. C.  
15 751, 752), relating to safety regulations, except air-traffic  
16 control, including personal services in the District of Colum-  
17 bia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services;  
18 fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; employ-  
19 ment of attorneys and examiners on a fee basis (not to  
20 exceed \$7,500); hire, maintenance, repair, and operation  
21 of passenger-carrying automobiles; \$3,050,000.

22 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-  
23 port: For salaries and expenses incident to the care,  
24 operation, maintenance, and protection of the Washington  
25 National Airport, including the operation, repair, and



1 maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to  
2 exceed \$1,500 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of  
3 uniforms, \$559,000.

4 (15) *Development of landing areas: The consolidated appro-*  
5 *priation under this head in the Department of Commerce*  
6 *Appropriation Act, 1943, shall remain available until June*  
7 *30, 1945, without warrant action, and the portion thereof*  
8 *available for administrative expenses shall be available also*  
9 *for the operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft and*  
10 *passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to exceed \$3,000*  
11 *for printing and binding: Provided, That not to exceed*  
12 *\$186,140 may be transferred to the appropriation "General*  
13 *administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronau-*  
14 *tics", for necessary expenses in connection with the general*  
15 *administration of the development of landing areas program.*

16 The foregoing appropriations under the Office of Ad-  
17 ministrator of Civil Aeronautics shall be available for the  
18 purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,  
19 atlases, maps, and periodicals; traveling expenses; salaries  
20 and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend  
21 courses of training conducted by the Government or other  
22 agencies serving aviation; and the purchase, cleaning, and  
23 repair of special wearing apparel (including skis and snow-  
24 shoes).



## CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For  
 necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, includ-  
 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; travel-  
 ing expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; fees  
 and mileage of expert and other witnesses; temporary em-  
 ployment of attorneys, examiners, consultants, experts, and  
 guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section  
 3709 of the Revised Statutes; salaries and traveling ex-  
 penses of employees detailed to attend courses of training  
 conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation;  
 expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in  
 the field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of ref-  
 erence, periodicals, and newspapers; hire and operation of  
 aircraft; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passen-  
 ger-carrying automobiles; purchase and hire of special wear-  
 ing apparel and equipment for aviation purposes (including  
 rubber boots, snowshoes, and skis); (16) ~~\$1,500,000~~  
 \$1,529,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be avail-  
 able when specifically authorized by the Chairman of the  
 Board, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-  
 tions concerned with aeronautics (not to exceed \$4,000).

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$14,000.

## COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

For all necessary salaries and expenses of the Coast and



1 Geodetic Survey, including purchase of not more than  
2 ~~(17)four~~ *two* motor-propelled station wagons and mainte-  
3 nance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-  
4 drawn vehicles, purchase of motorcycles with side car not to  
5 exceed \$500, surveying instruments, including their ex-  
6 change, rubber boots, canvas and rubber gloves, goggles, and  
7 caps, coats, and aprons for stewards' departments on vessels,  
8 packing, crating, and transporting personal household effects  
9 of commissioned officers when transferred from one official  
10 station to another for permanent duty, and of commissioned  
11 officers who die while on active duty and funeral expenses of  
12 commissioned officers, as authorized by section 9 of the Act of  
13 January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402), extra compensation  
14 at not to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew  
15 of a vessel when assigned duties as bomber or fathometer  
16 reader, extra compensation at not to exceed \$1 per day for  
17 each station to employees of the Coast Guard and the  
18 Weather Bureau while observing tides or currents or tending  
19 seismographs; services of one tide observer in the District  
20 of Columbia at not to exceed \$1 per day, and compensation,  
21 not otherwise appropriated for, of persons employed in the  
22 field work, for operation, maintenance, and repair of an air-  
23 plane for photographic survey, and for travel, to be expended  
24 in accordance with the regulations relating to the Coast and



1 Geodetic Survey subscribed by the Secretary, and under the  
2 following heads:

3       Field expense, coastal surveys: For surveys and neces-  
4 sary resurveys of coasts on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans  
5 and the Gulf of Mexico under the jurisdiction of the United  
6 States; continuing researches in physical hydrography relat-  
7 ing to harbors and bars, and for tidal and current ob-  
8 servations on the coasts of the United States or other coasts  
9 under the jurisdiction of the United States; compilation  
10 of the Coast Pilot; the preparation or purchase of plans and  
11 specifications of vessels and the employment of hull drafts-  
12 men; the reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Sec-  
13 retary, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for food,  
14 clothing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for the  
15 temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities and  
16 to shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by them,  
17 not to exceed a total of \$500 and actual necessary expenses  
18 of officers of the field force temporarily ordered to the office  
19 in the District of Columbia for consultation with the director,  
20 \$510,000.

21       Magnetic and seismological work: For (18)the continu-  
22 ing magnetic and seismological observations and to establish  
23 meridian lines in connection therewith in all parts of the  
24 United States; making magnetic and seismological observa-  
25 tions in other regions under the jurisdiction of the United



1 States; purchase of additional magnetic and seismological  
2 instruments; and lease of sites where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic and seismological buildings,  
3 \$115,000.

5 Geodetic control surveys: For continuing lines of exact  
6 levels between the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts;  
7 determining geographic positions by triangulation and  
8 traverse to establish the control for a national mapping program, and for the control of Federal, State, boundary,  
9 county, city, and other surveys and engineering works in all  
10 parts of the United States; including printing and binding  
11 (19) and traveling expenses; special geodetic surveys of first-  
12 order triangulation and leveling in regions subject to earthquakes, not exceeding \$10,000; determining field astronomic  
13 positions and the variation of latitude, including the maintenance and operation of the latitude observatories at Ukiah,  
14 California, and Gaithersburg, Maryland; establishing lines of  
15 exact levels, determining geographic positions by triangulation and traverse, and making astronomic observations in  
16 Alaska; and continuing gravity observations in the United  
17 States and for making such observations in regions under the  
18 jurisdiction of the United States and also on islands and coasts  
19 adjacent thereto, \$400,000.

24 Vessels: For repair of vessels, and replacement of equip-



1 ment thereon, exclusive of engineers' supplies and other ship  
2 chandlery, \$100,000.

3 Pay of officers and men on vessels: For all necessary  
4 employees to man and equip the vessels, including profes-  
5 sional seamen serving as mates on vessels of the Survey, to  
6 execute the work of the Survey herein provided for and  
7 authorized by law, \$760,000.

8 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances  
9 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-  
10 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers  
11 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment of  
12 six months' death gratuity as authorized by law, \$820,000.

13 Office force: For personal services in the District of  
14 Columbia, \$1,360,000.

15 Office expenses: For purchase of new instruments (ex-  
16 cept surveying instruments), including their exchange, mate-  
17 rials, equipment, and supplies required in the instrument  
18 shop, carpenter shop, and chart division; motion-picture  
19 equipment; journals, books of reference, maps, charts, and  
20 subscriptions; copper plates, chart paper, printer's ink,  
21 copper, zinc, and chemicals for electrotyping and photo-  
22 graphing; engraving, printing, photographing, rubber gloves,  
23 and electrotyping supplies; photolithographing and printing  
24 charts for immediate use; stationery for office and field  
25 parties; transportation of instruments and supplies when not



1 charged to field expenses; telegrams; washing; office furni-  
2 ture, repairs; miscellaneous expenses, contingencies of all  
3 kinds, not exceeding \$90 for streetcar fares, \$410,000.

4       Aeronautical charts: For compilation and printing of  
5 aeronautical charts, including personal services in the Dis-  
6 trict of Columbia (not to exceed \$500,000), operation of  
7 airplane for check flights, and aerial photographs, execution  
8 of ground surveys at air terminals, and the purchase of draft-  
9 ing, photographic, photolithographic, and printing supplies  
10 and equipment, \$1,150,000.

11       Appropriations herein made for the Coast and Geodetic  
12 Survey shall not be available for allowance to civilian or  
13 other officers for subsistence while on duty at Washington  
14 (except as hereinbefore provided for officers of the field  
15 force ordered to Washington for short periods for consulta-  
16 tion with the director), except as now provided by law.

17       Not to exceed \$650 of the appropriations herein made  
18 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for  
19 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work  
20 of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on the writ-  
21 ten authority of the Secretary.

22       Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriations herein made  
23 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for  
24 the payment of part-time or intermittent employment in  
25 the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such architects,



1 engineers, scientists, and technicians as may be contracted  
2 for by the Secretary, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per  
3 diem for any person so employed.

4 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

5 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-  
6 ices (not to exceed \$1,421,000) and other necessary ex-  
7 penses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce  
8 at the seat of government in performing the duties im-  
9 posed by law or in pursuance of law; travel; newspapers  
10 (not exceeding \$1,500), periodicals, and books of reference;  
11 fees and mileage of witnesses, and other contingent expenses  
12 in the District of Columbia; \$1,550,000: *Provided*, That  
13 expenses, except printing and binding, of field studies or  
14 surveys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau  
15 shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated.

16 Field office service: For salaries (not to exceed  
17 \$314,000), travel and all other expenses necessary to  
18 operate and maintain regional, district, and cooperative  
19 branch offices for the collection and dissemination of in-  
20 formation useful in the development and improvement of  
21 commerce throughout the United States and its possessions,  
22 including foreign and domestic newspapers (not exceeding  
23 \$300), periodicals and books of reference, \$355,000.

24 The appropriations for the Bureau of Foreign and Do-  
25 mestic Commerce shall be available in an amount not to ex-



ceed \$6,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the promotion of foreign and domestic commerce, or either, and also expenses of illustrating the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by showing of maps, charts, and graphs at such meetings, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary.

#### PATENT OFFICE

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$4,000,000.

Photolithographing: For producing copies of weekly issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents, designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost plus 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings; photo prints of pending application drawings; and photostat and photographic supplies and dry mounts, \$225,000: *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography.

Miscellaneous expenses: For purchase and exchange of law, professional, and other reference books and publications and scientific books; expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments; directories, furniture, filing cases; maintenance, op-



eration, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; for investigating the question of public use or sale of inventions for one year or more prior to filing applications for patents, and such other questions arising in connection with applications for patents and the prior art as may be deemed necessary by the Commissioner of Patents; for expense attending defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents; for travel, including not to exceed \$500 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Patent Office, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary; and for other contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Patent Office; \$47,000.

Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations; and for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official Gazette, including weekly and annual indices, \$690,000; for miscellaneous printing and binding, \$60,000; in all, \$750,000.

#### NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act establishing the National Bureau of Standards, approved March 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278), and of Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of the Bureau and specifically including the functions as set



1 forth under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of  
2 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal  
3 services in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories  
4 in the field, building of temporary experimental structures,  
5 communication service, transportation service; travel, in-  
6 cluding not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at  
7 meetings of organizations concerned with standardization or  
8 research in science, when incurred on the written authority  
9 of the Secretary; streetcar fares not exceeding \$100 ex-  
10 penses of the visiting committee, compensation and expenses  
11 of medical officers of the Public Health Service detailed to  
12 the National Bureau of Standards for the purpose of main-  
13 taining a first-aid station and making clinical observations;  
14 compiling and disseminating scientific and technical data;  
15 demonstrating the results of the Bureau's work by exhibits  
16 or otherwise as may be deemed most effective; purchases  
17 of supplies, materials, stationery, electric power, fuel for  
18 heat, light, and power, and accessories of all kinds needed  
19 in the work of the Bureau, including supplies for office,  
20 laboratory, shop, and plant, and cleaning and toilet supplies,  
21 gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons; purchase, repair,  
22 and cleaning of uniforms for guards; operation, maintenance,  
23 and repair of a passenger automobile; purchases of equip-  
24 ment of all kinds, including its repair and exchange; peri-



1 odicals and reference books, including their exchange; and  
2 translation of technical articles:

3       Operation and administration: For the general operation  
4 and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of  
5 the grounds; plant equipment; necessary repairs and altera-  
6 tions to buildings; \$518,000.

7       Testing, inspection, and information service: For cali-  
8 brating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus, and  
9 standards in terms of the national standards; the preparation  
10 and distribution of standard materials; the broadcasting of  
11 radio signals of standard frequency; the testing of equipment,  
12 materials, and supplies in connection with Government pur-  
13 chases; the improvement of methods of testing; advisory  
14 services to governmental agencies on scientific and technical  
15 matters; and supplying available information to the public,  
16 upon request, in the field of physics, chemistry, and engi-  
17 neering; \$1,235,000.

18       Research and development: For the maintenance and de-  
19 velopment of national standards of measurement; the develop-  
20 ment of improved methods of measurement; the determina-  
21 tion of physical constants and the properties of materials; the  
22 investigation of mechanisms and structures, including their  
23 economy, efficiency, and safety; the study of fluid resistance  
24 and the flow of fluids and heat; the investigation of radiation,  
25 radioactive substances, and X-rays; the study of conditions



1 affecting radio transmission; the development of methods of  
2 chemical analysis and synthesis, and the investigation of the  
3 properties of rare substances; investigations relating to the  
4 utilization of materials, including lubricants and liquid fuels;  
5 the study of new processes and methods of fabrication; and  
6 the solutions of problems arising in connection with standards,  
7 \$945,000.

8 Standards for commerce: For cooperation with Govern-  
9 ment purchasing agencies, industries, and national organiza-  
10 tions in developing specifications and facilitating their use;  
11 for encouraging the application of the latest developments in  
12 the utilization and standardization of building materials; for  
13 the development of engineering and safety codes, simplified-  
14 practice recommendations, and commercial standards of  
15 quality and performance, \$226,000.

16 During the fiscal year 1945 the head of any department  
17 or independent establishment of the Government having funds  
18 available for scientific investigations and requiring cooper-  
19 ative work by the National Bureau of Standards on scientific  
20 investigations within the scope of the functions of that Bureau,  
21 and which the National Bureau of Standards is unable to per-  
22 form within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the  
23 approval of the Secretary, transfer to the National Bureau of  
24 Standards such sums as may be necessary to carry on such  
25 investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer



1 on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which  
2 may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be  
3 placed to the credit of the National Bureau of Standards for  
4 performance of work for the department or establishment  
5 from which the transfer is made, including, where necessary,  
6 travel expenses and compensation for personal services in  
7 the District of Columbia and in the field.

8 Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the  
9 Bureau by appropriation and transfer shall be available for  
10 payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the  
11 District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and  
12 technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary, in  
13 his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem  
14 for any person so employed.

15 Of the foregoing amounts for the National Bureau of  
16 Standards not to exceed \$2,500,000 may be expended for  
17 personal services in the District of Columbia.

18 WEATHER BUREAU

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carry-  
20 ing into effect in the United States and possessions, on ships  
21 at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary, the  
22 provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved October 1,  
23 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the Act approved October  
24 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), and section 803 of the Civil  
25 Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603), including in-



1 vestigations of atmospheric phenomena; cooperation with  
2 other public agencies and societies and institutions of learn-  
3 ing; purchase of books of reference; traveling expenses, in-  
4 cluding not to exceed \$1,500 for attendance at meetings con-  
5 cerned with the work of the Bureau when authorized by the  
6 Secretary; purchase (not to exceed five), maintenance, oper-  
7 ation, and repair of passenger automobiles; repair, alterations,  
8 and improvements to existing buildings and care and pres-  
9 ervation of grounds, including the construction of necessary  
10 outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets, abutting  
11 Weather Bureau grounds; the erection of temporary build-  
12 ings for living quarters of observers; telephone rentals, and  
13 telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and messages,  
14 rates to be fixed by the Secretary by agreement with the  
15 companies performing the service; and establishment, equip-  
16 ment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and stations,  
17 \$12,700,000, of which not to exceed \$1,231,186 may be  
18 expended for departmental personal services in the District  
19 of Columbia; not to exceed \$1,500 for the contribution of  
20 the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat  
21 of the International Meteorological Committee; and not to  
22 exceed \$10,000 for the maintenance of a printing office in  
23 the city of Washington for the printing of weather maps,  
24 bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publications: *Provided*,  
25 That no printing shall be done by the Weather Bureau that



1 can be done at the Government Printing Office without im-  
2 pairing the service of said Bureau.

3 (20) *Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may*  
4 *be paid to employees of other Government agencies in Alaska*  
5 *and in other Territorial possessions for taking and trans-*  
6 *mitting meteorological observations for the Weather Bureau.*

7 The appropriations "Maintenance and operation of  
8 air-navigation facilities", Office of Administrator of Civil  
9 Aeronautics, and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bureau,  
10 shall be available, under regulations to be prescribed by  
11 the Secretary, for furnishing to employees of the Civil  
12 Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau  
13 in Alaska free emergency medical services by contract  
14 or otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase,  
15 transportation, and storage of food and other subsistence sup-  
16 plies for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such re-  
17 sales to be credited to the appropriation from which the  
18 expenditure for such supplies was made; and appropriations  
19 of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather  
20 Bureau, available for travel, shall be available for the travel  
21 expenses of appointees of said agencies from the point of  
22 engagement in the United States to their posts of duty at  
23 any point outside the continental limits of the United States  
24 or in Alaska.

25 (21) *During the fiscal year 1945 the Secretary of Commerce*



1 *may delegate his authority to the Director of the Coast and*  
2 *Geodetic Survey, the Chief of the Weather Bureau, and the*  
3 *Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, to authorize payment*  
4 *of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods*  
5 *of officers and employees on change of official station.*

6 This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce  
7 Appropriation Act, 1945".

#### 8 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

9 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained  
10 in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages  
11 of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an  
12 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
13 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided,*  
14 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered  
15 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit  
16 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization  
17 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the  
18 United States by force or violence: *Provided further,* That  
19 any person who advocates, or who is a member of an or-  
20 ganization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
21 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts  
22 employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from  
23 any appropriation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of  
24 a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more  
25 than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,



1 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause  
2 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other  
3 provisions of existing law.

4 SEC. 402. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945  
5 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide  
6 temporary additional compensation for employees in the  
7 Postal Service", approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act  
8 entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime  
9 compensation to Government employees, and for other pur-  
10 poses", approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent  
11 resolution of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30,  
12 1945, the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease  
13 to be available on such earlier date for obligation for the  
14 purposes of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions  
15 of appropriations allocated for the purposes of such termi-  
16 nated Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of  
17 the appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

18 SEC. 403. This Act may be cited as the "Departments  
19 of State, Justice, and Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945".

Passed the House of Representatives February 18, 1944.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

*Clerk.*

Passed the Senate with amendments May 17 (legisla-  
tive day, May 9), 1944.

Attest:

EDWIN A. HALSEY,

*Secretary.*







78TH CONGRESS  
2d Session

**H. R. 4204**

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## **AN ACT**

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Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 17, 1944

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the  
Senate numbered











DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE  
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

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JUNE 5, 1944.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. RABAUT, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4204]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 16.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 15, 17, 18, and 19, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Omit the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, and on page 59 of the bill in line 10 strike out the colon and insert in lieu thereof a period; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 20, and 21.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
BUTLER B. HARE,  
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,  
KARL STEFAN,  
*Managers on the part of the House.*

PAT McCARRAN,  
KENNETH McKELLAR,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,  
CLYDE M. REED,  
*Managers on the part of the Senate.*



## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 1: Appropriates \$10,340,000 for departmental salaries, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$7,700,000, as proposed by the House. The additional amount will provide for 371 man-years of employment made necessary by a recent reorganization of the Department, and will place on the regular rolls of the Department 418 employees currently paid out of the President's emergency funds.

No. 2: Authorizes the purchase of uniforms for chauffeurs operating the passenger-carrying automobiles of the Department, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 3: Authorizes expenditures out of contingent expense fund for services for the analysis and tabulation of technical information and the preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 4: Increases limitation covering cost of newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls from \$20,000, as proposed by the House, to \$26,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 6: Appropriates \$538,000 for contingent expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$388,000, as proposed by the House. The additional amount is based on the increased personnel allowed.

No. 7: Appropriates \$260,000 for printing and binding, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$250,000, as proposed by the House. The additional amount is for printing special maps, charts, and other geographic aids, currently financed out of the President's emergency funds.

No. 9: Appropriates \$3,754,000 for the salaries of foreign service clerks, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,700,000, as proposed by the House. The added amount is to be used in the making of small periodic salary increases to low-salaried American and alien clerks.

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

No. 11: Appropriates \$2,459,000 for general administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,130,000, as proposed by the House. The added amount is to be used for aviation education service, airman development work, and airport advisory service.



No. 14: Omits the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, in connection with delegation of authority to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of officers and employees on change of official station.

No. 15: Reappropriates unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated for development of landing areas, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 16: Appropriates \$1,500,000 for the Civil Aeronautics Board, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,529,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 17: Corrects error in number of automobiles for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 18: Eliminates unnecessary language, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 19: Eliminates duplicating language, as proposed by the Senate.

#### AMENDMENTS REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

No. 5: Relating to authority for the payment of expenses of transportation and per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving in an advisory capacity without other compensation from the United States, contained in the contingent expense item of the Department of State. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 8: Relating to the President's War Relief Control Board in the Department of State, established to control and license private agencies engaged in fund-raising appeals for foreign and domestic relief. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 10: Relating to the next quinquennial census of agriculture, authorized by law, and under the Department of Commerce. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 12: Relating to the amount for establishment of air-navigation facilities, Department of Commerce. The managers will move to insist on disagreement.

No. 13: Relating to the proviso, inserted by the Senate, authorizing the expenditure of up to \$950,000 for the establishment of landing areas, Department of Commerce. The managers will move to insist on disagreement.

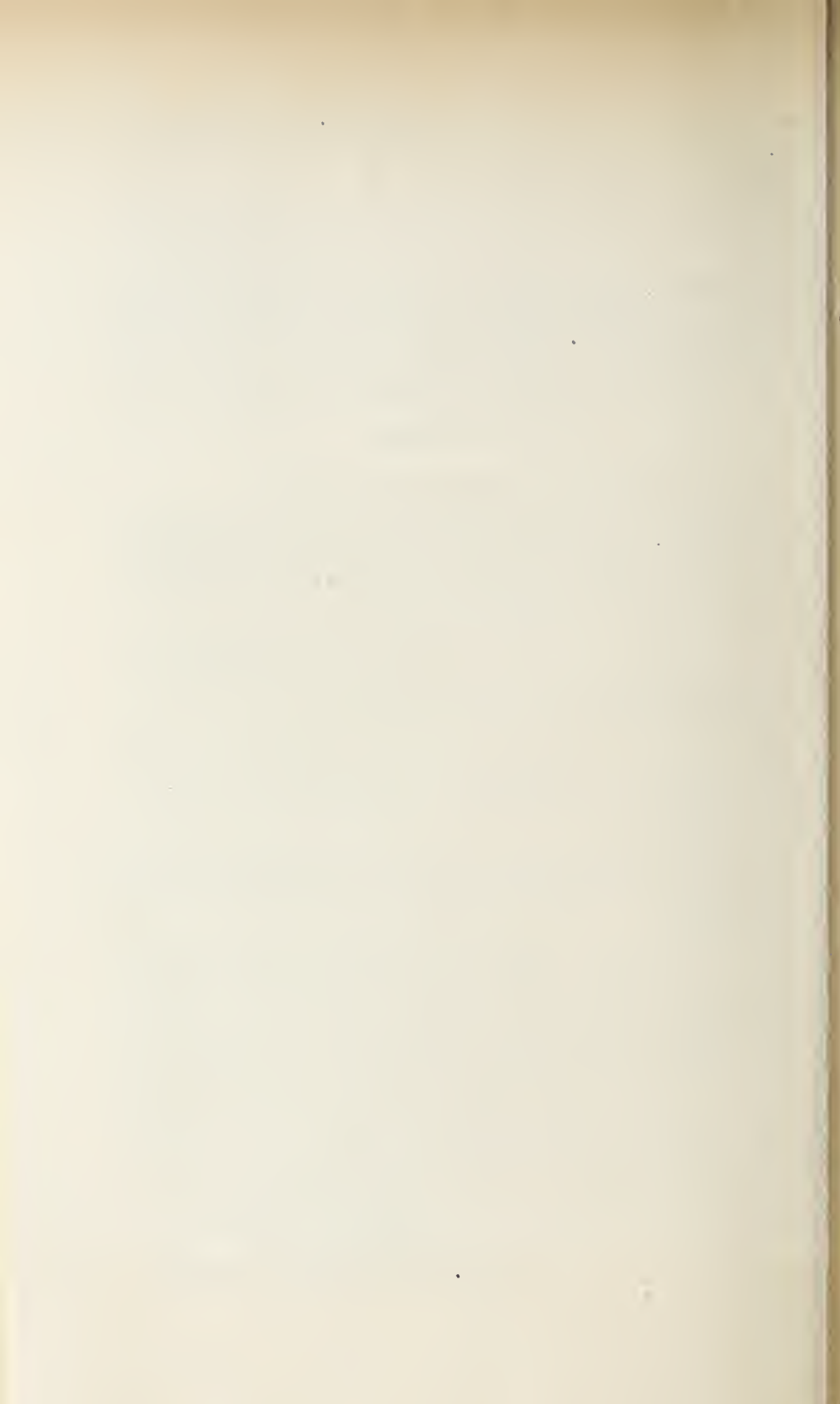
No. 20: Relating to authority granting extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day to employees of other Government agencies in Alaska and in other Territorial possessions for taking and transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 21: Relating to delegation of authority by the Secretary of Commerce to subordinate officials of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Weather Bureau, and the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of officers and employees on change of official station. The managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
BUTLER B. HARE,  
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,  
KARL STEFAN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*







provided for by this act, then and in that event all his further right to receive the annuity hereunder authorized shall thenceforth cease.

In any case where a citizen of the United States is receiving, or becomes entitled to receive, an annuity under the provisions of any law providing for the retirement of civilian officers and employees of the United States Government or any of its agencies, and had 3 years or more of service on the Isthmus of Panama of the character described in section 2, he may elect to have that annuity canceled, and thenceforth to become and be an annuitant under the provisions of this act, but he shall not receive both. The annuity which may thus be paid to him under this act shall begin with the date whereon his other annuity, heretofore referred to, shall cease because of his election to cancel same; and the substituted annuity, thus to be paid him, under the provisions of this act, shall thenceforth continue until his death. As an annuitant under this act, all its provisions shall be applicable to him.

SEC. 6. For the purposes of administration, the Civil Service Commission is hereby authorized and directed to perform, or cause to be performed, any and all acts, and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for carrying into full force and effect the provisions of this act.

The Civil Service Commission shall make a detailed comparative report annually, showing all the receipts and disbursements on account of annuities paid under this act, together with the total number of persons receiving such annuities and the total amounts paid them.

SEC. 7. None of the annuities or moneys mentioned in this act shall be assignable, either in law or equity, or be subject to execution, levy, lien, attachment, garnishment, or other legal process.

SEC. 8. The Civil Service Commission shall submit annually to the Bureau of the Budget estimates of the appropriations necessary to pay the annuities hereunder authorized.

SEC. 9. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated annually such sums as may be necessary to pay such annuities and to carry out the provisions of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill, H. R. 1117, was laid on the table.

#### AMENDING THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 1758) to amend section 451 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and for other purposes, with House amendments, insist on the amendments of the House, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON]? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. DOUGHTON, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. REED of New York, and Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk, the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Departments

of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. RABAUT, Mr. KERR, Mr. HARE, Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan, Mr. CARTER, Mr. STEFAN, and Mr. JONES.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on three subjects and to include certain excerpts, including one which shows what \$43.75 would buy 3 years after our entry into the first war and what it would buy now, 3 years after our entry into this war.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein an article which appeared in the New York Times in regard to my colleague the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. PITTINGER].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by inserting in the Appendix an article which appeared in the Philadelphia Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made today in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in Committee today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend the remarks I made in Committee of the Whole today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article and also an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. DAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the Fort Wayne News-Sentinel.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix and to include a letter and an article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CURLEY] is recognized for 10 minutes.

#### ITALY SHOULD BE ACCEPTED NOW AS AN ALLY

Mr. CURLEY. Mr. Speaker, a measure is now pending before the Committee on Rules requesting the President to establish friendly diplomatic relations with Italy.

This measure is House Joint Resolution 274, and reads as follows:

Joint resolution requesting the President to establish friendly diplomatic relations with Italy

Whereas the President of the United States, acting with the full consent of the leaders of the United Nations, has pledged the Italian people the right to a free and democratic government of their own choosing; and

Whereas the present Government of Italy is preponderantly composed of the representatives of the six political parties, comprising every current of antifascist and prodemocratic sentiment in Italy; and

Whereas these political parties therefore reflect the will of the Italian people, not only of the liberated areas but of all of Italy; and

Whereas the presence of these Italian antifascist and prodemocratic parties in the Government of Italy offers clear assurance to the Italian people and to the world against unwanted forms of government in Italy, whether monarchical, dictatorial, or imperialistic; and

Whereas the resumption of full diplomatic relations between the United States and Italy and the recognition of the present Italian Government as a full and equal ally, entitled to lend-lease aid and to a proper role in the counsels of the United Nations, will release untold energies of the Italian people in both the liberated and occupied areas of Italy to give their fullest support to crushing the Axis, thus striking a hard political and military blow against Hitler and his agent, Mussolini, and shortening the war with consequent saving of the lives of thousands of gallant



American soldiers now fighting on Italian soil: Therefore be it

*Resolved, etc.,* That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, requested to direct the Secretary of State to resume friendly diplomatic relations between the United States and Italy, to extend lend-lease aid to Italy; and to use his good offices to the end that the other United Nations resume diplomatic relations with Italy and that the United Nations recognize Italy as a full and equal ally.

The Secretary of State, the Honorable Cordell Hull, in a radio address delivered April 9 before the women's division of the National Democratic Committee set forth his views as follows:

In Italy our interests are likewise in assisting in the development at the earliest moment of a free and democratic Italian Government. Here again we wish to give every opportunity for a free expression of a free Italy. We had hoped that before this enough of Italy would have been freed so that we might have had at least a preliminary expression of that will. Events have not progressed according to our hopes. But there is already promise of success in the activities of the political parties which are currently holding conferences with a view to drawing up a program for the political reconstruction of their country along democratic lines. The Permanent Executive Junta is seeking a resolution which will provide for the cooperation of the liberal political groups within the Government. Thus, after 21 years, we see a rebirth of political consciousness and activity in Italy which points the way to the ultimate free expression of the Italian people in the choice of their government.

We have a profound appreciation in this hour of unrest in the world of the character of service not only rendered in ancient times but in modern times by Italy, not only to Europe but to civilization throughout the entire world. For to Italy that has been the creator and the preserver of those essentials which mark the upward progress of mankind we owe more than to all other nations in the world combined; creator and preserver of all that we love in art, whether it be in painting or in sculpture, or in the work of the silversmith, to all that we love in literature, much that we enjoy in science and invention through the centuries. When the whole world is weary, as it was during the period of the First World War, and as it has recently been with industrial depression, and famine in various portions of the world, and again in this Second World War, the whole world turns its eyes for succor to the head of that great religious faith in Rome, where peace and confidence and serenity and spiritual leadership abide.

Shortly after the close of the First World War the spirit of unrest that made itself manifest in Russia with the mad march of communism that not only made for violence but possible chaos for all the standards that civilization has reared in nearly 2,000 years of the life of the world, when there was a prospect that all of those standards that make for morality and purity in the home and happiness in the land were threatened with destruction, when the red tide that had swept Russia threatened to engulf all Europe, it was Italy that stepped into the breach and made possible the estop-

pel of the mad march of communism and of atheism and made possible the preservation and perpetuation of Christian civilization.

To Italy the world owes an everlasting debt for the creation and perpetuation of worth-while memorials and traditions through which the light of civilization was permitted to spread from the Mediterranean to the Baltic.

Toward Italy annually turn the seekers of knowledge and the students of art, there to gratify their longings by gazing on those imperishable works that, despite the passage of time, have never been improved upon—the works of Dante and Tasso and Petrarch, of Raphael and Michaelangelo and Canova, of Verdi and Rossini, Bellini and Donizetti, of Tisitori and Duse, and Salvini and Rossi, of Alfieri and Giacometti, of Cavour and Mazzini.

To the students of history or romance there is an appeal that can only be satisfied through a study of the literary contributions of such sons of Italy as Carlo Botta and Pasquale Villari, romancists like Manzoni and D'Annunzio, and masters of language like Bartalli and De Amicis.

Why prolong the presentation? The glory of the past will endure; it needs commendation or praise from no individual; the art of Italy is both animate and inanimate.

To Italy in every crisis the hearts, and the eyes, and the minds of the world have turned regardless of race, creed, or color, seeking that spiritual direction and comfort which the representatives of St. Peter, from the sacred precincts of Rome, have never failed to give a waiting world.

When the materialistic forces in the world, blind with power and wealth, threatened by their excesses the destruction of the social system, the rules and order that society through 19 centuries has found necessary for the preservation of home and moral standards a waiting world has never failed to receive spiritual guidance from the Holy See.

Some day the history of the World War will be written, 50 or 100 years from now, with truth rather than falsehood and rumor as a basis and the world will learn what the Italian soldiery know—that for a period of 3 years the Army of Italy, with but scant assistance from the remainder of the Allied forces, held the Austrian Army in check, and had Italy yielded, and as a consequence of her yielding the forces on the eastern front been permitted to consolidate with the armies on the western front, the forces that stood for the preservation of free government in the world might have fared most badly.

No individual can read the poem of Joaquin Miller, the eccentric genius of the Sierras, dedicated to the discoverer of America, Columbus, without arriving at the conclusion that America in the destiny of the Almighty God has been designated as an instrument for the fulfillment of His mysterious decrees. It was Miller was said, speaking of the voyage:

Behind him lay the gray Azores,  
Behind the Gates of Hercules,  
Before him not the ghost of shores,  
Before him only shoreless seas.  
The good mate said: "Now must we pray,  
For lo! the very stars are gone.  
Brave Admiral, speak, what shall I say?"  
"Why, say 'Sail on! sail on! and on!'"

Then pale and worn, he kept his deck,  
And peered through darkness. Ah, that night  
Of all dark nights! And then a speck—  
A light! a light! a light!  
It grew, a star-lit flag unfurled!  
It grew to be Time's burst of dawn.  
He gained a world; he gave that world  
Its grandest lesson: "On! Sail on! and on!"

To this fair land have come in nearly every decade the oppressed and persecuted of every country seeking refuge, liberty, and opportunity. They have represented every race, creed, and color, and in the melting pot of the Nation have emerged as American citizens. To this land they brought traditions and customs common to the countries from which they came and have taken their places and played their part in peace and strife in the molding and upbuilding of the Nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PRIEST). The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent, if those who have special orders following the gentleman from Massachusetts have no objection, that the time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CURLEY] may be extended 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CURLEY. The field of battle has witnessed the shedding of their blood and the halls of legislation have benefited by their presence. They aided in making possible the emancipation of the black man and for 4 long weary years fought to preserve the Union.

In the First World War, despite the fact that war was waged against the countries of their birth, they fought loyally and devotedly for the land of their adoption.

In the present World War they are giving as patriotically and self-sacrificingly as in the First World War. In the First World War we were assured that it was a war to end wars and all looked and prayed for a permanent world peace as the price of our sacrifice of men and treasure. But alas! the scheming leaders of Europe when victory was assured reverted to form, being more eager for land than peace, and laid the foundation for the present war.

In every decade for 2,000 years wars have been the vogue in Europe and are destined to continue unless a peace based upon spiritual and human justice is agreed upon and accepted. The opportunity for such a peace at the termination of this war is possible, and unless one is agreed to, we should follow the admonition of the Father of our Country, "Friendly intercourse with all nations, entangling alliances with none."











Newsome	Scanlon	Taylor
O'Connor	Scott	Torrens
O'Neal	Sheridan	Treadway
O'Toole	Simpson, Pa.	Wadsworth
Peterson, Ga.	Smith, W. Va.	Wasielewski
Pfeifer	Snyder	Wene
Philbi	Starnes, Ala.	Whelchel, Ga.
Phillips	Stearns, N. H.	White
Ploeser	Stewart	Wilson
Plumley	Stigler	
Priest	Talbot	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 320 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings, under the call, were dispensed with.

#### TO INCREASE THE DEBT LIMIT OF THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. DOUGHTON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, presented the following conference report, and statement on the bill (H. R. 4464) to increase the debt limit of the United States, for printing under the rule:

##### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4464) to increase the debt limit of the United States, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment strike out lines 7 to 11, both inclusive, and insert the following in lieu thereof "20 per centum"; and the Senate agree to the same.

R. L. DOUGHTON,  
JERE COOPER,  
JOHN D. DINGELL,  
HAROLD KNUTSON,  
ROY O. WOODRUFF,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

WALTER F. GEORGE,  
DAVID I. WALSH,  
ALBEN W. BARKLEY,  
ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, Jr.,  
A. H. VANDENBERG,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

##### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4464) to increase the debt limit of the United States, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: The House bill provided that the amount of obligations issued under authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act shall not exceed in the aggregate \$240,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time. The Senate amendment provided that the face amount of such obligations should not exceed in the aggregate \$260,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 2: The Senate amendment reduced the war-tax rate on cabarets, roof gardens, etc., from 30 to 20 percent and provided for the exemption from the tax of any amount paid by or for any patron or guest who is a member of the military or naval forces of the United States, or of any of the other United Nations, and is in uniform. The amendment was made effective at 10 a. m. on the first day of the first month fol-

lowing the date of enactment of the act. The House recedes with an amendment providing for the reduction of rate as proposed by the Senate, and fixing the same effective date, but omitting the exemption from tax with respect to servicemen.

R. L. DOUGHTON,  
JERE COOPER,  
JOHN D. DINGELL,  
HAROLD KNUTSON,  
ROY O. WOODRUFF,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

#### STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. RABAUT, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Department of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, for printing under the rule:

##### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4204) "making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 16.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 15, 17, 18, and 19, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Omit the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, and on page 59 of the bill in line 10 strike out the colon and insert in lieu thereof a period; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 20, and 21.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
BUTLER B. HARE,  
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,  
KARL STEFAN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

PAT MCCARRAN,  
KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
WALLACE H. WHITE,  
CLYDE M. REED,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

##### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

##### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 1: Appropriates \$10,340,000 for departmental salaries, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$7,700,000 as proposed by the House. The additional amount will provide for 371 man-years of employment made necessary by a recent reorganization of the Department, and will place on the regular rolls of the Department 418 employees currently paid out of the President's emergency funds.

No. 2: Authorizes the purchase of uniforms for the chauffeurs operating the passenger-carrying automobiles of the Department, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 3: Authorizes expenditures out of contingent expense fund for services for the analysis and tabulation of technical information and the preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 4: Increases limitation covering cost of newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls from \$20,000, as proposed by the House, to \$26,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 6: Appropriates \$538,000 for contingent expenses, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$388,000, as proposed by the House. The additional amount is based on the increased personnel allowed.

No. 7: Appropriates \$260,000 for printing and binding, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$250,000, as proposed by the House. The additional amount is for printing special maps, charts, and other geographic aids, currently financed out of the President's emergency funds.

No. 9: Appropriates \$3,754,000 for the salaries of foreign service clerks, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,700,000, as proposed by the House. The added amount is to be used in the making of small periodic salary increases to low-salaried American and alien clerks.

##### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

No. 11: Appropriates \$2,459,000 for general administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,130,000, as proposed by the House. The added amount is to be used for aviation education service, airman development work, and airport advisory service.

No. 14: Omits the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, in connection with delegation of authority to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of officers and employees on change of official station.

No. 15: Reappropriates unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated for development of landing areas, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 16: Appropriates \$1,500,000 for the Civil Aeronautics Board, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,529,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 17: Corrects error in number of automobiles for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 18: Eliminates unnecessary language, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 19: Eliminates duplicating language, as proposed by the Senate.

##### AMENDMENTS REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

No. 5: Relating to authority for the payment of expenses of transportation and per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving in an advisory capacity without other compensation from the United States, contained in the contingent expense item of the Department of State. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 8: Relating to the President's War Relief Control Board in the Department of State, established to control and license private agencies engaged in fund-raising appeals for foreign and domestic relief. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 10: Relating to the next quinquennial census of agriculture, authorized by law, and under the Department of Commerce. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 12: Relating to the amount for establishment of air-navigation facilities, Department of Commerce. The managers will move to insist on disagreement.

No. 13: Relating to the proviso, inserted by the Senate, authorizing the expenditure of up to \$950,000 for the establishment of landing areas, Department of Commerce. The



managers will move to insist on disagreement.

No. 20: Relating to authority granting extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day to employees of other Government agencies in Alaska and in other Territorial possessions for taking and transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 21: Relating to delegation of authority by the Secretary of Commerce to subordinate officials of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Weather Bureau, and the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of officers and employees on change of official station. The managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
BUTLER B. HARE,  
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,  
KARL STEFAN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

#### EXTENDING THE TIME LIMIT FOR IMMUNITY

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. CLARK] is recognized for 1 hour, under the rule.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] and yield myself 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, I feel I should say to the House that I am not responsible for this roll call; I did not make the point of no quorum.

The resolution under consideration would make in order the joint resolution introduced by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] extending the time within which any who might be at fault in connection with Pearl Harbor might be tried. I shall not discuss the rule, because it is an open rule in the usual form granting 2 hours for debate, nor shall I undertake to discuss the provisions of the first section of the bill, which undertakes to extend the time of immunity. I do know that in the minds of some people there is doubt as to whether it really accomplishes what it seeks, but what I particularly wish to call to the attention of the House is that section 2 of the bill peremptorily instructs the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. It reads: "The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are severally directed to institute court-martial proceedings on all charges against any persons" who may be at fault in connection with the Pearl Harbor disaster. This applies, I believe, to civilian as well as military personnel.

I cannot for a moment feel we have reached a point where it has become necessary for the Congress of the United States to issue a peremptory instruction directing the leaders of our war effort as to what they shall do about any particular thing. I know there is a disposition in this body and elsewhere to try to find fault in some way with the manner in which the war is being prosecuted. Speaking for myself, I have complete confidence in the way the war is being handled from the Chief Executive right on down the line, and to my mind when

the Congress undertakes or finds it necessary to instruct the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy as to what they shall do and how they shall conduct their official duties, it is virtually tantamount to a vote of lack of confidence in these men at the head of our military machine at this time of crisis. I have no doubt whatever the reasons may be that our military personnel have good reasons for what they are doing.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield briefly?

Mr. CLARK. Not at the moment. I will after I complete my statement, if the gentleman wishes.

I have not tried to find out why no courts martial have been instituted. I am satisfied in my own mind that whatever the reasons may be they are good ones and that the adoption of this resolution in place of aiding in the war effort will put us in the ridiculous attitude of almost censuring the heads of our War and Navy Departments. I suppose it is inevitable, but nevertheless it is regrettable, that the unity we once had in this Chamber on war measures has so completely disappeared. I do not particularly like to say this, I wish it were otherwise, but from what I have seen and heard and observed I am bound to feel that there are many on the minority side of this Chamber who will be disappointed if they do not find something badly wrong with the prosecution of the war. I am going to go far enough to say in concluding my remarks that too many people in the United States and here in this Chamber apparently are not taking the war seriously enough.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KNUTSON. Oh, shame! Shame! Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I have the highest regard for the gentleman from North Carolina, who just addressed the House. I do not believe, however, any speech I have heard recently in the House could create more disunity than the remarks of the gentleman from North Carolina. As he well knows, our armed forces are composed of Republicans and Democrats; our sons are fighting all over the world; they are united and determined to beat the enemy, Germany and Japan, as quickly as possible and to get the war over with. To give the impression that there is any Member of the Congress, or anybody in the minority party who is trying to throw monkey wrenches into the war machinery or to impede our war effort is both unfair and untrue.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to be apparent that there are those Members of the House who take the position that the minority has no right even to criticize or talk about the foreign or domestic policies of the administration. Let me tell you what former President Theodore Roosevelt had to say during the last war on this identical issue:

To announce that there must be no criticism of the President, or that we are to stand by the President right or wrong, is

not only unpatriotic and servile, but is morally treasonable to the American people.

After all, Mr. Speaker, we are the elected Representatives of the American people, and we are speaking here in their behalf. All this resolution seeks to do is to give the facts to the American people whose sons are doing the fighting and the dying; and they are entitled to have all the facts regarding the greatest naval disaster in the history of America. There has already been too much delay and shadow-boxing by the administration in order to avoid telling the whole truth to the American people and in holding all those responsible for the Pearl Harbor catastrophe strictly accountable.

Nothing but the truth should be spoken about the President or anyone else, but it is even more important to tell the truth—pleasant or unpleasant—about him than about anyone else.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to read an editorial taken from the World-Telegram, a Scripps-Howard paper in New York. If I should use the same words myself I suppose someone would accuse me of making a political speech or injecting politics into our war effort. This paper is one of the largest in the city of New York and the same editorial was probably circulated widely over the country by the Scripps-Howard syndicate. It is entitled, "Kimmel, Short, Roosevelt, Hull":

Speaking of offenses by high officers, the House Judiciary Committee has approved legislation to move up to June 7, 1945, the deadline on court-martial trials for Admiral H. E. Kimmel and Lt. Gen. W. C. Short, in command at Hawaii at the time of Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Speaker, my complaint is that the administration should have held this court martial long ago. This editorial goes on to say:

The administration is plainly resolved to postpone the Pearl Harbor trials until after the election. The Japs have long known exactly what they did to us in that most disgraceful disaster ever yet suffered by American arms. To hold the trials now would tell them nothing they don't already know.

But it is widely believed that the trials would force to light evidence connecting high Washington officials with orders to Kimmel and Short to take the No. 1 alert (readiness for sabotage from within), instead of the No. 3—readiness for anything—which might have turned Pearl Harbor into a victory for us and shortened the Pacific war. These orders might have been urged by Mr. Hull, or sent by Mr. Roosevelt.

If such orders were sent, the Administration is determined to keep the American people from knowing who sent them until after the election. Politics, and politics alone, is the cause of this procrastination.

Mr. Speaker, those are not my words. They are from an editorial in one of our largest newspapers, and a more or less nonpartisan paper, and reflect, I believe public sentiment throughout the United States.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the Administration has failed, up to now, to court martial either General Short or Admiral Kimmel, all we are seeking, at the present time, is for the Congress to exert its influence 2½ years after Pearl Harbor to be assured of a speedy











When the Treasury of the United States has no funds in it, and we are running on borrowed money all the time, I think they are making a decidedly unreasonable request.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, as a result of the reorganization there was allowed in the first deficiency bill the amount of \$350,000 for about 3 months' services. The total increase as the result of this reorganization was 596 positions. The regular appropriation bill for 1945 carried 225 positions. Included in this amendment are 371 positions at a total cost of \$901,044. The number of personnel presently financed out of the emergency fund for the President, which the Department wishes to place on the permanent rolls, is 418 positions at a cost of \$1,356,480.

These employees are engaged in post-war study and geographic work in connection therewith. This work was initiated about 2 years ago by the Secretary of State, the Honorable Cordell Hull, with his usual farsightedness in preparing for the enormous job ahead of us. This is the ground work for winning the peace after we win the war.

This has been commented upon throughout the Nation. The House committee, of which the last speaker is the ranking minority member, in conceding to his desires, cut this appropriation when we had the matter under consideration; that is, we cut it in committee before we presented it to the House. We have taken some criticism by the public press for the small cut that we gave them.

I have here a clipping from the Detroit News. It goes on to say that the entire cost of the State Department, which Department will have a tremendous part in the war and in the period that follows the war, amounts to an expense of 4½ hours of the war. So here is this great Department that you are going to call upon when the war is over and say, "Now handle this thing for us." We are allowing it an amount of money equal to 4½ hours' expense of the war.

Mr. Stettinius—and no one will question his business ability—appeared before the committee and made some very important statements concerning the State Department. I should like to quote some of them:

I would like to say a few words on our overall post-war responsibility. I do not know of anything that is more important in the post-war period than a strong, well-equipped Department of State of the United States Government whether we are thinking of such matters as petroleum reserves, world shipping, world aviation, or of raw material resources throughout the world, entirely apart from the diplomatic day-to-day functions.

One more thing: When the Subcommittee on Appropriations was holding its hearings in connection with appropriations for this Department for 1945 the matter of reorganization came up, but we were unable to consider the matter at that time because estimated requirements had not been determined. We advised the representatives of the Department who appeared before us to present it to the Senate. This accounts for the increase appearing in the Senate amendment.

The testimony I have read to you is the remarks made by Mr. Stettinius when he appeared before the Deficiency Subcommittee. That committee allowed a sum to defray the cost of the reorganization for the balance of the fiscal year. If we were to deny the funds now the Department would not be able to retain these people during the year for which this amount is considered. I hope the House will go along and agree to the amendment of the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 5: On page 3, line 10, after "State;" insert the following: "transportation and other necessary expenses in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, and not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence, of persons serving while away from their homes in an advisory capacity without other compensation from the United States, or at \$1 per annum; expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobiles (and per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 8, page 5, after line 7 insert the following:

"President's War Relief Control Board: For all expenses necessary to enable the President's War Relief Control Board to continue to administer section 8 (b) of the Neutrality Act of 1939 and to perform the functions vested in it by Executive Order 9205 of July 25, 1942, including personal services in the District of Columbia; fees for professional or expert services at rates to be determined by the Secretary of State, but not in excess of \$25 per day; actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their homes in an advisory capacity without other compensation from the United States, or at \$1 per annum; expenses of attendance at meetings and conferences concerned with the work of the Board; printing and binding; purchase of books, newspapers, and periodicals; and stenographic reporting services by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, \$50,000."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 10: On page 59, after line 2, insert the following:

"Census of agriculture: For all expenses necessary for preparing for, taking, compiling, and publishing the quinquennial Census of Agriculture of the United States, in-

cluding the employment by the Director, at rates to be fixed by him, of personnel at the seat of government and elsewhere without regard to the civil service and classification laws; books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; construction of tabulating machines; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the collection of statistics, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary; printing and binding; \$7,250,000, to be available until December 31, 1946, and to be consolidated with the appropriation "Census of Agriculture" contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment, and I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT].

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, on April 27 I spoke in the well of the House on this question. The amount of money involved in this amendment is \$7,250,000. I am going to have to repeat myself for fear that some of the Members were not here on the floor on that day.

I do not know how many of us realize what this \$7,250,000 is being used for or what they anticipate using it for, but the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is paying people to go around in the congressional districts to find out the answers to some of these questions.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that when we are considering anything like this we ought to have a quorum present. I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

#### [Roll No. 79]

Abernethy	Fellows	Kennedy
Anderson,	Fenton	Keogh
N. Mex.	Fernandez	King
Baldwin, Md.	Fitzpatrick	Kleberg
Barry	Fogarty	Klein
Bates, Mass.	Ford	Landis
Bennett, Mich.	Fulbright	Larcade
Boren	Fuller	Lemke
Bradley, Mich.	Furlong	Lewis
Brooks	Callagher	McCord
Brumbaugh	Gibson	McMurray
Burchill, N. Y.	Gilchrist	Magnuson
Burdick	Granger	Martin, Iowa
Byrne	Grant, Ind.	May
Cannon, Fla.	Green	Marrow
Capozzoli	Griffiths	Miller, Mo.
Carrier	Halleck	Monroney
Chapman	Hare	Morrison, N. C.
Clark	Harless, Ariz.	Myers
Clason	Hart	Newsome
Costello	Hartley	Norton
Cox	Hays	O'Connor
Curley	Heffernan	Pace
Curtis	Heidinger	Peterson, Fla.
Dawson	Herter	Peterson, Ga.
Delaney	Hess	Pfeifer
Dewey	Hill	Philbin
Dickstein	Horan	Plumley
Dies	Johnson	Priest
Dirksen	J. Leroy	Ramspeck
Douglas	Johnson,	Rowan
Eaton	Ward	Scanlon
Ellis	Kee	Scott



Sheridan	Stigler	Whelchel, Ga.
Sikes	Summers, Tex.	White
Simpson, Pa.	Taylor	Whitten
Smith, W. Va.	Thomas, N. J.	Whittington
Sparkman	Treadway	Wilson
Stanley	Vinson, Ga.	Winstead
Starnes, Ala.	Wadsworth	Worley
Stearns, N. H.	Welchel, Ohio	Zimmerman
Stewart	Wells	

Three hundred and four Members are present, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings, under the call, were dispensed with.

#### STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945, CONFERENCE REPORT

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT] has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I want to explain now why I am opposed to the \$7,250,000 being set up in here for a census of agriculture. I do not know how many of you realize what this money is being spent for. In my State and in my congressional district this kind of a program is being taken around by individuals, and they are asked questions like this:

"Birthplace of head. Birthplace of father. Year of arrival in community. Last previous residence. Number of California towns you have lived in since 1935. Number of towns outside California you have lived in since 1935. Give acreage for three major crops. How many separate jobs have you held since 1935? What do you consider your home town? Does this neighborhood go by a special name?"

Now, listen to this one: "What church do you go to? Number in household. Place. Frequency of attendance. Earlier affiliations. Did any member of your family change denominations upon coming to this town or since you have been here? Do you attend church more or less frequently now than before the change?"

"Club memberships. Check through list of clubs. What club do you belong to? What is the meeting place? Frequency of attendance."

Here is a honey: "What informal activities did members of your family participate in? School functions, card parties, picnics, dances, movies, community affairs.

"Do you have a small group of close friends? Number in group."

Mr. TARVER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. What is the gentleman reading? That sort of information is not authorized by the law.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Your money is being spent for it, whether we authorized it or not.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman is not reading from any farm census information.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Will the gentleman give me an additional 5 minutes?

Mr. TARVER. I do not have control of the time.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I want to point out these things because money has been spent for that purpose. The gentleman from Georgia cannot tell me they have not spent money in my dis-

trict for that purpose because they have. Many other things have been done down here in these departments, silly things like this, and I for one am sick and tired of it and will not put up with it any longer.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I would like to have the gentleman from California say not only what he has said, but to give us some information in connection with this gasoline promise.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, here is what is behind the program. There is a new order in the Department of Agriculture. It is being used through the Department of the Interior too. Here is what they propose to do because the bill has been introduced in both the House and Senate.

The following is the proposed new order of the Secretary of the Interior:

1. To acquire, at prices satisfactory to him, such lands within or adjacent to the project as he deems appropriate for the protection, development, or improvement of the project and other purposes, and to prepare such lands for irrigation.

2. To sell or lease such lands "in farm units of such sizes as the Secretary determines would be adequate to provide a reasonable level of living."

(An individual can only own "one farm unit" and the aggregate owned by a family of individual owners, to which the several members of the family have legal or equitable title, cannot exceed 160 acres.)

3. To classify as "excess lands" all lands in excess of 160 acres now held by one owner, and all lands acquired under this bill in excess of the area of "one farm unit," and to appraise and reappraise the value of such lands. This classification and appraisal shall be made for each irrigation block before the Secretary announces that a water supply is available.

4. To deliver water to any lands under the project only if the owner agrees to dispose of "excess lands" at the value appraised by the Secretary. The landowner must give the Secretary the power of attorney to sell such lands, and must give the United States an option to buy them.

5. To prohibit the sale of such "excess lands" by a landowner for a price in excess of the value placed on such lands by the Secretary, by denying him the right to receive water on any of his lands.

That is a socialistic program. That is the truth of it. That is the answer. That is the proposed new order of the Department of Agriculture working in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior. We are going to wake up here in the not so far distant future, Mr. Speaker, to find that we have been sold out under a socialistic program. Oh, no; your money is not being spent for that. Where is the money being spent? Why, in my State they can run up and down the roads in automobiles, use gasoline and tires that they don't have, penalizing the farmers for this, that, or something else, while at the same time they are trying to socialize agriculture.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(Mr. ELLIOTT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I merely wanted to point out—I think the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT] has brought out the point sufficiently—and I want to emphasize these features: Very few things have so aroused the farm communities of California as this matter now before us. It is because of the great salaries paid to these people, the promise of gasoline when the farmers cannot get gasoline, the daily expense in addition to the salary. After the protest made by the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT] and myself upon the floor of the House, each of us received long letters from the Department of Agriculture trying to justify this and explaining what was being done. My answer was that this explanation was just as bad as the original offense because it shows that the Department of Agriculture, which should have kept out of this completely is doing it for the Department of the Interior, something with which the farmers are wholly out of patience in the Department of the Interior. There is no justification for this snooping on the part of the Department of Agriculture.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations having to do with the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from California is complaining about something which is not involved in this item in the State, Commerce, and Justice appropriation bill. If I understand clearly he is complaining about some information collected under the auspices of the Secretary of the Interior and which had to do with some project with which he is concerned in California. If the type of information collected is that described by him, I am in hearty accord with his viewpoint that the expenditure of public funds for that type of statistics is unwarranted. But this item relates to the quinquennial farm census first authorized in 1935, taken in that year and which the law makes mandatory.

I read to you from title 13, United States Code, section 216:

There shall be in the year 1935 and once every 10 years thereafter a census of agriculture and livestock which shall show the acreage of farm land, the acreage of the principal crops, and the number and value of domestic animals on the farms and ranges of the country. The schedule employed in the census shall be prepared by the Director of the Census and such census shall be taken as of the 1st day of January and shall relate to the crop year.

The Director of the Census may appoint enumerators or special agents for the purpose of this census in accordance with the provisions of chapter 1 of this title.

The first quinquennial census was taken in 1935, 10 years ago. So the gentleman cannot be talking about some type of information collected in the quin-



quennial farm census of 1935. He is evidently talking about something collected in a survey instituted under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior at some time in the more recent past.

I am advised by the chairman of this subcommittee, and I am not a member of the subcommittee, that there was no opposition in the subcommittees to the item, either in the House or in the Senate. The Budget estimate was sent over in compliance with the law which makes the taking of this census mandatory. There was no evidence in the Senate hearings adverse to the item at all. On the contrary, a representative of a farm organization, the National Cotton Council, appeared before the committee and stressed the importance of this census to agriculture, and I read briefly from the testimony of Mr. Blake, who is executive vice president of the National Cotton Council. He stated in the Senate hearings:

The National Cotton Council represents all 6 branches of the raw-cotton industry in all 18 of the cotton-producing States from Virginia to California. When we learned that the appropriation item for the agricultural census had not been included in the bill we were quite disturbed.

Frankly, the cotton industry depends a great deal on the agricultural census, all branches of the industry rely very heavily on the information that is given in the operation of the industry. We feel that in the post-war period that we are going to need that information probably more than we have ever needed it before.

We have some pretty serious problems in cotton.

We are faced with competition of synthetics, we are going to have to have some readjustment of the cotton production end of our industry and it is certainly going to be most necessary that we have all the factual information possible in facing what is going to be ahead of us in the post-war period.

Mr. Speaker, we have abandoned some things which were of importance to agriculture. We have abandoned the Agricultural Yearbook, which a great many of us thought was a very important publication. We have effected more economies in the agricultural appropriation bill than have been effected in any other general supply bill providing for any of the departments of the Government. While this is not carried in the agricultural appropriation bill, I plead with you not to abandon this authorized and mandatory activity intended to benefit agriculture. The collection of these statistics along the lines outlined in the law, not along the lines indicated in the statement of the gentleman from California, is mandatory and is of great value to agriculture.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ELLIOTT. May I say to the gentleman that this questionnaire here has at the top of the page "United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Budget Bureau No. 40-4414. Approval expires 6-30-44."

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman has has given me information which shows that the Bureau of the Census had nothing whatever to do with the circulation of the questionnaire to which he objects.

Mr. ELLIOTT. This is the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Mr. TARVER. This appropriation now under consideration is for the Bureau of the Census in the Commerce Department and is not for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at all.

Mr. ELLIOTT. This is what they are spending the money for.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman is trying to cut out an appropriation for the Bureau of the Census in the Department of Commerce because he is dissatisfied with something that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the Department of Agriculture did. The gentleman's argument does not touch the case top, side, or bottom. You are trying to cut out something in this bill that you should have offered to do, if it was justifiable at all, in connection with the agricultural appropriation bill.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Will the gentleman tell us out of which appropriation the Department of Agriculture is paying for the kind of a census that the gentleman from California spoke about, so that we can stop that money?

Mr. TARVER. If the Department of Agriculture is paying for the collection of that type of information, it ought to be stopped. If the gentleman from California or anybody else had come before our subcommittee on agricultural appropriations and showed that they were engaged in the collection of that type of information we would have stopped it. He waits until the bill for the operation of the Department of Agriculture has passed and then comes in and tries to strike out an item in the State, Justice, and Commerce bill that has no relation whatever to the type of information about which he complains.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ROWE. I do not want to be left with the impression by the very learned gentleman that it depends on somebody to come before his committee to point out such erroneous things as that. Does not the Bureau of the Budget survey this thing?

Mr. TARVER. The Bureau of the Budget is charged with the duty of surveying, so far as it can, all of the operations of the departments of Government, but the distinguished gentleman cannot charge me or my subcommittee with something that happened, if at all, in the district of the gentleman from California, which was never called to my attention until this good day.

Mr. ROWE. I cannot charge the gentleman with it, that is true, but I can

charge the Bureau of the Budget, if they are conscious of such a thing, with failure to advise the gentleman about it, he being on the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. TARVER. Of course, I do not object to any charges the gentleman may wish to file against the Bureau of the Budget. I am not appearing here in their behalf, although I have no evidence that that Bureau has approved any improper procedure.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES. The subject of this census was authorized in 1935, according to the Senate hearings on this appropriation bill. At the time that this census was authorized by basic law in 1935, there was no such agency as the War Food Administration, the O. P. A., the draft boards, the A. A. A., and other special agencies, each of which are getting information from the farmers constantly with duplicate forms and duplicate personnel, at tremendous cost of manpower and money, which this census originally was intended to cover.

I maintain that the amount of money that is proposed to be appropriated for this item is excessive, in addition to the fact that identical information is now gathered by the several agencies.

Another reason why this amendment should be turned down is that a few weeks ago we had a bill before the House providing for a raise in interest rates to farmers on first-mortgage loans—loans for 50 percent of the farms' value. Then \$7,000,000 increase in interest rates was voted as an economy measure. Now would we turn around and reverse our action of a few weeks ago, and throw it all away on another useless questionnaire. Remember this census questionnaire will be an addition to the special agencies' questionnaires the farmers now get every day.

In view of the charges that have been made by our colleagues from California [Mr. ELLIOTT and Mr. PHILLIPS], it seems to me that the question of the propriety of this census is enough in doubt that this Congress today should postpone granting the appropriation on this conference report. There have been no hearings before this subcommittee in the House, and it is too much money to legislate on the floor of the House.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. I take it, from what the gentleman says, that the Department is not so anxious about this census if they have had no public hearings.

Mr. JONES. They did not present any request to the House committee.

Mr. JENKINS. In other words, there is nothing urgent about it.

Mr. JONES. That is right. I think it can be done next year as well as now.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from New York.



Mr. TABER. The statute requires it to be done in 1945 and not 1944, as has been stated.

Mr. JONES. And all of the appropriation bills next year will be before us prior to June 30, 1945.

Mr. TARVER. The statute requires this to be done as of January 1, 1945, and if you wait until next year it may be too late.

Mr. JONES. I answer the argument that the Congress will be in constant session between now and the first of the year, and the Deficiency Committee will be holding hearings on deficiencies. Some committee of the House ought to have a full hearing presented to it before this item is allowed.

Mr. MASON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. Has the gentleman any idea or suggestion as to why they want the money this year instead of next year, when the census is supposed to be taken?

Mr. JONES. I would have no idea, except work would probably start in October if this item is adopted today.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. It is common recollection that there have been two or three extra agricultural censuses since 1933, in the election years.

Mr. JONES. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER].

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman from Ohio has stated the case pretty plainly here. We have a lot of agencies gathering such material. If there is any necessary agricultural information that is needed, I, for one, am not going to oppose the gathering of that information. But I do believe that the information-gathering group and the program for gathering that information, in view of all that has been gathered in recent months by other agencies, might be streamlined, and that this appropriation might be substantially reduced under the amount carried here of \$7,250,000.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am going to vote to send this item back to conference again in the hope that we may agree on a lesser amount.

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. SHAFER. And at the same time it might aid Bill McNutt in solving his manpower problem.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, the amount of \$650,000 was approved in the first deficiency bill for the preliminary work for this very census that is here proposed. This matter was not ready in the Bureau of the Budget when the House had its hearings, and so the matter was presented for the first time to the Senate.

In this House the other day we had much talk about the surplus number of

chickens and eggs in this country. Let us be serious about this. This census deals with the number of animals on farms.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. No; I will not yield for any remarks.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman mentioned the egg business.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. RABAUT. We had too many omelets the other day.

This concerns, among other things, the census of livestock. I, for one, with the situation as it is in this Nation, and with all the talk that has taken place on this floor within this week, am thoroughly convinced that we should set every other consideration aside and see to it that this census is taken and thereby get the straight story back to the people in the farm districts in this country in order that they, knowing the inventories on the farms, may plan properly.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER] such time as he may desire.

#### CONFERENCE REPORT ON WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement on the War Department civil functions appropriation bill for 1945.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4183) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 4.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

J. BUELL SNYDER,  
JOHN H. KERR,  
GEORGE MAHON,  
D. LANE POWERS,  
ALBERT J. ENGEL,  
FRANCIS CASE,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

ELMER THOMAS,  
CARL HAYDEN,  
JOHN H. OVERTON,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
CHAN GURNEY,  
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4183) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June

30, 1945, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 4: Strikes out provision for the maintenance of harbor channels provided by a Federal agency other than the War Department, proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10: Provides specifically for the purchase of vehicles used in the maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, as proposed by the Senate.

#### AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT Actual

Amendment No. 1, appropriating \$1,859,240 for cemeterial expenses, instead of \$1,224,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 3, appropriating \$53,044,000 for rivers and harbors, instead of \$46,800,000, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 5, appropriating \$400,100 for flood control, general, instead of \$100, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 7, authorizing the acquisition of mineral rights in a land area in Oklahoma needed for proceeding with the Hulah Dam and Reservoir project.

Amendment No. 8, relating to increased production of agricultural commodities that would be promoted by the use of any irrigation project or flood control or joint irrigation and flood control project.

Amendment No. 9, appropriating \$26,000,000 for flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries, instead of \$25,000,000, as proposed by the House.

#### Pursuant to clause 2, rule XX

The managers on the part of the House and Senate have agreed to recommend to their respective Houses concurrence in amendments of the Senate, as follows:

Amendment No. 2, providing for advance planning of river and harbor projects heretofore or hereafter authorized.

Amendment No. 6, providing for advance planning of flood control (general) projects hereafter authorized.

J. BUELL SNYDER,  
JOHN H. KERR,  
GEORGE MAHON,  
D. LANE POWERS,  
ALBERT J. ENGEL,  
FRANCIS CASE,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

#### STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945, CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein certain reports and requests for information.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, for the last 8 years I have sat here and watched those on the majority side pass legislation and make appropriations which in the end resulted and will result in the defeat of members of the Democratic Party who failed or will fail to follow the New Deal, the C. I. O., or the Communist Political Association.

We are all familiar with the present situation where the C. I. O. Committee for Political Action is expending such part of \$2,000,000 as it deems necessary for the defeat of Members of Congress,



who have refused to act as its stooges and that, regardless of whether they sit on the right or the left side of the aisle. I am not raising this issue now as between Republicans and Democrats, because we are all marked for defeat if we voted for the things or any of the measures the three groups opposed. We have all been marked for defeat, and already much of the money has been used to defeat candidates at Democratic primaries and one Republican has fallen by the wayside.

Some time ago I called attention to the fact that the next Congress will be controlled either by Republicans from the North or by representatives of the C. I. O. and the Communists and the New Dealers. Do not make any mistake about it. The remaking of America is proceeding apace. Once this new outfit of Sidney Hillman is in control, it will take years to restore constitutional government, and it may require drastic action. As long ago as 1934, when the administration was giving out jobs, this political propaganda was going on. I hold in my hand a blank which was issued to those who then sought W. P. A. jobs, who were out of employment in the county of Kalamazoo, Mich., which is not in my district. Listen to these questions. I go back this far only to show you that this drive to establish a political dictatorship is nothing new. At that time those who wanted a job, a job paid for and furnished by the Federal Government, were asked these questions:

Did you vote in the election of November 1934?

Have you contributed to any Democratic organization in Kalamazoo County?

To whom?

How much since August 1, 1932?

Are you now occupying the position for which you seek the endorsement of the Kalamazoo County Democratic Committee?

Then it was a question between Republicans and Democrats, but that has all been washed out and the issue today in the next election is going to be, Are people to be represented by members of the old parties, Republicans or Democrats, or are they to be represented by members of Sidney Hillman's party, members selected and endorsed and elected by Sidney Hillman and his organization, and by Earl Browder and Harry Bridges? We might just as well face that issue. And here comes another appropriation in which the Democratic Party—now, think of it, your party organization; I admit you no longer have control of it, but you are still Democrats here—is going to vote for an appropriation for an agency which has been engaged for years in political activity to establish procedures, using methods for purposes to which you as Democrats do not subscribe. This money that we vote here today will be used not only to defeat Republicans but it will be used to defeat Democrats who are up for renomination, who will be up for election, who assert their independence, who wish to represent their people rather than the three groups I have named. Do not forget it.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. Has the gentleman ever heard, even on his side of the House, that the Bureau of the Census has been engaged in political activities?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Not the Bureau of the Census.

Mr. TARVER. This is for the Bureau of the Census.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I know, but these agencies are all interlocking and directly or indirectly they use the same methods, work toward the same end, each supplements the other.

The gentleman spoke about the eggs. He wants to get this census to learn something about farms and farmers. I can tell him something about the eggs. They are selling for \$30 a carload—think of it, \$30 a carload—and they used to sell here last winter in Washington for from 65 to 70 cents a dozen. Now they are sold at \$30 a carload and are ground up for hog feed and poultry feed. These agricultural agents—and I know what I am talking about—go around the country in the interest of candidates, spreading political propaganda for New Deal policies.

It is the doctrine of totalitarianism that they are preaching, that they are spreading. It is regimentation toward which they drive. It is the destruction of the individual businessman, farmer, industrialist; the destruction of freedom and independence; the establishment of the State as supreme, for which they strive.

Their methods are wasteful, their policies are fallacious, and we aid in the accomplishment of their purpose when we continue to vote them money and power. We talk against their actions. We condemn their methods. We point out the ruinous goal toward which they are making progress. But when the time comes to, by our votes, put an end to their destructive actions, we lack either the courage or the inclination to stand up and be counted against them.

This egg situation is typical of their methods, of the results which they reach. They told the farmers to produce eggs. They pointed out the necessity for eggs. They raised the price of feed which was essential for egg production. The price of eggs skyrocketed. Then the farmers and individuals throughout the land, listening to their advice, yielding to their solicitation, went into the poultry business, and today the country has more eggs than the whole world can use and, at \$30 a carload, they are being ground into feed for hogs and poultry—an example of their revolving fund theory; produce more eggs to be ground into feed to be fed to hens to produce still more eggs.

It is time—yes, long past time—when we vote as we talk. Cut off the fuel, that is, the money, which keeps these would-be remakers of America in business.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RABAUT), there were—ayes 63, noes 113.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] A quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant-at-Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 139, nays 175, not voting 114, as follows:

[Roll No. 80]  
YEAS—139

Allen, La.	Grant, Ala.	Outland
Andrews, Ala.	Gregory	Face
Barden	Hagen	Patman
Bates, Ky.	Harris, Ark.	Patton
Beckworth	Harris, Va.	Poage
Bell	Hendricks	Price
Bland	Hobbs	Rabaut
Bloom	Hoch	Ramspeck
Bonner	Holifield	Randolph
Boykin	Izoe	Rankin
Bradley, Pa.	Jackson	Richards
Brown, Ga.	Jarman	Robertson
Bryson	Johnson	Robinson, Utah
Bulwinkle	Luther A.	Russell
Bureh, Va.	Johnson	Sabath
Byrne	Lyndon B.	Sadowski
Camp	Johnson, Okla.	Sasser
Cannon, Mo.	Kee	Satterfield
Clark	Kefauver	Sheppard
Coehran	Kelley	Slaughter
Coffee	Kerr	Smith, Va.
Colmer	Kilday	Snyder
Cooley	Kirwin	Somers, N. Y.
Cooper	Kleberg	Spence
Courtney	Lane	Sullivan
Cravens	Lanham	Summers, Tex.
Crosser	Lesinski	Tarver
Curley	Ludlow	Thomas, Tex.
D'Alesandro	McCormack	Thomason
Davis	McGehee	Tolan
Dawson	McKenzie	Torrens
Dingell	McMillan	Vincent, Ky.
Disney	Madden	Vinson, Ga.
Doughton	Mahon	Voorhis, Calif.
Drewry	Maloney	Ward
Durham	Manasco	Wasielewski
Eberhart	Mansfield,	Weaver
Fay	Mont.	Weiss
Feighan	Mansfield, Tex.	Wene
Fisher	Merritt	West
Flannagan	Mills	Whittington
Fogarty	Monroney	Wickersham
Folger	Morrison, La.	Woodrum, Va.
Forand	Murdoek	Worley
Gordon	Murphy	Wright
Gore	Murray, Tenn.	Zimmerman
Gorski	O'Brien, Ill.	
Gossett	O'Toole	

NAYS—175

Allen, Ill.	Canfield	Fish
Andersen,	Carlson, Kans.	Gale
H. Carl	Carrier	Gamble
Anderson, Calif.	Carson, Ohio	Gathings
Andresen,	Carter	Gavin
August H.	Case	Gearhart
Andrews, N. Y.	Chenoweth	Gerlach
Angell	Chiferfield	Gifford
Arends	Church	Gillespie
Arnold	Clevenger	Gillette
Auchincloss	Cole, Mo.	Gille
Baldwin, N. Y.	Cole, N. Y.	Goodwin
Barrett	Compton	Graham
Beall	Crawford	Gross
Bender	Cunningham	Gwynne
Bennett, Mo.	Curtis	Hale
Bishop	Day	Hall,
Blackney	Dondero	Edwin Arthur
Bolton	Dworshak	Hall,
Bradley, Mich.	Elliott	Leonard W.
Brehm	Ellison, Md.	Hancock
Brown, Ohio	Ellsworth	Harness, Ind.
Brumbaugh	Elmer	Hartley
Buffett	Elston, Ohio	Hertel
Busbey	Engel, Mich.	Hill
Butler	Engle, Calif.	Hinshaw



Hoeren	McWilliams	Rogers, Mass.
Hoffman	Maas	Rohrbough
Holmes, Mass.	Martin, Mass.	Rolph
Holmes, Wash.	Mason	Rowe
Hope	Michener	Sauthoff
Horan	Miller, Conn.	Schiffner
Howell	Miller, Nebr.	Schwabe
Hull	Miller, Pa.	Scrivner
Jeffrey	Monkiewicz	Shafer
Jenkins	Mott	Simpson, Ill.
Jennings	Mruk	Smith, Maine
Jensen	Mundt	Smith, Ohio
Johnson	Murray, Wis.	Smith, Wis.
Anton J.	Norman	Springer
Johnson	Norrell	Stefan
Calvin D.	O'Brien, N. Y.	Stevenson
Johnson, Ind.	O'Hara	Stockman
Jones	O'Konski	Sumner, Ill.
Jonkman	Phillips	Sundstrom
Kean	Pittenger	Taber
Kearney	Ploeser	Talbot
Keefe	Poulson	Talle
Kilburn	Powers	Thomas, N. J.
Kinzer	Pracht	Tibbott
Knutson	C. Frederick	Towe
Kunkel	Pratt	Troutman
LaFollette	Joseph M.	Vorps, Ohio
Lambertson	Ramey	Vursell
Lea	Reece, Tenn.	Wigglesworth
LeCompte	Reed, Ill.	Wiley
LeFevre	Reed, N. Y.	Wilson
McConnell	Rees, Kans.	Winter
McCowen	Rizley	Wolcott
McGregor	Robison, Ky.	Wolfenden, Pa.
McLean	Rockwell	Wolverton, N. J.

## NOT VOTING—114

Abernethy	Gibson	Newsome
Anderson	Gilchrist	Norton
N. Mex.	Granger	O'Brien, Mich.
Baldwin, Md.	Grant, Ind.	O'Connor
Barry	Green	O'Neal
Bates, Mass.	Griffiths	Peterson, Fla.
Bennett, Mich.	Halleck	Peterson, Ga.
Boren	Hare	Pfeifer
Brooks	Harless, Ariz.	Philbin
Buckley	Hart	Plumley
Burchill, N. Y.	Hays	Priest
Burdick	Hébert	Rivers
Burgin	Heffernan	Rodgers, Pa.
Cannon, Fla.	Heidinger	Rowan
Capozzoli	Hess	Scanlon
Celler	Johnson	Scott
Chapman	J. Leroy	Sheridan
Clason	Johnson, Ward	Short
Costello	Judd	Sikes
Cox	Kennedy	Simpson, Pa.
Delaney	Keogh	Smith, W. Va.
Dewey	King	Sparkman
Dickstein	Klein	Stanley
Dies	Landis	Starnes, Ala.
Dillweg	Larcade	Stearns, N. H.
Dirksen	Lemke	Stewart
Douglass	Lewis	Stieler
Eaton	Luce	Taylor
Ellis	Lynch	Treadway
Fellows	McCord	Wadsworth
Fenton	McMurray	Walter
Fernandez	Magnuson	Weichel, Ohio
Fitzpatrick	Marcantonio	Weich
Ford	Martin, Iowa	Welchel, Ga.
Fulbright	May	White
Fuller	Marrow	Whitten
Fulmer	Miller, Mo.	Winstead
Furlong	Morrison, N. C.	Woodruff, Mich.
Gallagher	Myers	

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Heffernan for, with Mr. Grant of Indiana against.  
 Mr. McCord for, with Mr. Judd against.  
 Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. Halleck against.  
 Mr. King for, with Mr. Short against.  
 Mr. Peterson of Georgia for, with Mr. Landis against.  
 Mr. Chapman for, with Mr. Hess against.  
 Mr. Kennedy for, with Mr. Weichel of Ohio against.  
 Mr. Magnuson for, with Mr. Miller of Missouri against.  
 Mr. Klein for, with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania against.  
 Mr. Rowan for, with Mr. Martin of Iowa against.  
 Mr. Burchill of New York for, with Mr. Scott against.  
 Mr. Hart for, with Mr. Fuller against.

Mr. Capozzoli for, with Mr. Taylor against.  
 Mr. Hays for, with Mr. Gallagher against.  
 Mr. Pfeifer for, with Mr. J. Leroy Johnson against.

Mr. McMurray for, with Mr. Treadway against.

Mr. Barry for, with Mr. Fenton against.  
 Mr. Costello for, with Mrs. Luce against.  
 Mr. Fitzpatrick for, with Mr. Dirksen against.

Mrs. Norton for, with Miss Stanley against.  
 Mr. Delaney for, with Mr. Rodgers of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Marcantonio for, with Mr. Clason against.

Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Eaton against.  
 Mr. Larcade for, with Mr. Ward Johnson against.

Mr. Dickstein for, with Mr. Lewis against.

## General pairs:

Mr. Burgin with Mr. Woodruff of Michigan.  
 Mr. Whitten with Mr. Gilchrist.  
 Mr. Baldwin of Maryland, with Mr. Plumley.  
 Mr. Cox with Mr. Fellows.  
 Mr. Fulbright with Mr. Douglas.  
 Mr. Dillweg with Mr. Marrow.  
 Mr. Walter with Mr. Dewey.  
 Mr. O'Neal with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.  
 Mr. Welchel of Georgia with Mr. Welch.  
 Mr. May with Mr. Lemke.  
 Mr. Sikes with Mr. Ellis.  
 Mr. Scanlon with Mr. Heindinger.  
 Mr. Brooks with Mr. Burdick.  
 Mr. Hébert with Mr. Wadsworth.  
 Mr. Priest with Mr. Stearns of New Hampshire.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 10.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 12: On page 60, line 21, strike out "\$3,765,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,715,000."

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman if we cannot consider both amendments at the same time, in view of the fact they are both tied up together?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes; that may be done. I ask unanimous consent that Senate amendments 12 and 13 may be considered together.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT]?

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not know about amendment 12. I am interested in amendment 13, and I should not like to have them combined. I do not know what amendment 12 involves.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 13: Page 61, line 1, after the word "fund," insert a colon and the following: "Provided further, That not to exceed \$950,000 of this amount shall be available for the establishment of landing areas."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist on its disagreement to amendments 12 and 13.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KEFAUVER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 12 and 13 and concur in the same.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include therein copy of a letter from the President in connection with landing areas.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN]?

There was no objection.

## C. A. A. AIRPORT PROGRAM

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, there is only one item in disagreement in H. R. 4204 which we bring before you today regarding airports. This refers to the Senate amendment which provides for an expenditure of \$950,000 for the establishment of landing areas at Chattanooga, Tenn., and Frederick, Md.

Many Members have made inquiries as to what provisions have been made in this bill regarding the construction of airports. There is no new airport development program in this particular bill but for the information of the House, I will give a brief review of what the C. A. A. is doing in the way of airport construction.

We have two programs, one, the national defense airport program for which funds in the amount of \$399,333,050 have been appropriated during the years 1941 to 1943, inclusive. This program requires that the projects be certified as essential to the prosecution of the war by the Airport Approval Board, composed of the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Commerce. Under this program development has been undertaken at approximately 550 airport locations. This is the program concerning which the President recently directed a letter to the Airport Approval Board requesting that any projects under the program not yet started or upon which no substantial amount of construction has been completed be deferred unless essential to the prosecution of the war. It is my understanding that the Civil Aeronautics Administration officials have gone into the field in order to make the survey as requested by the President. In order that Members of the House who have projects of this nature in their district may be familiar with the contents of the President's letter, I include in my remarks a copy of same:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, March 9, 1944.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am today transmitting to the Congress the 1945 Budget for the appropriation Development of Landing Areas for National Defense, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, Department of Commerce, in the form of a proposed provision extending the availability of the unexpended balances of that appropriation to June 30, 1945.

At this stage of the war, I must remind you of my announced policy of deferring all Fed-



eral public works and improvement projects that are not directly related to the war effort. While I recognize the desirability of extending the availability of these funds to permit the alteration, repair, or extension of a limited number of public airports to provide for the fullest utilization of sites and to meet changing requirements resulting from the transfer of activities between sites, the construction of new and additional airports under this appropriation must be restricted to sites necessary to the prosecution of the war.

You are requested to undertake immediately through the Airport Approval Board a survey of the projects in this program on which construction has not been started or on which no substantial amount of construction is underway, with a view to deferring the construction of any project which is not urgently required for the prosecution of the war. Additional facilities shall not be authorized until it is determined that the need for the facility cannot be met by using an existing site.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

The second airport program in which the C. A. A. is now engaged is the civil landing areas program which was based upon the completion of certain airport projects left uncompleted at the termination of the Work Projects Administration. Certain projects in addition to the uncompleted W. P. A. projects were added by the Senate. There were 31 projects provided for under this appropriation, but a duplication was made in the cases of Cumberland and Sheridan, both of which were included under the defense airport program. It is my understanding that Cumberland has already been completed and the Senate has requested in the report before you to transfer the money made available for Cumberland for the completion of landing areas at Frederick, Md.

Under this program—the civil landing areas program—it was not necessary to obtain certification by the Airport Approval Board, but it was required by the act that approval be obtained from the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission and the Chairman of the War Production Board as to the availability of manpower and materials before the projects can proceed.

I am informed by the Director of Airports of the C. A. A. that as yet they have been unable to obtain the approval of the War Production Board on any of these projects. I am also informed that the War Production Board has definitely denied approval of the Battle Mountain project on the basis that utilization of manpower and materials would not be in accord with the present policy of the War Production Board pertaining to the war effort.

For the information of the House, I include a list of the projects under the development of civil landing areas program and the amounts appropriated:

Department of Commerce, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Airports Service

1. Merced, Calif.-----	\$250,000
2. Pueblo, Colo.-----	70,000
3. Danbury, Conn.-----	160,000
4. Idaho Falls, Idaho-----	358,000
5. Bloomington, Ind.-----	100,000
6. Des Moines, Iowa-----	800,000
7. Iowa City, Iowa-----	322,500

8. Pittsburg, Kans.-----	\$245,000
9. Dexter, Maine-----	100,000
10. Menominee, Mich.-----	130,918
11. Eveleth, Minn.-----	504,000
12. Hibbing, Minn.-----	240,000
13. International Falls, Minn.-----	325,000
14. Beatrice, Nebr.-----	416,000
15. Fremont, Nebr.-----	225,000
16. Raton, N. Mex.-----	235,000
17. Burlington, N. C.-----	475,000
18. Rockingham, N. C.-----	75,000
19. Valley City, N. Dak.-----	250,000
20. Henderson, Tex.-----	200,000
21. Clarksburg, W. Va.-----	150,000
22. Eau Claire, Wis.-----	500,000
23. Oshkosh, Wis.-----	325,500
24. Siren, Wis.-----	300,000

#### ADDED BY SENATE

25. Winder, Ga.-----	565,000
26. Opelousas, La.-----	885,972
27. Cumberland, Md.-----	150,000
28. Boston, Mass.-----	500,000
29. Battle Mountain, Nev.-----	450,000
30. Holdenville, Okla.-----	350,000
31. Sheridan, Wyo.-----	250,000

#### FUTURE AVIATION

Mr. Speaker, there is a tremendous amount of interest in aviation and airport construction presently and also for the post-war period. Many people are interested regarding the immediate and future prospects for aviation. The Civil Aeronautics Administration predicts that within 4 years after the end of hostilities we shall have 300,000 civilian planes in active service which compares with 25,000 licensed civilian aircraft just before Pearl Harbor. We have in this country about 3,000 civilian airports, most of them in the smaller categories. I am informed by experts that slightly more than 900 will handle heavy air transport operations and it is predicted that in the early post-war years we will have need of 6,000 airports, or double the present number, and most of them will be in the smaller categories.

Director Stanton in arriving at the approximate figure of 6,000 airports states that there are in this country 6,670 communities containing 1,000 or more people. Every such community, according to Mr. Stanton, will wish to make itself accessible by air. Some of them are so placed that they can profitably make joint use of a single airport. On the other hand, our larger cities will require two or more airports. Making such allowances, this expert believes that a total of 6,000 airports is a reasonable target to shoot at in the immediate post-war years. It is for that reason, Mr. Speaker, that I urge constant interest in the airport and aviation program which we have undertaken.

#### CIVILIAN PILOT TRAINING

Many Members have inquired about the future of civilian pilot training, some of them believing that there may be some appropriations being made in this bill to continue this program. In order to explain to these members, it should be made clear that there are no funds in this bill for civilian pilot training. There is a small item in the bill of \$130,000 which is to be used in order to help the schools of the country to inaugurate ground courses in both the grades and high schools. The money mentioned, however, is for advisory activities only. The schools will have to pay the full expenses of these courses and the amount

provided in this bill is merely to furnish funds to the Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration with which to advise the school authorities on this school aviation program. In other words, this is a program to be carried on at the expense of the various schools and the Civil Aeronautics Administrator and his assistants will act in an advisory capacity only.

So far as civil pilot training is concerned that program ends with the end of this fiscal year, June 30, 1944. It may be that it will take 3 or 4 months to entirely liquidate the program, but after that there will be no more civil pilot training program and what training is continued will be under the direct supervision of the Army and Navy.

The Civilian Pilot Training Act will also expire on June 30 unless Congress renews the act. The Senate has passed such legislation and the Senate bill is now in the House committee where no hearings have been held. Three House bills to extend the act have also been introduced but these, too, are held in the House committee without action. Why no action has been taken on this legislation has not been explained. So far as I am personally concerned, I would recommend favorable passage of this legislation. I feel that the act should be extended in order that civilian aviation can have something to say as to what is going to be done in aviation in our country during the post-war period. I believe the extension of the act will make possible civilian aviation training in connection with the training of other vocations when millions of our men come back to us from the war. I have talked many times and at great length on what has already been accomplished by our civilian pilot training program. We started this program in 1938 with an experimental class. The entire cost up to this time has been around \$100,000,000. Over 300,000 people took this flight-training instruction. When the war broke out this program had a reservoir of close to 100,000 potential fliers to offer to the Army and Navy. At that time, at least 75,000 of these students had at least a pilot's certificate with at least 35 hours' flying time and about 200 hours of ground instruction. It is estimated that the Army and Navy took 40 to 50 percent of these C. P. T. pilots into their Air Corps and most of the others went into the service in some capacity or other.

#### AVIATION INSURANCE

The C. P. T. program set safety records which amazed even hard-boiled insurance underwriters. They voluntarily made six successive reductions in rates. Before C. P. T. was started, a \$3,000 life insurance policy cost \$35. They recognized the safety possibilities of a controlled flight instruction program at the start, by setting an initial rate of \$20 for C. P. T. students. As the program rolled up even more impressive safety records, they cut the rates again and again, until the premium was down to \$4.90, covering not only \$3,000 life insurance, but also \$1,000 hospitalization and accident insurance. In other words, rates were cut to less than one-fourth the original cost.



The safety record itself shows an even more remarkable improvement than the reduction in insurance rates would indicate. For the fiscal year 1942, C. P. T. students in some 51,000 courses flew approximately 10,000,000 miles per fatal accident. This record was at least eight times better than the record for private flying as a whole for 1939 and 1940.

Mr. Speaker, I have taken this time to discuss the Civilian Pilot Training program in order to give the House some information as to what this program has accomplished and its contribution to the war effort. Some time ago I had printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a list of many hundred names of graduates of the C. P. T. who have been decorated for their services in this war. The list of these C. P. T. graduates is growing daily, indicating that the appropriations for this program were most wise and timely. I do feel, Mr. Speaker, in view of the great success of the program during peace, the act should be extended in order that civilian aviation shall not be lost to the civilian population of our land.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I would like to call the attention of the gentleman to a table in yesterday's RECORD, page A3014, which shows the military use of the airport at Chattanooga.

Mr. STEFAN. We had no such information before our committee.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. BEALL].

Mr. BEALL. Mr. Speaker, originally the money was intended for an airport in western Maryland to be constructed at Cumberland but they did not understand on the other side that that money had been appropriated for Cumberland. It was meant to be put in for Frederick. A mistake was made and the bill was passed.

This does not involve new money. The money has been appropriated by the House, \$150,000, for Cumberland, but that was intended for Frederick, as a matter of fact. It was an error. The C. A. A. has approved an airport for Frederick.

Mr. Speaker, Frederick did have an airport up to 2 years ago. When the Army went up there it took the land which it is now using for a camp, so the airport was destroyed. Now we are just asking that it be put back. This \$150,000 is not nearly the amount of money the people of Maryland and the County of Frederick have spent for this airport.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEALL. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. With respect to the airport at Cumberland I want to say I have been forced down there several times. A good sum of money spent on the Cumberland airport is money well spent. It is a vitally located airport for private flying and other flying over the mountains because it is centrally situated. When you take off

of that very small field you have a severe down draft coming in from some of the hills surrounding the airport; therefore any money spent on Cumberland is spent for the safety of private flying as well.

With regard to Frederick, Md., while I have never had the pleasure of landing on that field, nevertheless I have looked it over several times and I wholeheartedly agree with the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. BEALL] that a wide-awake city like Frederick is entitled to have the airport put in A1 condition with at least two hard-surfaced runways because of the fact that air traffic is naturally handicapped in the early spring, in the late fall, and frequently during the winter by soft or thawed-out ground, making private flying dangerous in the extreme, and it is private flying that we have to look to in the post-war world to maintain airports such as the one at Frederick, Md.

Mr. BEALL. I am glad the gentleman mentions that. It is equally important that we have an airport at Frederick, on account of it being so close to the Nation's Capital. This airport would have been there except that the Army needed the particular location for a proving ground that they have up there and we are only asking that we be given something to replace what the Army has already taken.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER].

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, I hope the Members will give me their usual good attention because I think I have a just case and I am very anxious to present it to them. I feel when the Members understand the facts they will agree that the Senate amendments should be concurred in. This is a matter of much importance to the people of my district.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to refer the Members to the RECORD of yesterday at page A3014. In the RECORD at this point I made a full statement of facts as the limited time will not permit me to do so today. You will see that during the past year and a half an average of almost 5,000 Army and Navy planes have used the Chattanooga airfield each month. That is an average of more than 250 a day. For instance, in May of this year 7,774 Army and Navy planes, according to the C. A. A. record, used the Chattanooga Airport.

Mr. Speaker, the Chattanooga Airport was located some 14 years ago. At that time it was entirely adequate, but, unfortunately, it is not adequate for aviation during these advanced times and will not be in the future. The difficulty is that just west of the airfield is Missionary Ridge, which is a historic landmark with which many of you are familiar. Also west of the field is a sizable creek. The present runways are only about 4,000 feet long. In order for them to be 5,500 feet long, which is a minimum length recommended by C. A. A., the creek would have to be diverted. The large Army bombers which have used this airfield have literally destroyed the runways. They are rapidly becoming unsafe and unusable.

That fact is recognized by the C. A. A. Their engineers have made a full investigation and report to that effect. It is shown in the Senate hearings. I have letters from the airport engineer of C. A. A. in the Atlanta district in which he says that the airport will have to be rebuilt. In order to rebuild the present field and to divert this creek so that you can have runways of sufficient length, the cost, according to the C. A. A. airport engineer, would be \$1,615,000. Then, after you do that, you still will not have a suitable airport, because you will not have the proper glide angles for landings or take-offs on account of the ridge and also a nearby hill. Further, this land is low and is subject to occasional floods. As a matter of fact, about 5 months ago, a large Army bomber, trying to land on Lovell Field, crashed into a house on Missionary Ridge and its valuable crew of three officers was killed. This is a loss that cannot be compensated. But we should prevent it from occurring again.

The city of Chattanooga, anticipating the needs of the future, has another site which is on higher ground, which does not have obstructions. At this new site glide angles of 40 to 1 can be secured. Instead of the Government restoring these runways it would be wise and of more value to the city and to the Nation to build runways at the new location. Instead of spending money at the old airport where it would not be of any great value in the future, what we want done, and what the C. A. A. wants done is to spend a lesser amount and build runways on this new site. The amount, according to the C. A. A., required to build the strips on the new site would be \$1,185,000, as against \$1,615,000 to put this old field in shape, and still then it would not meet the needs of the future.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. As I understand it, then, Chattanooga had an airport there.

Mr. KEFAUVER. That is right.

Mr. JENNINGS. And these heavy four-engine bombers came in, both the Army and the Navy, and destroyed it, so that it can no longer be used. It has been condemned as unsafe.

The proposition is this: Chattanooga furnishes the site for the new air field, furnishes the buildings, and that field can be constructed, and it will be entirely feasible to do it, as a replacement of a field that has been destroyed by the Government.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I thank the gentleman. The gentleman has stated the case forcefully and succinctly. I appreciate his observation and his valuable assistance. The city will build the roads and the buildings and furnish the site.

Some people might ask: Why has it not been certified by the Army and Navy? I will tell you the reason. There are about eight branches of the Army that have been landing some planes there, some came from the Smyrna training base, some from Maxwell Field in Montgomery, and some fields in Georgia as well as some from the air



transport services. They all use the field to some extent but no one particular service uses it enough to get a particular service to certify to its military necessity. I should also point out that an adequate field is needed at Chattanooga to serve the needs of Fort Oglethorpe which is located 6 miles to the south.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. HOBBS. Will the gentleman not make it clear also that this site is needed for continued Army operations, and that the old site is in a dangerous location because of the ridges nearby.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I thank the gentleman. As a matter of fact, the cost of the bomber that was lost there about 5 months ago trying to land on this field would pay half of the cost of constructing these new strips. If you notice the chart, it shows that the number of planes landing there is increasing each month. I have taken these figures at random throughout the time, but up to May 28, 1944, 7,774, or 95 percent of the business on that field was Army or Navy transportation.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. If this condition exists as you picture it, why does not the Army or the Navy fix it up?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I will say to the gentleman that they recognize some responsibility in the matter, but we do not want good money put in in a place where it will not do us much good in the future.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Do they not have plenty of money to fix it up the way you want it, if they so desire?

Mr. KEFAUVER. Seven or eight Army services are using this field. None of them use it enough to justify a particular branch assuming the responsibility, but the composite use makes it one of the busiest air fields in the country, as you can see from the figures.

Mr. HOBBS. On the proposed new site, will the runways you propose to construct be 5,500 feet long?

Mr. KEFAUVER. They can be 5,500 feet and, if necessary, they can be 7,000 feet. There is ample room for that. It is high ground and lots of room to expand.

I thank the gentleman for bringing out this point.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WRIGHT. In connection with the gentleman's argument—and I intend to support his project—I would like to remark that the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] supported the construction of airports last year which were not approved by the Army or the Navy, which were originally W. P. A. projects. A good many of us supported them, and I am

rather surprised that the gentleman is now opposing this particular project in Tennessee.

Mr. KEFAUVER. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] has been very kind. The whole committee has given me every consideration. They have done everything I have asked except agree to the Senate amendment. In this connection I hope they may yet see the error of their way.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. JACKSON. As I understand the gentleman's position, he is really asking for replacement for the damage actually done.

Mr. KEFAUVER. That is right. We are entitled to this relief.

Mr. JACKSON. And the city is going to furnish all the additional facilities.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Yes. As a matter of fact, it will cost more to restore the old field than to build the strips on the new one. Of course the community would be benefited but that also is in the public interest.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. REECE].

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, although I recognize the fact that the subcommittee is not only an able but a most conscientious subcommittee, I feel that it erred on the side of conservatism in this instance.

No one challenges the fact that an airport in Chattanooga is essential, both for civilian and military operation. The present airfield has so deteriorated under heavy traffic, 98 percent of which has been military traffic, that it is no longer safe to use. The Civil Aeronautics Authority has certified that a new field can be constructed and new runways constructed cheaper than the old field can be repaired. Why should we continue to spend money on the old field rather than construct a new one?

The Senate, in inserting this provision, was on sound and sensible ground, and I think the House should go along with it. As the gentleman so well stated, the bomber that was recently destroyed because of the unsafe condition would go a long way toward constructing new runways.

The gentleman in making his estimate failed to count the insurance that was paid out on the lives of the three military men lost there, not counting the loss which was sustained in the military personnel. There is no sound reason for not keeping this item in the bill. I would greatly regret to see the House fail to do so.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. What was the cost of that bomber that was lost there when these men were killed?

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Half of what it would cost to build these runways, not counting the insurance that had to be paid out on the lives of the military men.

[Mr. GORE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BRADLEY].

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks just made in the colloquy with the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. BEALL].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER].

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. REECE] said there was no sound reason for keeping this item out of the bill. I want to say that the House committee could find no sound reason for putting it into the bill. We were never even asked to put it in. It was put in at the request of one Senator.

The Bureau of the Budget has never considered this, as far as the House committee knows. It is not approved by the War Department or anyone representing them.

There are hundreds of other airports throughout the United States that stand on an equal footing with this. I do not believe this House wants to pick out one airport in one city and say "We will give you \$800,000 and all the rest must wait." I think we must have a sane, sensible, well thought-out program. It must come through in a logical way, and be submitted to the Bureau of the Budget. Let those who are interested in this airport testify before the committee, not have it put in by one man in the Senate, and then expect this House to take the program hook, line, and sinker. I know of no good reason why this airport should remain in this bill.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. Does the gentleman discount the very able argument, substantiated with facts, presented by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER]?

Mr. CARTER. I am not discounting the statement made, and I am not discounting the able gentleman from Tennessee. I do not blame him for getting up here and fighting for an airport. If he can get one in his city, and if we vote to give it to him, of course, he is going to accept it.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. May I ask the distinguished gentleman from California if he knows of any other airport among all the number he says he would like to have constructed where 98 percent of the use is by the Army at this time, and they are going to continue it?

Mr. CARTER. I can tell the gentleman of airports that are used 100 percent by the Army. There are a multitude of them throughout the country. I am for



the improvement of airports and I have voted for funds year after year for their improvement, but I cannot go for this.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I want to read one short sentence from the hearings. These are the Senate hearings. On this particular item Mr. Stanton, of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, speaking of this airport, said:

Well, I think it was turned down because neither the Army nor the Navy was willing to agree that it would be useful in the war effort.

That is in here cold, right here. There is not one word of testimony for the airport, nothing was presented to the Budget, and the Army and the Navy did not approve it.

May I say to the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] that there perhaps is not a more popular man in this House than he. It is not easy for me to make the statement that I am making concerning this airport. However, many Members of Congress have come to me at different times to talk about airports in their districts. We have to treat everyone alike. There is no justification before our committee for this airport. For that reason I hope the committee's action will be sustained.

Mr. SADOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. SADOWSKI. Is it true, however, that the Army destroyed this old airport?

Mr. RABAUT. There is no testimony to show that the Army destroyed the airport.

Mr. SADOWSKI. We have heard the testimony on the floor. If it is true that the Army destroyed the old airport, certainly the city would be entitled to use it.

Mr. RABAUT. If that were the case, there certainly would be evidence of it that ought to be presented, and I think the distinguished Senator from Tennessee would have presented that evidence.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. KEFAUVER. The gentleman knows very well that more than 3 weeks ago I gave the gentleman the C. A. A. report showing that more than 7,700 planes of the Army and Navy landed there last month. I gave every member of the committee those reports showing the number of planes that landed there.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. CARTER. If the Army or the Navy did injure this airport, both the Army and the Navy have ample funds with which to repair the airport and put it in good condition.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman

from Tennessee that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. KEFAUVER) there were—ayes 67, noes 107.

So the motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 20: On page 78, after line 2, insert the following:

"Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may be paid to employees of other Government agencies in Alaska and in other Territorial possessions for taking and transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather Bureau."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 21. On page 78, after line 24, insert the following:

"During the fiscal year 1945 the Secretary of Commerce may delegate his authority to the Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Chief of the Weather Bureau, and the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of officers and employees on change of official station."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RABAUT moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"During the fiscal year 1945 the Secretary of Commerce may delegate his authority to subordinate officials of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Weather Bureau, and the Civil Aeronautics Administration, to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of officers and employees on change of official station: *Provided*, That in no case shall such authority be delegated to any official below the level of the heads of regional or field offices."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

#### STILL FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A still further message from the Senate by Mr. Gatling, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 133) entitled "Joint resolution to extend the time limit for immunity," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. HATCH, Mr. CHANDLER, and Mr. FERGUSON to be conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### EXTENDING THE TIME LIMIT FOR IMMUNITY

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 133) to extend the time limit for immunity, with a House amendment thereto, insist on the House amendment, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER appointed the following conferees: Messrs. SUMNERS of Texas, WALTER, and HANCOCK.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. FORAND, for 10 days, on account of a death in his family.

#### INCREASING THE DEBT LIMIT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4464) to increase the debt limit of the United States, and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 5, 1944.)

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER].

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I have requested this recognition to make a brief statement to explain my position on this conference report accompanying the bill H. R. 4464. As will be remembered, this bill passed the House, increasing the national debt limit from the present \$210,000,000 to \$240,000,000. The Senate added two amendments to the bill. The first amendment increased the limit of the public debt to \$260,000,000. The second amendment added by the Senate reduced the cabaret tax from the present 30 percent to 20 percent, and added an exemption for service people in uniform. I opposed the Senate amendment reducing the cabaret tax in the conference. It was my position that this amendment certainly had no place on this bill increasing the national debt limit. We have had experience in the past where a bill passed this House and then an amendment was added in another body embracing entirely extraneous matter. That was the experience we met on this occasion. I feel that during these critical times, people desiring to attend these cabarets and night clubs, which are certainly luxuries, can afford to pay the present tax. When the Government is so desperately in need of revenue to finance this war, I feel that it is no time to reduce taxes on luxuries. However, this increase of the public debt limit is imperative to finance the war. The prompt passage of this bill is neces-











Mr. MURDOCK. The Senator does not take the position, does he, that this has never been done before in a Federal statute?

Mr. REVERCOMB. Oh, no; I stated that forfeitures had been provided before, but because they exist in other instances does not justify placing them in this measure.

Mr. MURDOCK. Does the Senator take the position that subparagraph (a), under section 205, which provides for injunctions, is also mandatory? The language which I refer to reads as follows:

In any such acts or practices a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order shall be granted without bond.

Does the Senator take the position that that language is mandatory on the court?

Mr. REVERCOMB. Yes; I take the position that it is mandatory, and I take it we will be relieved from that mandatory language by the amendment now offered.

Mr. MURDOCK. If the distinguished Senator will read the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Hecht case, he will find that the court has held that the language in subparagraph (a) is not mandatory, and that the courts of the United States and the State courts, on the question of an injunction, have discretion, despite that mandatory language. If there has been a decision of our Supreme Court which upholds the position the Senator takes on the other language, I am not familiar with it; but I call his attention to the fact that the only case, in my opinion, which has been handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States on this question, and which is a construction of the language of subparagraph (a) under section 205, holds that the courts do have discretion in granting injunctions.

I feel, if the Senator will be indulgent for a moment longer, that whenever a case reaches the Supreme Court on the grounds the Senator from Kentucky has pointed out, without doubt the Supreme Court will say, in that type of case, that the courts have discretion to do equity.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I am very happy to be advised of the Hecht case and I am glad the Supreme Court placed the interpretation upon the statute that it did in that case, although it may have involved a stretching of language. I remember that case went up from Washington to the Supreme Court, and I am glad to have it brought to my mind. As I recall the case, the statement made by the able Senator from Utah is correct as to the holding. But if that be so, let there be no question of doubt as to the meaning the Senate desires to place upon the language it uses in the proposed statute. Let the Congress, as to injunctions under O. P. A., follow the holding of the Supreme Court in unmistakably clear language. But the Hecht case did not, if I recall rightly, deal with the question of a forfeiture or penalty. It dealt solely with the question of injunctive action.

Mr. MURDOCK. That is correct.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, the amendment now under consideration will

prevent a store from being closed, will prevent the infliction of a money penalty if the one charged is innocent, or if he can prove that he has taken reasonable precautions. It affords the defendant an opportunity to present a defense if he has a defense. I say, Mr. President, that appeals to me as simple, ordinary, straight-forward justice. In this instance, I think a great wrong will be done to the merchants and vendors of this country if they are not permitted a day in court to prove, if they can, that the action, the sale, or the overcharge, was innocent, and in addition, that they had taken every precaution to prevent an improper charge being made.

The amendment goes to a very basic principle of right. It gives to the man charged with wrong a chance to be heard, and only by its adoption can one charged with making an overcharge be heard to say that he had taken practicable precautions to prevent the wrong from being done.

If the measure shall be permitted to stand as it is written, without the pending amendment, the guilty would have the same standing and judgment in court with the innocent, and the innocent would suffer equally with the guilty.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 16.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 15, 17, 18, and 19, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, and on page 59 of the bill in line 10 strike out the colon and insert in lieu thereof a period; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 20, and 21.

PAT MCCARRAN,  
KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,  
CLYDE M. REED,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
BUTLER B. HARE,  
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,  
KARL STEFAN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DOWNEY in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 4204, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,  
June 6, 1944.

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 8, and 20 to the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

"During the fiscal year 1945 the Secretary of Commerce may delegate his authority to subordinate officials of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Weather Bureau, and the Civil Aeronautics Administration, to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of officers and employees on change of official station: *Provided*, That in no case shall such authority be delegated to any official below the level of the heads of regional or field offices."

That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 10, 12, and 13 to said bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the amendment of the House to Senate amendment numbered 21.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate further insist upon its amendments numbered 10, 12, and 13 to the bill, request a further conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the same conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. WHITE, and Mr. REED conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

#### EXTENSION OF PRICE CONTROL AND STABILIZATION ACTS

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (S. 1764) to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 (Public Law 421, 77th Cong.) as amended by the act of October 2, 1942 (Public Law 729, 77th Cong.).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER] for himself and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS] to the committee amendment on page 10, after line 20.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I do not have any great sympathy with the Price Administration, and I intend at a later time in the debate to set forth the abuses of administration which I think have occurred; but I do feel that price control is an essential feature of our war economy. I think we must have such control if we are to prevent a tremendous increase in prices over and above what they should be.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. In view of the fact that the Senator follows me upon this subject, I wish to say that I agree with him that price control is necessary in wartime. Much as I fundamentally am opposed to fixing prices, I agree with



the Senator that in these times it is justified. But I do not think that Congress, the declarer of policy and the maker of the law, should so have it that the innocent may be made to suffer. That is not necessary and it is not just.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the whole price control, which is extraordinary, can only be justified, in my opinion, in time of war. I am in favor of abolishing it just as soon as we can abolish it after the war. But if we have it, it must be enforced, and the most important enforcement, perhaps, comes in the enforcement of retail prices. That is to save the small country stores, and the chain stores, which sell small and inexpensive articles.

It is said a 2-cent overcharge is nothing. A 2-cent overcharge goes to the very essence of price control. After all, we are trying to hold prices somewhere near stable figures. I think perhaps we should let them go up 5 percent a year. But a 2-cent overcharge is often a 20-percent increase in price. It is essential that the whole scale of prices be adhered to. Probably a 2-cent overcharge is much worse than a \$100 overcharge. Hundred-dollar overcharges are easy to detect, but many small overcharges creeping into the retail stores of the country will bring an end to enforcement of price control.

Let us see what we confront in trying to enforce the law. We have provided for a criminal penalty. Of course, we provided that to convict a man criminally it must be shown that his offense is willful. Incidentally, it is far too expensive and elaborate a process to use against every small store or chain store which happens to violate a price regulation. It cannot be done. The district attorney does not have time to worry with such cases and bring the elaborate proceedings involving not only a fine but imprisonment for the person who is convicted. The act also gives the right to require licenses and to revoke licenses. That certainly is a most drastic penalty and ought not to be employed except in extreme cases. As a practical matter for enforcement against day-to-day violations it is almost a useless weapon.

The third weapon we have given is what is called an automatic fine, and that is what it really is. Congress has said, and the question is, Shall Congress continue to say that if a man persists in violations of the act he shall pay an automatic fine? That is the question. It is a question of whether that is a wise means of enforcing this particular law, and I am inclined to think it is. There is no question of the individual's guilt. He is guilty. The whole basis of the appeal is for individuals who have violated the price regulations. There is no question of civil liability. Violators can be sued. Civil liability does not require willful violation. Civil liability is always based on the fact. We go somewhat further, because this is a semicriminal proceeding. A fine is involved. But it is not going to result in sending anyone to jail. It is going to do no more than penalize an individual for a violation which is not willful. I do not think it

is an extreme measure to take in time of war.

The amount may be excessive. I think triple damages are excessive. The committee reduced the figure to one and one-half times, so that one who can show that he did not commit a violation on purpose can be fined only 50 percent in addition to the overcharge where the overcharge is not more than \$50.

I think most of the complaint which is made in the Senate is based on the theory that \$50 may be a very excessive penalty for a 2-cent overcharge. I do not say that the \$50 penalty may not be too much. Perhaps it ought to be \$25 instead of \$50. But I still believe that about the most effective means of enforcing this law with respect to retail prices and against retail stores is by an automatic fine. That is what we have provided in this particular measure.

There have not been a great number of cases brought. If we make it optional with the judge, if we provide that the defendants can come in and show that they are not to blame, and that then there shall not be any recovery, we will not have any consumer suits at all. The Office of Price Administration might bring suit at times, but there will not be any consumer suits, because no consumer can be in a position to controvert the contention made by the storekeeper that he issued proper instructions to his clerks. Suppose the chain store manager comes forward and proves that he issued instructions not only to his clerks directly but that he sent a man around to all the stores who taught his clerks what to do. That lets him out. How can anyone ever bring a suit with any hope of success against a chain store under such circumstances? An individual cannot go inside the chain store organization and prove what happened in the organization, or whether there was or was not negligence. The evidence is all within the mind of the storekeeper himself.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McCLELLAN in the chair). Does the Senator from Ohio yield to the Senator from West Virginia?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The Senator acts as the judge of the act in this case in saying what would be a defense. It is left to the judge under the circumstances to say whether due precautions were taken.

Mr. TAFT. No; the point I am making is that this provision is intended to enlist consumer assistance in connection with enforcement. If the Price Administrator himself must enforce the provision he is going to find it to be an impossible job. It cannot be done. So he wants consumer assistance, and we confer on the consumer the benefit of this automatic fine, but no consumer can possibly bring a suit with any hope of success for an overcharge hereafter if we have this possible defense provided. The consumer cannot answer that defense. We might just as well face the problem, as it is. If the amendment is

adopted it will kill the automatic fine method of enforcement.

Mr. President, in my opinion an automatic fine for violations of price control regulations is the most effective means of enforcing retail price control, and without it the enforcement of retail price control will be seriously handicapped. I do not think an automatic fine for an innocent mistake, if you please, in time of war, is a serious infringement of any man's constitutional rights.

I think the Office of Price Administration is to blame for having pushed this matter further than they should have pushed it, for having brought many of the cases they have brought, for allowing to continue the cumulative business, which we have now eliminated. That may be. But still the fundamental question we have to decide is whether we want to leave in the act this method of enforcement with respect to retail sales.

After all, the fact that overcharges are as small as 5 cents or 2 cents makes no difference. In fact, those violations are far more difficult to punish, they are far more difficult to prevent, and far more destructive of ultimate price control than the \$100 overcharges. So I do not feel that the proposal represents an unconstitutional infringement of rights, particularly in time of war.

Mr. WEEKS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. WEEKS. The Senator from Ohio has stated that this is an automatic fine, and to me that is a new doctrine. The objective of the Price Control Act, with which every Senator must be in sympathy, is to keep prices down, but the method of achieving that objective is to catch the chiselers and the black-marketeers, and not to penalize the 999 out of a thousand merchants who under the most difficult conditions are trying to keep abreast of the regulations, changes in price, and everything that goes with them, who under the most trying circumstances are bound from time to time to make innocent mistakes. If those mistakes are repeated the merchant, of course, ought to be brought to account, but if an innocent mistake occurs the merchant ought to have his day in court, and the court ought to have some discretion in the matter.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I wish to make one reservation, and that is that I do not know that I would approve of automatic fines in time of peace. There have been some such fines provided in wage-and-hour laws, for instance. But except in time of war when we have extraordinary controls I do not think such procedure can be effectively carried out. That is one reason why I think that the moment we can possibly get rid of the whole thing we ought to get rid of it. It has certain necessary hard features, and will always have such features. We cannot regulate millions of transactions every day without such a result. But if we are committed to this policy, as I think we are and as I think we ought to be, I do not believe the method of enforcement by automatic fine, as tempered by











The Administrator by himself and his appointees is without question authorized to make studies, investigate, and obtain information. To that end he is authorized to compel persons to attend by means of the subpoena. He is also authorized to compel them to attend and produce documents. Now, that language can be given an effect as it should be given an effect.

We Americans, accustomed as we are to proceedings in accordance with the forms of a system of law handed down to us from England, are distrustful of and fearful of secret proceedings. We are accustomed to have all of our court proceedings, substantially without exception other than proceedings before a grand jury, conducted in the open, in public places, and we dislike and are suspicious of such proceedings conducted otherwise (U. S. D. C., N. Ill. (Barnes, D. J.); *Brown v. Baer*, Sept. 16, 1943. (12 L. W. 2185)).

Both parties, being dissatisfied, appealed. The circuit court overruled the district court and upheld the star-chamber proceedings of O. P. A. in language which points out the remedy required:

Before Evans, Kerner, and Minton, circuit judges.

Minton, circuit judge: The Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, in connection with an investigation of purchases of meat from the Empire Packing Co., issued subpoenas duces tecum to 15 persons who had dealt with that company, ordering them to appear at a stated time and place to testify concerning their transactions with the company for a certain period and requiring them to bring with them all invoices, records, and other documents pertaining to the purchase of meat from the company for that period. The witnesses responded to the subpoenas and reported as directed, accompanied by their attorneys and a court reporter. All of the witnesses but one were represented by the attorney for the Empire Packing Co. The Administrator, however, through his lawful agent, had proposed to hold the investigation privately and not publicly. Consequently, the representative of the Office of Price Administration conducting the investigation, after a few preliminary questions to the witnesses, told each that his attorney and court reporter would have to withdraw from the room. The attorneys and reporter refused to withdraw unless authorized by their clients, and the witnesses refused to answer any questions in the absence of their attorneys and reporter.

Upon the refusal of the witnesses to testify, the Administrator applied to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, for an order requiring the witnesses to appear at a certain time and place with the documents called for, without their attorneys and their reporter. The witnesses filed an answer to this complaint, and oral argument was had. The court ordered the witnesses to appear and testify before a representative of the Administrator without their attorneys to represent them and without their reporter, but provided that the investigation be open to the public, which could include the attorneys and the reporter so long as they did not interrupt or interfere with the proceedings.

The Administrator has appealed from the order in its entirety, and the witnesses have filed a cross-appeal from so much of the order as required them to attend without being represented by their attorneys or being attended by their reporter.

The Administrator was proceeding under the authority granted by section 202 (a) (c) and (e) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 (50 U. S. C. A., sec. 922 (a) (c) and

(e)), the pertinent provisions of which are set forth in the margin.<sup>1</sup>

This was an investigation, not a hearing. Investigations are informal proceedings held to obtain information to govern future action and are not proceedings in which action is taken against anyone. Investigations, such as this by the O. P. A., have no parties and are usually held in private, just as a grand jury carries on its investigations in private. Investigations may very properly be held in private. *Woolley v. United States* (97 F. 2d 258, 262); *In re Securities & Exchange Commission* (14 F. Supp. 417, 418), affirmed 84 F. 2d 316, reversed for mootness (299 U. S. 504, 57 S. Ct. 18, 81 L. Ed. 374).

On the other hand, in a hearing, there are parties, and issues of law and of fact to be tried, and at the conclusion of the hearing, action is taken which may materially affect the rights of the parties. Hearings are usually open to the public. The parties are entitled to be present in person and by counsel and to record the proceedings or be provided with a record by the hearing body. The parties to a hearing are entitled to participate therein, to argue, and to brief their case, and if findings of fact and an order are made they are entitled to be furnished copies. *Morgan v. United States* (304 U. S. 1, 58 S. Ct. 773, 82 L. ed. 1129). These essential differences between an investigation and a hearing are what permit the two proceedings to be conducted in different manners.

There is nothing in the nature of the proceeding in question here which requires it to be held in public. Neither does the statute require it. The power to hold such an investigation was given by statute to the Administrator. In the absence of words in the statute prescribing the manner in which such investigations were to be held, the Administrator had a right to determine for himself how the investigation was to be conducted and regulated.

The district court was given no power by the statute to regulate the manner in which the investigation was to be conducted. The Administrator was given authority to subpoena witnesses before him for investigation. If they refused to appear and testify or to bring the requested documents, the Administrator was authorized to apply to the district court for an order requiring them to comply with his subpoenas. On such application, the district court has to determine only whether the Administrator was conducting an investigation, whether he had subpoenaed the witnesses named in the com-

"(a) The Administrator is authorized to make such studies and investigations and to obtain such information as he deems necessary or proper to assist him in prescribing any regulation or order under this act, or in the administration and enforcement of this act and regulations, orders, and price schedules thereunder.

"(c) For the purpose of obtaining any information under subsection (a), the Administrator may by subpoena require any other person to appear and testify or to appear and produce documents, or both, at any designated place.

"(e) In case of contumacy by, or refusal to obey a subpoena served upon, any person referred to in subsection (c), the district court for any district in which such person is found or resides or transacts business, upon application by the Administrator, shall have jurisdiction to issue an order requiring such person to appear and give testimony or to appear and produce documents, or both; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof. \* \* \*

plaint to appear and bring the papers and documents properly identified in the subpoenas, and whether the witnesses had refused to comply. If these essential elements are present, the district court has no right to do more than to order compliance.

The court had no right here to control by its order the manner in which the Administrator might conduct his investigation. We know of no provision of the Constitution or of the Price Control Act which authorized the court to order a public hearing. By doing so, the court imposed conditions which it had no right to impose. The order should have been issued without the limitations prescribed therein.

The judgment of the district court is reversed in so much as it ordered the investigation to be held in public. The balance of the judgment is affirmed.

To meet this decision, to remedy this situation, and give our citizens the protection they need and should have, I will at the proper time, present an amendment much as follows, by adding a subsection (i):

(i) That all studies, investigations, and hearings provided herein, upon request of any person subject to subpoena, shall be public and such person may be represented by counsel and may make a record of such studies, hearings, and investigations.

This amendment will right this wrong and place citizens and the O. P. A. on an equal footing, dealing at arm's length, in public, with the citizen protected by his counsel.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BUFFETT].

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Chairman, if a man had a tiger by the tail, you would not pay much attention to what the man said he was going to do to the tiger. You would watch and see what the tiger did. This administration has a tiger by the tail when it talks of curbing inflation. Their talk is the reflection of their guilty consciences. The inflation kitten they brought into being in 1933 has now grown to a full-sized jungle tiger.

In legislating a renewal of price control, talk about price control permanently curbing inflation is only misleading. That misconception may make possible the most colossal economic blunder committed by a national legislature since the Assembly in France thought they could curb inflation by passing the Law of the Maximum. Price control does not prevent inflation because it deals with the effects and not the cause of inflation.

Can anyone show any instance in history where price control has prevented inflation? Can you find any record where any nation has had disastrous inflation except because of deficit spending? If our price-control efforts cause this Congress to neglect the real danger of inflation, deficit spending, then price control will have cost too much.

Price control is a necessary anesthetic to control the pain of inflation. A doctor cannot fix an aching tooth with an an-



esthetic. He can kill the pain, but the anesthetic does not cure the infection nor repair the damage. Price control does not cure the infection nor does it repair the damage of inflation.

When the appropriation for enforcement is considered, the great French inflation should be remembered. The French penalties for price-fixing violations were as follows: For the first violation, a fine of 3,000 francs was imposed. For the second violation, the penalty was increased to a 6,000-franc fine and 20 years imprisonment in irons. A third violation was punishable by death on the guillotine and confiscation of the violator's property.

Rewards were paid to spies or stool pigeons just as the O. P. A. is doing in this country. Hundreds died on the guillotine, but the violations did not stop. Price control is finally enforceable only by bayonets and tyranny. That is the unanimous verdict of history.

This House should face the prospect frankly that all kinds of black-market operations and widespread flouting of price-fixing laws will exist regardless of any O. P. A. gestapo program. Why? Because the annual deficits now running at the rate of \$1,000,000,000 a week are the inflation automatically reducing the buying power of our currency and discouraging production. Only a balanced budget can cure this situation and any other remedy has only the effect of a sedative.

People say prices are going up. The actual situation is somewhat different. When the price of a quart of milk goes from 10 to 15 cents, the value of the milk has not changed. A quart of milk never varies in actual value. What actually happens is that the money which is used to purchase a quart of milk has been cut one-third. The basic inflation problem is found in the income and outgo of the United States Treasury—and no place else.

The value of our money is shrinking and will continue to decrease unless the reckless spending of this administration can be stopped. This Congress is as powerless to change economic laws as it is to change the laws of physics and chemistry.

A great economic authority, Harold G. Moulton, president, Brookings Institution, says:

It will be necessary to make a choice. With unlimited debt expansion, we cannot prevent inflation without the use of totalitarian methods of control. No compromise or halfway measures can adjust the difficulties. The choice is between regimentation and inflation.

The foregoing analysis serves to disclose the gravest danger with which the United States is now confronted. Unable or unwilling to perceive basic inconsistencies, or to choose between clear-cut alternatives, we drift toward the deep financial waters from which there is no return other than through repudiation in one form or another.

This administration has for 12 years promoted spending which makes ugly inflation inevitable. Every day this Congress continues to be hoodwinked about inflation, by believing price control stops inflation, makes disaster more certain.

Mr. Chairman, price control creates a situation in which the cunning and the

cold-blooded proceed to enrich themselves at the expense of the more patriotic and trusting citizens. The frantic purchasing of all kinds of permanent wealth today and the feverish turn-over at advancing prices of property and real estate generally reflects the efforts of the shrewd and wealthy to protect themselves. This is simply legal robbery of the plain people made inevitable by the inflation now going on.

There has been considerable talk in the House about various covenants to the rest of the world. As far as I am concerned, there is one covenant that has priority over any pledges made by the irresponsible carpetbaggers of the New Deal. The covenant which has my first allegiance is being daily written by the blood of American boys dying in battle. That covenant is that these boys, their widows and orphans, shall have, when this conflict is over, the America of freedom and opportunity which they were told they were going abroad to defend. Unless this reckless spending stops, that covenant, the most sacred in recorded history, will be shattered and broken.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That (a) section 1 (b) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by striking out "June 30, 1944" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1945."

(b) Section 6 of the Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942, as amended, is amended by striking out "June 30, 1944" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1945."

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4941) to extend the period of operation of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 and the Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] may have permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address recently delivered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS] at Southwestern University at Memphis, Tenn.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. IUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the Appendix of the RECORD a speech I made on Memorial Day in Harrisburg, Pa.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to

extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein a letter from Mr. J. F. Blanchard, of my State, together with the heading of a petition signed by various and sundry citizens.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL—FURTHER CONFERENCE

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, with Senate amendments, that the House further insist on its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 10, 12, and 13, agree to the conference asked by the Senate, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. RABAUT, KERR, HARE, O'BRIEN of Illinois, CARTER, STEFAN, and JONES.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit three unanimous-consent requests to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include: First, an article from the Washington Evening Star; second, a short article from the Statesman, a newspaper of Boise, Idaho; and, third, an article from Liberty magazine entitled "Music for the Services."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon I may be permitted at the indicated places to include a letter, two court decisions, and a proposed amendment.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in two particulars: In one to include a statement on the outstanding work of the House Committee on Small Business; and in the other to include a communication from the Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture, Milton H. Button, Director.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit two requests: First, that I be permitted to extend the remarks I made on the floor of the House this after-











DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE  
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

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JUNE 12, 1944.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. RABAUT, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4204]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$3,915,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$150,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 10.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
JOHN H. KERR,  
BUTLER B. HARE,  
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,  
ALBERT E. CARTER,  
KARL STEFAN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
TOM CONNALLY,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,  
CLYDE M. REED,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*



## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the further conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendments Nos. 12 and 13: Appropriates \$3,915,000 for establishment of air-navigation facilities, Department of Commerce, instead of \$3,765,000, as proposed by the House, and \$4,715,000, as proposed by the Senate, and provides that not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available for the establishment of landing areas, instead of \$950,000, as proposed by the Senate.

### AMENDMENT REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

Amendment No. 10: Relating to the next quinquennial census of agriculture, authorized by law, and under the Department of Commerce. The managers will move to recede and concur.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
JOHN H. KERR,  
BUTLER B. HARE,  
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,  
ALBERT E. CARTER,  
KARL STEFAN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*



Mr. GEORGE. Such a man is covered by this bill.

Mr. McFARLAND. I wish to thank the Senator very kindly, and I wish also to compliment the conference committee on the work which it has done. I am highly appreciative of its efforts.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I do not know whether any other members of the conference committee have anything to say with respect to the bill.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I wish merely to make a very brief statement.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wisconsin is recognized.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The comprehensive character of the bills which passed the two Houses of Congress presented a very difficult situation when an effort was made to compromise and iron out the differences between the two measures.

In the course of the compromise many features of the Senate bill were sacrificed. I regret that it was necessary to compromise, especially with respect to some of the items in connection with both the loan features and the educational titles; but I wish to say on behalf of the Senate conferees that we made the best fight we could make under the circumstances, and still obtain a bill.

One other item which I desire to mention is the so-called section 1505 of the House bill. I should not have been willing to sign a conference report with that provision in it had it not been for the situation which I have mentioned, and the necessity of reaching a compromise on those very comprehensive features of both bills. The fact remains, however, that we shall have to have some experience under this legislation, and I feel sure that future Congresses will approach the problem in the same generous spirit which motivated most of those who were interested in this legislation. If it should appear that in endeavoring to compromise the differences between the two Houses we made any legislative mistakes in respect to any of the titles, I have every confidence that future Congresses will be prompt in correcting the mistakes.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. Is it not true that the important thing was to obtain a bill?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is correct; and, as I have already said, if it had not been for the necessity of compromising, there were many features of the Senate bill which I felt should not be compromised. But in the firm belief that future Congresses would promptly remedy any errors which may have been committed in compromising those matters, I was led to believe that the vital necessity of obtaining a bill in regard to this broad general legislative effort was such a predominant matter of public interest that we should make the necessary compromises in reaching an agreement.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. There is one question which I wish to propound either to

the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] or to the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE].

In connection with the loan provisions contained in the Senate bill it was our intent that the agencies already in existence were to be used to as great an extent as possible; not that any one lacked confidence in the Veterans' Administration, but we wanted those agencies to be used.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is clearly the intent of the conference report, and I may say to the Senator from Arizona that in an effort to make certain that existing agencies of the Government would participate in the program, consultation was had with several of them in order to make sure that the provisions of the bill with regard to the loan title were drawn in such a way that the existing agencies could operate under them. I feel sure that it is clearly the belief of all the Senate conferees—and I think I may include the House conferees—as well as of General Hines and Mr. Odom, that it is not only the intent of the law but the intent of the present Veterans' Administration to utilize such existing agencies wherever practical.

Mr. McFARLAND. Is the Senator in a position to give us the changes which have been made in that regard from the committee print? I understand that some changes were made.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The changes were minor in character. We put in the word "insured" at one point after the word "guaranteed."

Mr. McFARLAND. I understand that.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. We also made one other change. We clarified the loan limitation so as to make sure that as payments were made the obligation of the insuring or guaranteeing agency of the Government would be reduced pro rata. So far as the substantive character of the provision is concerned, it remains substantially as the Senate left it in the so-called conference committee print.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. MEAD. Is the Senate acting first in this matter?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. We are acting first by agreement with the House conferees.

Mr. MEAD. Under the parliamentary situation a rejection of the conference report would probably result in an unsatisfactory bill, would it not?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I should say that a rejection of the conference report would result in there being no bill at this session of Congress. I also assert that, so far as I am concerned personally, if the report is rejected I hope that some other conferee than myself will be appointed on the part of the Senate.

Mr. MEAD. The important thing is to get a bill.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. In most respects I believe that we have a workable bill, but as I stated before the Senator from New York rose, if we have made mistakes in seeking to compromise and obtain a bill, I am sure that future Congresses

will be prompt in remedying the mistakes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENTS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the Bill (H. R. 4204) "making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: in lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,915,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 10.

KENNETH McKELLAR,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
TOM CONNALLY,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,  
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*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
JOHN H. KERR,  
BUTLER B. HARE,  
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,  
ALBERT E. CARTER,  
KARL STEFAN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, there is only one amendment in controversy. It is amendment numbered 10, relating to the next quinquennial census of agriculture authorized by law, under the Department of Commerce. In regard to that matter, I ask the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] to make an explanation to the Senate.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the amendment to which the Senator from Tennessee has made reference was unanimously approved by the Senate when the bill was pending. I do not recall any opposition having been voiced against it.

Under the law as enacted by the Congress, an agricultural census shall be taken every 5 years between the regular census which is taken every 10 years. There probably has never been a time when it was more important to take an agricultural census than now. We hear a great deal said about the number of



farm workers available, the number that have been taken by the Army, as well as the number who have gone into the war industries. But no one knows the number of persons actually employed on the farms. There never was a time when it was more important than now to know the number of livestock in this country, the number of beef cattle, and the number of hogs.

The House rejected this amendment apparently on the theory that the O. P. A. and some of the other emergency agencies had been preparing figures and estimates and had the information to which I have referred. The action of the House leaves the farmer to the tender mercies of the O. P. A. so far as data on agriculture are concerned. Some of the Members of the House apparently were not clear as to what is involved in this amendment when it was voted on there, and I believe that if we would approve this amendment by a record vote, it would perhaps result in enabling us to get the exceedingly important figures such a census would afford. Senators have demands for these statistics every day. In presenting matters to O. P. A. and to the other emergency agencies we are compelled to rely upon their figures, and certainly when Congress has directed that this census be taken every 5 years, this year above all, in view of the many difficulties and obstacles in the way of the farmers obtaining a square deal in our present economic set-up, we should have authentic figures, which can only be secured by a census. I hope, Mr. President, that we will have a record vote, and I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The yeas and nays are demanded. Is the demand sufficiently seconded?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to add a word to what the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] has said. The House last week, on June 6, voted 139 for the amendment and 175 against it. Under those circumstances I hope that the record vote in the Senate will be strong and sufficient. I think the census ought to be taken by all means. The law provides for it, and it seems to me that the amendment should be voted for strongly, and I hope it will be.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I merely wish to say a word in support of the statements made by the able Senators from Georgia and Tennessee on this item. It seems to me that in the situation in which the country finds itself in this war emergency we never had greater need than we now have for accurate statistical information concerning the great industry of agriculture in the United States. I am convinced that neither the Congress nor the executive branch of the Government can work out sound intelligent policies for agriculture, both in war and in the post-war period, unless we have the authentic information which comes as the result of the agricultural census.

So I hope, Mr. President, the vote will be practically unanimous in support of the position which the Senate previously took on this important matter.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, in the course of the administration of the Selective Service System it certainly is imperative that the Selective Service officials know how many males there are. In the administration of the so-called Tydings amendment it certainly is important that they know absolutely what the total male farm population is between 18 and 45, for registration, induction, and deferment purposes. Are we to assume the Selective Service Administration has been proceeding without accurate information as to the numbers of eligible males who otherwise would have been answerable to the draft? Did the conferees have information to such effect?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; I did not make such a statement.

Mr. DANAHER. I did not say the Senator did. I asked if he had any such information.

Mr. RUSSELL. The only figures the Selective Service has relating to farm labor are those which are submitted by the registrants. There have been a great many farm boys inducted into the service who never claimed their agricultural deferment at all. For that reason the Selective Service could not possibly furnish us with any accurate list of the number taken off the farm. They know the number of agricultural workers applying for deferment; they know the number of agricultural workers they have deferred as being essential agricultural workers under the terms of the Tydings amendment; but the Selective Service has no figures that would cast any light upon the number of agricultural workers who are actually engaged on the farm at the present time. They deal only with a certain category who have been exempted and those who claim exemption because of being engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Mr. DANAHER. Clearly there is a continuous registration process of all males eligible for the draft. I would think that if we asked the Selective Service system to tell us how many males there are within the draft ages in any county in the United States, in a couple of hours we could get that information.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think we could get the information as to those within the draft ages; there would be no difficulty about that.

Mr. DANAHER. What is the Senator's thought with reference to the census? Those of us who were not on the conference committee would like information on the question which has precipitated the issue on which a vote is now sought.

Mr. RUSSELL. As I have said, the law the Congress enacted makes it mandatory on the Census Bureau to take an agricultural census every 5 years when there is no general census. The general census was taken in 1940. In 1935, pursuant to the law enacted by the Congress, an agricultural census was had. The House action would defeat the purpose of the statute by rejecting the appropriation that must be made if a census is to be taken.

Mr. DANAHER. Who would take the census—the regular Census Bureau?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Census Bureau in the Department of Commerce, the same organization that has always taken it.

Mr. DANAHER. Is it understood that they will take it in 1945?

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, it is understood, unless the Congress repeals the act which requires them to take it in 1945. I should think they would take it. Unless the law is repealed, the Census Bureau will take an agricultural census in 1945, as the law requires that such a census be taken in that year.

Mr. DANAHER. Let me ask another question. Have we had a satisfactory result from the labors of the Census Bureau in the case of the agricultural census which was taken in 1940?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; that census has been very helpful in dealing with a great many problems pertaining to agriculture. There is no other way of which I know that can give any clear picture of agriculture. There is no other way by which we can know the number of hogs or the number of cows or the number of dairy cattle and beef cattle and all the other things that go to make up an agricultural census. Unless the census be taken by the Bureau, we will have no authoritative figures for use in dealing with the problems that are so important to the farmer and in our efforts to give him some sort of justice in our economic picture.

Mr. DANAHER. Would the taking of the census require additional personnel to be added to the Census Bureau?

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, yes; that is the purpose of the appropriation, to get the temporary employees, just as the enumerators were provided for the population census in 1940. The appropriation is to provide enumerators for the farm census in 1945.

Mr. DANAHER. How many additional employees would be required?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am sorry I do not have those figures. There are already a considerable number of employees engaged in the Census Bureau.

Mr. DANAHER. Approximately how many would there be?

Mr. RUSSELL. I should not like to hazard a statement without having the record before me. The figures are in the committee hearings, but I am sorry I do not have them before me.

Mr. DANAHER. One other question, if the Senator please. Will the census include an enumeration of individuals not engaged in agriculture?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; there are a couple of census takers, as a rule for each county, who set forth the various questions that Congress has required the Census Bureau to ask but the same persons would enumerate the people, the hogs, the cattle, the livestock, the houses, the number of people in the farm families, and all the other questions that go to make up the agricultural census.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Connecticut has the floor.



Mr. REED. I beg pardon. I thought the Senator from Georgia had the floor.

Mr. DANAHER. At the time the Senator from Georgia so kindly stood to assist me in my attempt to get an understanding of the issue, neither the minority leader, the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE], nor the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], was present. They are the minority conferees. It had been my purpose to suggest the absence of a quorum and have a full attendance, so that we might understand in detail the question upon which the yeas and nays are being requested. If the Senator from Kansas, who has since returned, is able to shed any light on this issue, I most assuredly shall welcome it. I thank the Senator from Georgia for his help.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am quite sure the Senator from Kansas will clear up any confusion which may have been created in the mind of the Senator from Connecticut by my answers to his questions.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I cannot say just when we began to take the mid-term census, but for a considerable period of time in between even numbered 10-year censuses we have taken a mid-term census of agriculture. That has been for the purpose of obtaining information as agriculture has developed in its various branches. That has been the custom for a good many years, I cannot tell just how many. There was not enough discussion in the committee at the hearings, or in the conference, to freshen my memory on a number of the details, but there was no difference of opinion in the committee, there was no difference of opinion among the Senate conferees. We still think the Senate provision is sound, and we wish to stand by the Senate amendment.

Mr. DANAHER. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. I asked the Senator from Georgia and the Senator from Tennessee how many employees would be engaged to take the census. Does the Senator from Kansas know what the answer is?

Mr. REED. I do not. I wish I could tell the Senator from Connecticut, but I should say, as a Republican Senator from a farm State, that there is no tinge of politics in this particular amendment, and there is nothing to make any Republican shrink from voting for it.

Mr. DANAHER. I have not even implied that in this proposal there might be a matter of so mundane a character as politics. As a matter of fact, it has even been conveyed to our understanding, through the Senator from Georgia, that the census will be taken in 1945, and therefore it will be after election.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield?

Mr. REED. Certainly.

Mr. BURTON. I merely wish to refer further to the number of employees.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I have sent for the information. I wish to read the provision. It is as follows:

Census of agriculture: For all expenses necessary for preparing for, taking, compiling, and publishing the quinquennial Census of

Agriculture of the United States, including the employment by the Director, at rates to be fixed by him, of personnel at the seat of government and elsewhere without regard to the civil service and classification laws; books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; construction of tabulating machines; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the collection of statistics, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary; printing and binding; \$7,250,000, to be available until December 31, 1946, and to be consolidated with the appropriation "Census of Agriculture" contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944.

As to the number of employees the \$7,250,000 will cover, I cannot say, but I have sent for the clerk of the committee to bring the hearings into the Senate, and I shall give the information in a moment.

Mr. BURTON. I wish to emphasize that I am in favor of the proposed action, of taking an agricultural census in 1945, but I did recall that in the committee meetings the Senator from Georgia, when this question arose, was asked if there had been an investigation as to whether the manpower necessary to carry on the census would be available, and I believe he assured the committee that an investigation had been made, and that there would be men available for it, without interference with the conduct of the war, that no matter how many there were, it would not interfere with the military situation.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, that was the opinion of the Census Bureau, that they could use people in taking the census, who are not now engaged in war work. They are usually local people, employed for only 5 or 6 weeks. The positions are not permanent. Women, even housewives, can do most of it.

The estimate submitted shows that the total number of man-years for 1944 is 163; that is, the people who prepare for the census number 163. The number they propose to use in taking the census would be the equivalent of 3,410 man-years. That would be for the year 1945, when those people would be employed.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Georgia whether we do not have agencies now taking statistics, a census really, of livestock on the farms, through the triple A organization?

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not know of any census being taken. There are certain estimates that are assembled every few months, but those are not accurate figures, though they are often fairly correct. Those estimates are submitted to the War Food Administration, I understand.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask the question because in the hearings we have had regarding agriculture and the production of livestock, at various times figures were quoted as to the number on hand, the probable number of cattle and hogs. Are those figures made up from the census now being discussed?

Mr. RUSSELL. It depends on who is using the figures. If the figures are submitted from the standpoint of the farmer, his estimate of the number is

taken. Several organizations make up estimates, including the triple A, and the Bureau of Agriculture Economics. They make all kinds of estimates periodically, but those figures seldom coincide, and the very purpose of the proposed census is to clear up and make certain these various factors which are so important to the farmers.

Mr. WHERRY. If the Senator will yield further—

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to make a comment on his statement. It seems to me, as I recall the figures, that the War Food Administrator said there were 87,000,000 head of cattle. He showed a tremendous increase over the census figures of 1940, or whatever base figure he took. I do not recall that I asked him the question, but I had asked others who testified about the authenticity of those statistics, as to whether or not they were taken from the census, or were merely estimates, because they certainly do build their programs on the basis of those estimates. From the manpower consideration, if they expect to continue to make their own observations, will this proposed census be used, or is this to be a duplicating process? At this particular time manpower is a big problem.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not know that there is any way in which we could prevent anyone from making their estimates. In some cases the estimates are predicated on information, at other times they seem to be based on misinformation. But taking the census of the people on the farms of this country is a method which has been recognized in the law since 1790. It is done by the same agency, the Bureau of the Census, which has taken the census for all these many years, and the figures they submit, of course, will be recognized by the Government. It will do away with the conflict between figures of O. P. A., the War Food Administrator, the Farm Bureau Federation, the Farmers' Union, and other organizations. We will have something definite and concrete, and I think a great deal of confusion has been caused because we have not had reliable figures.

Different agencies have different methods of making estimates and gathering information of that kind, and the result is rather nebulous, sometimes the figures are wrong. I am convinced it would be very helpful to the farmers if we could get the data this census would make available.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I do not know who has the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nebraska has the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. I yield the floor.

Mr. REED. I should be very happy to tell the Senator from Nebraska, using my own State of Kansas as an example, that every year in past years the State board of agriculture took what they called a survey of the State. They had several hundred or several thousand crop and livestock correspondents. Every year those correspondents reported to the State board of agriculture



the number of acres of the different crops to be planted, and probably the growth or decline in the different kinds of livestock raised. We used to rely entirely on the State Board of Agriculture of Kansas. Through the years the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Washington has assumed that burden, and now in Kansas there is a Federal crop reporter who, by the way, has his office in the office of the State board of agriculture in Topeka, and the two organizations, the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and the Federal Crop Reporter for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics work very closely together. The Crop Reporter reports to the Department of Agriculture. The agency in the Department may or may not be the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Possibly he may report to the triple A, or, presently, to the War Food Administration. Through the years these agencies have gathered information as to the planting of crops and the number of livestock. In addition to that, a census has been taken every 10 years for a good many years. I think the Senator from Georgia stated when it began.

Mr. RUSSELL. I did not state when it began. It has been going on for some time.

Mr. McKELLAR. The census was taken in 1935.

Mr. REED. 1935?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; there was one taken in 1935.

Mr. REED. My impression is that the taking of the midterm agricultural census goes back to many years before 1935.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think the Senator from Kansas is correct in that statement. The last one taken was in 1935, but the census has been taken for a number of years.

Mr. REED. I have worked with these agricultural statistics, State and National, for many years. I am very familiar with the subject in its broad outlines. It was so much of an accepted practice with me this time that I did not raise any question in my own mind at all in the committee or in the conference respecting the propriety and the desirability of taking this mid-term census.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. When H. R. 4204 came to the floor it carried the committee amendment which appears now on page 59 which deals with the census of agriculture. Was that committee amendment put into the bill for the first time by the Senate committee?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; that was put in the bill for the first time by the Senate amendment.

Mr. REED. That is the provision with respect to a census for this year.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. DANAHER. Was it in the bill which was first introduced in the House?

Mr. McKELLAR. No.

Mr. DANAHER. So that the Department of Commerce did not even ask the House for an appropriation to deal with this item?

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will read into the Record at this point the letter of transmittal by the President of the supplemental estimate for the Department of Commerce in the amount of \$7,250,000, for the fiscal year 1945. The letter is addressed to the President of the Senate, and is dated March 10, 1944. So that it did not go to the House first, but it came to the Senate first through a supplemental estimate. I will read the letter:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, March 10, 1944.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress an additional estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$7,250,000 for the Department of Commerce, for the fiscal year 1945, in the form of an amendment to the Budget for said fiscal year.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Then follows the letter from the Bureau of the Budget, as printed in the Senate committee hearings. It was a supplemental estimate that was sent to the Senate, and did not go first to the House. The House vote on the matter was very close.

Mr. REED. I repeat what I said a while ago that I have been so accustomed to this census for so many years and to me it is such an accepted fact that I never raised any question in my mind concerning the propriety or the desirability of putting this provision in the bill.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. Let me make perfectly clear my own position in this matter. Here is a bill which when it was introduced in the House contained no reference to the census of agriculture. The first we know of it is when it appears as a committee amendment, when H. R. 4204 was before the Senate for consideration. To those of us who are not on the Committee on Appropriations and who were not familiar with the details of this comparatively obscure item, it was dealt with, as is so often the case, in purely routine fashion.

Now, when the Senate bill goes to conference, we find the House conferees rejecting entirely the Senate amendment which would provide for a census of agriculture. After the House conferees have refused to accept the Senate amendment the Senate conferees ask us specifically to instruct them to insist upon an amendment which the Senate has already adopted.

Mr. President, it would seem to me that if the Senate has taken action which the managers duly appointed on behalf of the Senate must present to the conferees, it is their duty so to do without further action by the Senate, and then

we will know what the position of the House is in reference to this item. Let the Senate conferees ask the House conferees to submit the amendment to the House for a vote, if you please. We have for an hour been trying to find out what the facts are and what the purpose of the amendment is, and what ultimately is to be achieved under it. I am persuaded by my distinguished colleague that there must be a legitimate and essential objective to be achieved, so desirable that we heretofore approved it. Now let us see what the House has to say.

Mr. McKELLAR. The House had this to say. It has voted on the amendment.

Mr. DANAHER. And what did the House do?

Mr. McKELLAR. It voted it down by a record vote of 175 to 139. That was the vote in the House. Now the Senate is insisting on its position. A motion will be made to insist upon that amendment, and we will ask for a record vote of the Senate, because we believe the farm census to be of great value. Many of the farm organizations have declared themselves in favor of it. It is true the item came in a supplemental Budget estimate to the Senate when the Senate had the bill under consideration, and the item was first adopted by the Senate. It is true that the House has voted by a small majority against it, but the question is, Shall it be adopted? Is it a proper thing to do? I think it is a proper thing to be done. I think there ought to be a farm census. It has been taken for a number of years. It will be found that the census has been taken as far back as 1935. I see no reason why it should not be taken now.

Mr. DANAHER. Let me ask the Senator a question. In view of the fact that the Senate has already adopted this amendment and it has gone to the House specifically for a vote, and the House has refused to accept it, what will be the position of the conference committee with reference to so important an appropriation bill as that affecting the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce if the House conferees again refuse to yield to the persuasiveness of the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senate did not have a yea-and-nay vote on the question before. We believe it will strengthen the position of the Senate conferees very much if we have a yea-and-nay vote on the question now.

Mr. DANAHER. Why did the House turn it down, if the Senator knows?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee permit me to answer the question?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut has the floor.

Mr. DANAHER. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. REED. Title XIII, United States Code, section 216, reads as follows:

There shall be in the year 1935, and once every 10 years thereafter, a census of agriculture and livestock, which shall show the acreage of farm land, the acreage of the principal crops, and the number and value of domestic animals on the farms and ranges of the country. The schedule employed in



the census shall be prepared by the Director of the Census. Such census shall be taken as of the 1st day of January and shall relate to the crop year. The Director of the Census may appoint enumerators or special agents for the purpose of this census in accordance with the provisions of chapter 1 of this title.

That is the authority for the appropriation.

Mr. DANAHER. Why did the House turn down the Senate amendment?

Mr. REED. I very much regret that I am unable to tell the distinguished Senator the reason why the House rejected it.

Mr. DANAHER. The Senator from Kansas disappoints me. When the Senator from Tennessee was about to answer the question, the Senator from Kansas asked that I permit him to do so. Since I was seeking light, I was glad to yield to the Senator from Kansas. I now ask the Senator from Tennessee why the House rejected the Senate amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. All I can do is to refer to the RECORD. I read from pages 5514 and 5515 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for June 6, 1944, in the proceedings of the House of Representatives:

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, for the last 8 years I have sat here and watched those on the majority side pass legislation and make appropriations which in the end resulted and will result in the defeat of members of the Democratic Party who failed or will fail to follow the New Deal, the C. I. O., or the Communist Political Association.

We are all familiar with the present situation where the C. I. O. Committee for Political Action is expending such part of \$2,000,000 as it deems necessary for the defeat of Members of Congress, who have refused to act as its stooges and that, regardless of whether they sit on the right or the left side of the aisle.

I had not read this speech before. It seems to have been a political speech.

I am not raising this issue now as between Republicans and Democrats, because we are all marked for defeat if we voted for the things or any of the measures the three groups opposed. We have all been marked for defeat, and already much of the money has been used to defeat candidates at Democratic primaries and one Republican has fallen by the wayside.

Some time ago I called attention to the fact that the next Congress will be controlled either by Republicans from the North or by representatives of the C. I. O. and the Communists and the New Dealers.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator permit an interruption in his highly illuminating response?

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly.

Mr. DANAHER. The Senator certainly does not claim that what he has been reading to me is an answer to the question as to why the House defeated the Senate amendment on an agricultural census, does he?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; I do not.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DANAHER. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I know what the House conferees stated as the reason why the amendment was defeated in the House. I do not believe we can find the reason by reading speeches of that character into the RECORD. If the Senator from Tennessee were to read all the

speeches made on this item, I doubt if that would answer the question.

The House conferees made the statement that some confusion was caused in the House because a Member of the House rose on the floor and read some questions which had been submitted in a mail survey by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and that the questions were very foolish. I think the impression was created in the House that they were the questions which were to be asked by the Census Bureau. It was not the same thing at all, because the agricultural census is not taken by the Department of Agriculture. It is taken by the Department of Commerce.

There is nothing new about this. In the First Supplemental National Defense Act Congress appropriated \$650,000 for the preliminary work of taking this census. I read from the First Supplemental National Defense Act:

Census of agriculture: For all necessary expenses incident to preparation for the quinquennial census of agriculture of the United States, to be taken during the fiscal year 1945, including personal services in the District of Columbia \* \* \* \$650,000.

Six hundred and fifty thousand dollars was appropriated in the deficiency bill which came along on the 23d of December 1943, for preparations to be made to take the census. Those preparations have gone forward. As I understand the Budget recommendation for the funds actually to pay the enumerators was not sent to the House committee. The Budget estimate which we have before us was submitted after the bill had passed the House and was pending before the Senate committee.

I doubt whether any Member of the Senate could say exactly what moved the House to reject this amendment. Under the rules, if they are strictly observed, we are not supposed even to talk about what has taken place in the other body. I have always thought that those were rather farfetched rules, and I am afraid I have violated them many times. The question is not what the House thought. The question is whether or not the Senate shall stand by its position that this census of agriculture shall be taken.

Mr. DANAHER. Suppose we do not vote on the request of the Senator from Georgia for specific instructions to the conferees. The conference will remain deadlocked, will it not, until either the Senate conferees or the House conferees yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DANAHER. In such an impasse, even the very appropriation bill itself might be threatened.

Mr. RUSSELL. I doubt whether either body would kill the whole State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill because of this item. The Senate placed the item in the bill, and the House rejected it. It has come back before the Senate on a conference report with this amendment in disagreement. By its action in again voting in the affirmative for the amendment, the Senate will request the House to take another vote on it. That is what we are seeking to do,

If the Senate approves the motion that we insist on this amendment, it will go back to the House, and the House will again consider the amendment. If the House agrees to the amendment, the bill will go to the White House. If it disagrees to it, it will undoubtedly ask for a further conference, and in the further conference we will try to adjust the difference.

Mr. DANAHER. In which event, I assume the Senate conferees would again be bound, more tightly than ever, because they would have an affirmative vote directing them to insist upon the Senate's point of view. If we do not agree to insist on this amendment, a conference agreement will follow, and the bill will be approved. Is not that true?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; the bill cannot be approved unless some action is taken on this amendment, which is reported in disagreement.

Mr. DANAHER. Instead of insisting that our amendment be accepted by the conferees or that the House conferees take it back to the House for another vote, if we should, on the contrary, instruct our conferees to abandon further efforts to override the House attitude, then we would have an agreement, and the appropriation bill would be approved?

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, if the Senate wishes to defeat the census and yield to the House, it can always do so. We have often done that. I hope we will not do it in this instance, because I think it would be extremely injurious to the farmers.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, how much is involved in the total bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. I have not that figure before me. I will furnish it to the Senator in a moment.

Mr. President, the only question is whether we wish to have the farm census or not have it. We have had it for many years, and the only question is whether we wish to continue it in 1945 as we have had it heretofore. I believe that the farm census is a fine thing for the farmers. I think they are entitled to it. I think it should be retained.

I do not know what actuated the House. I tried to find out from reading the debates in the House, but they seem to be a conglomeration of politics more than anything else. But, whatever the reason, I think it is our duty to stand by the farmers in this situation and vote to retain this amendment. I believe that if we vote by a large majority to retain it, it will be retained, and that the House will recede. I certainly hope so.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DANAHER. I yield.

Mr. REED. In the very brief time available on the floor, I have been trying to examine the action of the House. The House had a big fight over some other amendment, not this one. On page 5516 of the RECORD of June 6, 1944, after the House had voted on some other amendment, and had insisted upon disagreement in that case, or on standing by its own position, Mr. RABAUT rose and said:

Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10.



That is this amendment.  
The motion was agreed to.

That is all there is in the RECORD about it.

Now for a moment I wish to make an appeal to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle. I think the quinquennial census is valuable to agriculture. It has served and is serving useful purposes. I hope it will not be discontinued. I think the Senate should further insist upon the amendment, and should let the conferees make another effort to work out the matter in conference.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Has the Senator from Connecticut yielded the floor?

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I have yielded the floor. The Senator from Tennessee told me he would give me the figure for the total amount involved in the bill, and I hope he will do so.

Mr. McKELLAR. The total amount involved in the bill is \$242,766,700.

Mr. DANAHER. And this amendment involves only \$7,500,000 of that sum; is that correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. DANAHER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I certainly hope the Senate will vote to uphold the position taken by the Senate conferees.

First, I ask for a vote on the question of agreeing to the conference report. I do not ask for a yea-and-nay vote, on that question.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask that the yeas and nays be had on the motion that the Senate still further insist on its position on the amendment. A yea-and-nay vote on that question will not prevent a voice vote on the question of approval of the conference report.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The first question is on agreeing to the conference report. If the conference report is agreed to, it will show a disagreement on amendment numbered 10. Then the motion on which the yeas and nays have been ordered will be before the Senate for decision.

The question now is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question now is on the motion of the Senator from Georgia that the Senate still further insist on its position on amendment numbered 10. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY] and the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK] are detained in Government departments on matters pertaining to their respective States.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Arkansas [Mrs. CARAWAY], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are detained on public business.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are necessarily absent.

The Senators from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN and Mr. SCRUGHAM] are absent on official business.

I am advised that if present and voting, all the Senators whose absences I have announced would vote "yea."

The Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL] is necessarily absent.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] are necessarily absent. I am advised that if present these Senators would vote "yea."

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE], who is necessarily absent, has a general pair with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS], who is absent on official business, has a general pair with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER].

The result was announced—yeas 63, nays 0, as follows:

#### YEAS—63

Aiken	Gillette	Radcliffe
Austin	Green	Read
Eall	Gurney	Revercomb
Bankhead	Hatch	Reynolds
Bilbo	Hill	Robertson
Brewster	Holman	Russell
Bridges	Jackson	Shipstead
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Stewart
Bushfield	Kilgore	Taft
Butler	La Follette	Thomas, Okla.
Byrd	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Capper	McClellan	Truman
Chavez	McFarland	Tunnell
Connally	McKellar	Vandenberg
Danahey	Maybank	Wallgren
Downey	Mead	Walsh, Mass.
Eastland	Millikin	Walsh, N. J.
Ellender	Moore	Wherry
Ferguson	Murray	White
George	Overton	Wiley
Gerry	Pepper	Willis

#### NAYS—0

#### NOT VOTING—33

Andrews	Davis	O'Daniel
Bailey	Glass	O'Mahoney
Barkley	Guffey	Scrugham
Bone	Hawkes	Smith
Brooks	Hayden	Thomas, Idaho
Buck	Johnson, Calif.	Tobey
Caraway	Langer	Tydings
Chandler	McCarran	Wagner
Clark, Idaho	Maloney	Weeks
Clark, Mo.	Murdoch	Wheeler
Cordon	Nye	Wilson

So Mr. RUSSELL's motion was agreed to.

#### PROCUREMENT OF OIL FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENSE

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4771) to amend the part of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1920, as amended, relating to the conservation, care, custody, protection, and operation of the naval petroleum and oil-shale reserves.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts obtained the floor.

#### POST-WAR ECONOMIC POLICY AND PLANNING (PT. 4 OF REPT. 539)

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President—

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I expected to say a few words about the report I am now about to submit, but I refrain because I am unwilling to trespass further upon the time of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts.

From the Special Committee on Post-war Economic Policy and Planning I submit a report, and ask that it be printed in the RECORD, and be printed under the rule.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This committee has been engaged in a study of the problem of unemployment during and following the transition from war to peace. In addition to hearing many witnesses, the work of a number of research agencies and economists has been carefully considered. Some of the aids to full employment which can be supplied by the Government have been studied in detail. The others have been studied only in broad outline and are so dealt with in this report. Detailed studies are in progress or will be made as to those dealt with in broad outline and they will be dealt with in more detail in later reports.

The problem of employment is such an integral part of the entire business structure that it cannot be separated, in the committee's thinking, from the other factors that cause a healthy economy. The American private economy is going to have to provide the jobs and the committee feels that everything which can help to do this is just as important to labor as it is to business.

While all of the problems dealt with in this report are interrelated, it is legislatively impossible to deal with all of them at the same time. Legislation on each of the subjects should be prepared just as soon as adequate studies can be completed.

#### THE PROBABLE LABOR FORCE

A discussion of the magnitude of the problem of reemployment is primarily important to show the vital necessity of establishing wise policies to deal with it. Estimates of its magnitude necessarily are based upon cer-

<sup>1</sup> S. Rept. 539, pt. 2, 78th Cong., 2d sess.



# House of Representatives

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1944

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Dear Lord and Father of mankind, as the rain and sunlight fall upon the evil and the good, so Thy children share in the Father's blessings. Do Thou increase the power of our spiritual apprehension so that we may render ourselves to the glorious influence of Thy spirit. Be pleased to hush every dis-tempered word and quiet the pulse of complaining and doubt. Let nothing be done through strife and vainglory, but each esteeming the other better than himself.

As a measure of human values and as a rule of human behavior, may there go forth a power that will brighten the dark places, dispel differences, and bring forth a better day of cooperation. Thou who art chiefest among ten thousand, give unto every citizen a conscientious purpose to search his own breast in the light of the world's crying need. The good Lord gives to each of us the marvelous mercies of our homeland with its golden opportunities, dictating life and destiny. Challenged by these, O lead us forth to help drive the scourge of war from off this sick earth; there can be no permanent contentment and peace until a new splendor of the divine comes into its heart; O sustain us all with the light that never fails and with the strength that never breaks. In our dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The Journal of Saturday, June 10, 1944, was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On June 5, 1944:

H. R. 3136. An act for the relief of Hamp Gossett Castle, Lois Juanita Gimble, Margaret Carrie Yarbrough, and Roy Martin Lyons; and

H. R. 3570. An act to provide for the partial construction of the Hungry Horse Dam on the South Fork of the Flathead River in the State of Montana, and for other purposes.

On June 6, 1944:

H. R. 2438. An act for the relief of Bernadine Salmons.

On June 7, 1944:

H. R. 2085. An act to provide for the disposition of tribal funds of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe of Indians.

On June 9, 1944:

H. R. 3054. An act to amend the Expediting Act; and

H. R. 4464. An act to increase the debt limit of the United States.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include therein two editorials from the Washington Post.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I have two unanimous-consent requests. First, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and, second, to extend my remarks and include an editorial from the Miles City (Mont.) Star.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

## STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS—1945

Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, for printing in the Record:

## CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4204) "making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective House as follows:

Amendment Numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate Numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,915,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment Numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate Numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 10.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
JOHN H. KERR,  
BUTLER B. HARE,  
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,  
ALBERT E. CARTER,  
KARL STEFAN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
TOM CONNALLY,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,  
CLYDE M. REED,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

## STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the further conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendments Nos. 12 and 13: Appropriates \$3,915,000 for establishment of air-navigation facilities, Department of Commerce, instead of \$3,765,000, as proposed by the House, and \$4,715,000, as proposed by the Senate, and provides that not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available for the establishment of landing areas, instead of \$950,000, as proposed by the Senate.

## AMENDMENT REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

Amendment No. 10: Relating to the next quinquennial census of agriculture, authorized by law, and under the Department of Commerce. The managers will move to recede and concur.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
JOHN H. KERR,  
BUTLER B. HARE,  
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,  
ALBERT E. CARTER,  
KARL STEFAN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and to include an excerpt from an advertisement.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include therein an editorial from the Milwaukee Journal of June 11, 1944.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include therein a resolution of the legislature of the State of Louisiana in reference to the prices of agricultural commodities.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and to include therein an editorial with reference to the livestock situation.



The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### THREAT OF INFLATION

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I am greatly worried, as are my constituents, regarding the threat of inflation. I hold in my hand a letter which I have just received from a former student and former constituent of mine, now in Istanbul, Turkey, in part regarding inflation. He says:

Prices are high here, about five or six times as high as in the States. For example, a pair of ordinary shoes will cost about \$30; a pair of socks, from \$5 to \$7; a suit of clothes from \$200 to \$300; a hat, approximately \$20. This is not only true here but I found similar conditions in Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, and some of the South American countries.

He has attached a sheet containing about 20 items giving an index number, comparing prices in 1938 and 1944. Soap has increased by 496 percent; mutton, 503 percent; sugar, 743 percent; rice, 556 percent; eggs, 424 percent; milk, 406 percent; and coffee, 498 percent.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a newspaper article relating to post-war air power.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article by David Lawrence on Republican responsibility.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include therein a resolution from the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. GALE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial from the Minneapolis Star-Journal.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and to include a radio address by the president of the American Honey Producers League.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include an editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(By unanimous consent, Mr. HAGEN received permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a short statement and two short bills.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### KLAMATH DRAINAGE DISTRICT

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk H. R. 3476, to approve a contract negotiated with the Klamath drainage district and to authorize its execution and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 3, line 16, strike out "of" and insert "to."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE]?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what change in the law is made by this amendment?

Mr. WHITE. This is simply with reference to a contract entered into by the Klamath Falls drainage district in the State of Oregon, with the Department of the Interior, as to the method of settling their contract and paying in certain moneys thereunder.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Does the Senate amendment change the text of the law at all?

Mr. WHITE. It does not change it at all. It changes the word "of" to the word "to."

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, sometimes that might be an important change. Is it an important change in this instance?

Mr. WHITE. No; it is not.

The SPEAKER. It is a clarifying amendment, to correct a clerical error.

Mr. WHITE. That is correct, Mr. Speaker; it is a clarifying and perfecting amendment.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It is for the purpose of correcting a clerical error?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; to correct a clerical error.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include a certain communication together with certain excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. McMURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in two instances, and in the first instance to include certain editorials from the Milwaukee Journal on the subject of the recent political conventions in the State of Wisconsin, and in the second instance to include a letter on the subject of the Price Control Act.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in respect to the O. P. A. and include a copy of a resolution of the Senate of the State of Louisiana.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include more of the table to which I referred a moment ago.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix by including therein a poem written by E. R. Robinson, brother of the late Senator Joseph T. Robinson.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]











\$2,600. They had no classification at the time.

The law firms of this country have been raiding the courts of the United States, taking men who are qualified, to become members in law firms. Some of these judges have admitted to us that they cannot hire law clerks, and the reason given was that as soon as one of their law clerks had served with them for a while, along would come a law firm and raid their courts and take their clerks away from them.

From some of the decisions that I have seen rendered in the past, I am certainly of the opinion that we should not take away from these judges anybody that can help them render a fair and just decision in these courts.

Let me say in regard to the appropriation that we are making, and the classification we are setting up here, and to those who contend that this is unfair to other departments of the Government, that that is not true, because under the Civil Service Act civil-service employees are automatically promoted, but it is left in the hands of the judge for whom the clerk is serving as to when he will promote him. They cannot start at any \$5,400 a year. They can, if they are qualified, and the judge wishes to do so, start at \$4,600 a year, I believe, and from there on they will never reach \$5,400 unless they so handle themselves that their judge recommends their promotion.

We should remember one thing, that every department of this Government and every bureau, which we are usually ready to criticize, can have their men out here in the lobbies. When we were working on the O. P. A. bill the other day some of the staff of the O. P. A. were sitting right in these galleries watching and appearing very gleeful when certain amendments were defeated and downcast when others were adopted. Any other organization can do that.

I still say that the courts of this country have no representation in the Congress of the United States unless we are willing to act for them. They have no one they can send here to "politic" for them, if I may say that.

Chief Justice Stone of the Supreme Court of the United States wanted this committee to go into this matter. The committee went into the matter, and we heard them. The \$185,000 is far less than the Budget recommended and far less than that committee recommended. Chief Justice Stone came to the Senate hearings and asked for this money himself.

We shall be in a very bad position if we do not provide these clerks for the courts where they need them, because due to diversity of citizenship and for other reasons the load of every court in this country is going to increase.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of the time.

Mr. Speaker, in closing may I remind the House that the Chief Justice of the United States and certain ranking judges of the United States, including those of the District of Columbia, have made this request. They have been working on this matter for 2 or 3 years. To me, and to the majority of the committee,

this has seemed to be a fair, logical, and reasonable request. I trust that the House will give it the support it deserves.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the House divided; and there were—ayes 53, noes 43.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 159, nays 183, not voting 88, as follows:

[Roll No. 93]

YEAS—159

Allen, La.	Hoch	Peterson, Fla.
Anderson, N. Mex.	Hollfield	Pittenger
Barden	Howell	Poulson
Barrett	Izac	Price
Barry	Jackson	Priest
Bates, Ky.	Jarman	Ramey
Beckworth	Jennings	Ramspeck
Bennett, Mich.	Johnson, J. Leroy	Rankin
Bland	Johnson, Lyndon B.	Reece, Tenn.
Boykin	Kean	Reed, Ill.
Bradley, Pa.	Kee	Rivers
Brooks	Kefauver	Robinson, Utah
Bryson	Kelley	Rolph
Bulwinkle	Kerr	Rooney
Burch, Va.	Kilburn	Rowan
Burchill, N. Y.	Kilday	Sabath
Byrne	King	Sadowski
Chapman	Kinzer	Sasser
Clark	Kirwan	Satterfield
Cochran	Kunkel	Scanlon
Coffee	LaPollette	Schiffler
Colmer	Lane	Sheppard
Compton	Lanham	Sheridan
Cooley	Larcade	Simpson, Ill.
Courtney	Lea	Simpson, Pa.
Cravens	Lesinski	Smith, W. Va.
Crosser	Ludlow	Snyder
Davis	Lynch	Somers, N. Y.
Dawson	McCormack	Sparkman
Dingell	McKenzie	Spence
Eberhart	McMillan	Stanley
Engle, Calif.	McMurray	Starnes, Ala.
Feighan	McWilliams	Summers, Tex.
Fellows	Mahon	Talbot
Fernandez	Mansfield, Mont.	Thomas, Tex.
Forand	May	Thomason
Gamble	Merritt	Tolan
Gearhart	Miller, Conn.	Towe
Gordon	Miller, Pa.	Troutman
Gore	Monkiewicz	Vincent, Ky.
Gorski	Monroney	Vinson, Ga.
Graham	Morrison, La.	Voorhis, Calif.
Grant, Ala.	Mruk	Walter
Green	Murphy	Weaver
Gregory	Myers	Weiss
Halleck	Newsome	Welch
Hancock	Norton	Wene
Harris, Ark.	O'Brien, Ill.	West
Harris, Va.	O'Brien, Mich.	White
Hart	O'Neal	Wickersham
Hays	O'Toole	Willey
Hébert	Outland	Worley
Hendricks		Zimmerman
Hobbs		

NAYS—183

Abernethy	Auchincloss	Brown, Ga.
Allen, Ill.	Baldwin, Md.	Brown, Ohio
Andersen, H. Carl	Baldwin, N. Y.	Buck
Anderson, Calif.	Bates, Mass.	Buffett
Andersen	Beall	Burgin
August H.	Bender	Busbey
Andrews, Ala.	Bennett, Mo.	Butler
Andrews, N. Y.	Bishop	Camp
Angell	Bolton	Canfield
Arends	Bonner	Cannon, Mo.
	Brehm	Carlson, Kans.

Carrier	Herter	O'Konski
Carson, Ohio	Hess	Patton
Case	Hill	Ploeser
Chenoweth	Hinsshaw	Poage
Chiperfield	Hoeven	Pracht,
Church	Hoffman	C. Frederick
Cason	Holmes, Mass.	Pratt,
Cievelinger	Holmes, Wash.	Joseph M.
Cole, Mo.	Hope	Randolph
Cole, N. Y.	Hull	Reed, N. Y.
Cooper	Jeffrey	Rees, Kans.
Crawford	Jenkins	Rizley
Cunningham	Jensen	Robertson
Curtis	Johnson,	Robison, Ky.
D'Alesandro	Anton J.	Rockwell
Day	Johnson,	Rodgers, Pa.
Dewey	Calyin D.	Rogers, Mass.
Dilweg	Johnson, Ind.	Rohrbough
Disney	Johnson,	Rowe
Dondero	Luther A.	Sauthoff
Doughton	Johnson, Ward	Schwabe
Durham	Jones	Scrivner
Dworshak	Jonkman	Short
Eaton	Judd	Sikes
Elliot	Kearney	Smith, Maine
Ellison, Md.	Keefe	Smith, Va.
Ellsworth	Knutson	Smith, Wis.
Elston, Ohio	Lambertson	Springer
Engel, Mich.	Landis	Stefan
Fenton	LeCompte	Stevenson
Fish	LeFevre	Stigler
Fisher	Luce	Stockman
Flannagan	McConnell	Sumner, Ill.
Folger	McCowan	Sundstrom
Fulmer	McGregor	Taber
Gale	McLean	Talle
Gathings	Maas	Tarver
Gavin	Maloney	Tibbott
Gerlach	Manasco	Vorys, Ohio
Gilchrist	Martin, Iowa	Vursell
Gillespie	Martin, Mass.	Wadsworth
Gillette	Mason	Ward
Gillie	Michener	Wasielewski
Goodwin	Miller, Mo.	Weichel, Ohio
Gossett	Miller, Nebr.	Whittington
Grant, Ind.	Mott	Wigglesworth
Griffiths	Mundt	Wilson
Gross	Murray, Tenn.	Winstead
Gwynne	Murray, Wis.	Winter
Hall,	Norman	Wolcott
Edwin Arthur	Norrell	Woffenden, Pa.
Hare	O'Brien, N. Y.	Woodruff, Mich.
Heldinger	O'Hara	

NOT VOTING—88

Arnold	Furlong	Murdock
Bell	Gallagher	O'Connor
Blackney	Gibson	Pace
Bloom	Gifford	Patman
Boren	Granger	Peterson, Ga.
Bradley, Mich.	Hagen	Pfeifer
Brumbaugh	Hale	Philbin
Buckley	Hall,	Phillips
Burdick	Leonard W.	Plumley
Cannon, Fla.	Harless, Ariz.	Powers
Capozzoli	Harness, Ind.	Rabaut
Carter	Hartley	Richards
Celler	Heffernan	Russell
Costello	Horan	Scott
Cox	Johnson, Okla.	Shafer
Curley	Kennedy	Slaughter
Delaney	Keogh	Smith, Ohio
Dickstein	Kleberg	Stearns, N. H.
Dies	Klein	Stewart
Dirksen	Lemke	Sullivan
Douglas	Lewis	Taylor
Drewry	McCord	Thomas, N. J.
Ellis	McGehee	Torrens
Elmer	Madden	Treadway
Fay	Magnuson	Whelchel, Ga.
Fitzpatrick	Mansfield, Tex.	Whitten
Fogarty	Marcantonio	Wolverton, N. J.
Ford	Morrow	Woodrum, Va.
Fulbright	Mills	Wright
Fuller	Morrison, N. C.	

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. Gifford against.  
 Mr. Heffernan for, with Mr. Arnold against.  
 Mr. Bloom for, with Mr. Taylor against.  
 Mr. Torrens for, with Mr. Hale against.  
 Mr. Celler for, with Mr. Fuller against.  
 Mr. Kennedy for, with Mr. Elmer against.  
 Mr. Delaney for, with Mr. Shafer against.  
 Mr. Dickstein for, with Mr. Douglas against.

General pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. Buckley with Mr. Dirksen.  
 Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Powers.



Mr. Capozzoli with Mr. Blackney.  
 Mr. Harless of Arizona with Mr. Smith of Ohio.  
 Mr. Fay with Mr. Plumley.  
 Mr. Whitten with Mr. Scott.  
 Mr. Fitzpatrick with Mr. Hartley.  
 Mr. Fulbright with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.  
 Mr. Klein with Mr. Wolverton of New Jersey.  
 Mr. Foran with Mr. Brumbaugh.  
 Mr. Pfeiffer with Mr. Lewis.  
 Mr. Mills with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.  
 Mr. McCord with Mr. Merrow.  
 Mr. Madden with Mr. Gallagher.  
 Mr. Rabaut with Mr. Harness of Indiana.  
 Mr. Peterson of Georgia with Mr. Treadway.  
 Mr. Ford with Mr. Ellis.  
 Mr. Philbin with Mr. Phillips.  
 Mr. Curley with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.  
 Mr. Drewry with Mr. Lemke.  
 Mr. Pace with Mr. Horan.  
 Mr. Wright with Mr. Stearns of New Hampshire.  
 Mr. Woodrum of Virginia with Mr. Burdick.  
 Mr. Bell with Mr. Carter.  
 Mr. Magnuson with Mr. Marcantonio.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 34.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 35: Page 62, line 7, strike out "\$550,000" and insert "\$577,000."

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 35 and agree to the same with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. O'NEAL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 35 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$563,500."

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. O'NEAL, a motion to reconsider the several votes by which the conference report was agreed to was laid on the table.

#### DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON from the Committee on Appropriations reported the following bill (H. R. 5040) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1944, and June 30, 1945, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1660), which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered printed.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts reserved all points of order against the bill.

#### GRANTS TO STATES UNDER SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 298 making appropriations for grants to States under the Social Security Act.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the resolution?

Mr. HARE. Under a policy of the Social Security Board it is necessary to make allocation of grants to the several States prior to the beginning of each quarter. In fact, they say it is necessary to make them before June 20 for the first quarter of the fiscal year, and since the funds are carried in the appropriation bill now pending, it is necessary to make the funds available by special resolution. It has been handled this way annually for a number of years. It requires no extra appropriation, for the amount used will be taken out of the appropriation bill for the agency now before the committee—a bill which probably will be acted upon by the House and Senate in a few days, but not in time to make the allocation to the States for old-age assistance and to the blind, needy, and so forth.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I merely wish to state that the minority members of our subcommittee are in full agreement with the gentleman from South Carolina on the issue.

Mr. HARE. I understand so; yes. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL], ranking minority member, is present. He can state whether there is any opposition.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. There is no opposition. Similar bills have been passed regularly year after year making these funds available.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for making for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1945 (1) grants to States for assistance to aged needy individuals, needy dependent children, and needy individuals who are blind, as authorized in titles I, IV, and X, respectively, of the Social Security Act approved August 14, 1935, as amended; and (2) grants to States for unemployment compensation administration: *Provided*, That the obligations incurred and expenditures made for each of such purposes under the authority of this joint resolution shall be charged to any appropriations therefor in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1945.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945—FURTHER CONFERENCE REPORT

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR].

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 12, 1944.)

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the adoption of the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows: Amendment No. 10: On page 59 of the bill after line 3 insert:

Census of agriculture: For all expenses necessary for preparing for, taking, compiling, and publishing the quinquennial Census of Agriculture of the United States, including the employment by the Director, at rates to be fixed by him, of personnel at the seat of government and elsewhere without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; construction of tabulating machines; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the collection of statistics, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary; printing and binding; \$7,250,000, to be available until December 31, 1946, and to be consolidated with the appropriation "Census of Agriculture" contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KERR moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 10 and agree to the same.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division of the question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman may have that. The question is divisible.

The question is on the motion that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JONES moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 10 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: At the end of the Senate amendment insert "Provided, That no other bureau, agency, or independent establishment of the Federal Government shall collect agricultural information or statistics from farmers or agricultural industries for a period of 2 years from the date of this act without a specific appropriation for the gathering of such statistics or information."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold the point of order?

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I do not see any reason why it should be withheld. The gentleman's motion is clearly out of order and I do not see any reason why the point of order should be reserved.



Mr. Speaker, I submit the point of order that the language of the proviso which is offered in the motion of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] is not germane to the provision made in the Senate amendment under consideration; further, that the language of this proviso is legislative in character and is out of order in the consideration of an appropriation bill.

It proposes to make limitations upon the expenditures of funds not carried in this particular item of appropriation but upon funds appropriated to any other bureau, agency, or independent establishment of the Federal Government whether funds therefor are carried in the pending bill or not.

I therefore insist that it is not germane to the Senate amendment and further that it is legislative in character.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] desire to be heard?

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I think the amendment is a limitation upon this provision in the Senate amendment and a limitation upon an appropriation bill. It limits the scope of what it may be used for and limits who may use the information.

The Senate amendment is broad and comprehensive in the subject matter it covers. It is comprehensive in the compilation and in the publishing of census and agricultural information from farmers and from agricultural industries. The sky is the limit as far as information is concerned that the Census Bureau will collect from the agricultural industries and from the farmers.

This limitation that my motion will put upon the Senate amendment merely limits the amount and how these bureaus and agencies are to use it and I think, therefore, it is germane to the Senate amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, may I be heard?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the amendment is clearly germane in that in providing for a census of agriculture it is clearly in order to provide by amendment that no other census of agriculture or the gathering of information of that same type shall be permitted in any other place. It seems to me that when we are providing for that it is clearly germane that we should do that and on that basis it would seem to me that the amendment is clearly in order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The Senate amendment provides for a specific amount of money for a specific purpose. The motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] is clearly not a limitation on the expenditure of money or on the action of the Department in taking a census; therefore, the Chair sustains the point of order in that the motion is not germane.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR] that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. KERR) there were—ayes 43, noes 61.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 150, nays 185, not voting 95, as follows:

[Roll No. 94]

YEAS—150

Abernethy	Gossett	Norton
Allen, La.	Grant, Ala.	O'Brien, Ill.
Anderson, N. Mex.	Gregory	O'Brien, Mich.
Andrews, Ala.	Hare	O'Neal
Baldwin, Md.	Harris, Ark.	O'Toole
Barden	Harris, Va.	Outland
Barry	Eart	Pace
Bates, Ky.	Hays	Patton
Beckworth	Hébert	Peterson, Fla.
Bland	Hendricks	Poage
Bonner	Hobbs	Priest
Boykin	Hoch	Ramspeck
Bradley, Pa.	Holfield	Rankin
Brooks	Izac	Rivers
Brown, Ga.	Jackson	Robertson
Bryson	Jarman	Robinson, Utah
Bulwinkle	Johnson	Rooney
Burch, Va.	Luther A. Johnson	Rowan
Burchill, N. Y.	Lyndon B. Johnson, Okla.	Russell
Burgin	Kee	Sadowski
Byrne	Keilauber	Sasser
Camp	Kelley	Satterfield
Cannon, Mo.	Kerr	Scanlon
Chapman	Killday	Sheridan
Clark	Kling	Sikes
Coffee	Kirwan	Slaughter
Colmer	Lane	Smith, W. Va.
Cooley	Lanham	Snyder
Cooper	Larcade	Somers, N. Y.
Courtney	Lesinski	Sparkman
Cravens	Lynch	Spence
Crosser	McCormack	Starnes, Ala.
D'Alesandro	McKenzie	Stigler
Davis	McMillan	Tarver
Dawson	McMurray	Thomas, Tex.
Dilweg	Mahon	Thomason
Dingell	Maloney	To'an
Doughton	Mansasco	Vincent, Ky.
Durham	Mansfield	Vinson, Ga.
Eberharter	Mont.	Voorhis, Calif.
Feighan	May	Walter
Fernandez	Merritt	Ward
Fisher	Monroney	Weaver
Flannagan	Morrison, La.	Weiss
Folger	Mundt	Wene
Forand	Murphy	Whittington
Fulmer	Murray, Tenn.	Wicksam
Gathings	Gordon	Winstead
Gordon	Gore	Worley
Gorski	Gorski	Zimmerman

NAYS—185

Allen, Ill.	Carrier	Fenton
Andersen, H. Carl	Carson, Ohio	Fish
Anderson, Calif.	Chenoweth	Gale
Andresen, August H.	Chipperfield	Gamble
Angell	Church	Gavin
Arends	Clason	Gearhart
Auchincloss	Clevenger	Gerlach
Baldwin, N. Y.	Cochran	Gilchrist
Barrett	Cole, Mo.	Gillespie
Bates, Mass.	Cole, N. Y.	Gillette
Beall	Compton	Gillie
Bender	Costello	Goodwin
Bennett, Mich.	Crawford	Graham
Bennett, Mo.	Cunningham	Grant, Ind.
Bishop	Curtis	Griffiths
Bolton	Day	Gross
Brehm	Dondero	Gwynne
Brown, Ohio	Dworshak	Hall
Buck	Eaton	Edwin Arthur
Buffett	Elliott	Halleck
Busbey	Ellison, Md.	Hancock
Butler	Ellsworth	Heidinger
Canfield	Elmer	Herter
Carlson, Kans.	Elston, Ohio	Hess
	Engel, Mich.	Hill
	Engle, Calif.	Hinshaw

Hoeven	McGregor	Rowe
Hoffman	McLean	Sauthoff
Holmes, Mass.	McWilliams	Schiffer
Holmes, Wash.	Maas	Schwabe
Hope	Martin, Iowa	Scrivner
Horan	Martin, Mass.	Short
Howell	Mason	Simpson, Ill.
Hull	Michener	Simpson, Pa.
Jeffrey	Miller, Conn.	Smith, Maine
Jenkins	Miller, Mo.	Smith, Va.
Jennings	Miller, Nebr.	Smith, Wis.
Jensen	Miller, Pa.	Springer
Johnson	Monklewicz	Stanley
Anton J. Johnson	Mott	Stefan
Calvin D. Johnson, Ind.	Mruk	Stevenson
Johnson, J. Leroy	Murray, Wis.	Stockman
Johnson, Ward	Norman	Sumner, Ill.
Jones	O'Brien, N. Y.	Summers, Tex.
Jonkman	O'Hara	Sundstrom
Judd	O'Konski	Taber
Kearney	Pittenger	Talbot
Keefe	Ploeser	Talle
Kilburn	Poulson	Tibbott
Kinzer	Pracht	Towe
Knutson	C. Frederick Pratt	Troutman
Kunkel	Joseph M. Ramey	Vorsy, Ohio
LaFollette	Reece, Tenn.	Vursell
Landis	Reed, Ill.	Waslelewski
Lea	Reed, N. Y.	Weichel, Ohio
LeCompte	Rees, Kans.	Welch
LeFevre	Rizley	Wigglesworth
Luce	Robison, Ky.	Willey
Ludlow	Rockwell	Wilson
McConnell	Rodgers, Pa.	Winter
McCowan	Rogers, Mass.	Wolcott
	Rohrbough	Wolfenden, Pa.
	Rolph	Wolverton, N. J.

NOT VOTING—95

Andrews, N. Y.	Fuller	O'Connor
Arnold	Furlong	Patman
Bell	Gallagher	Peterson, Ga.
Blackney	Gibson	Pfeifer
Bloom	Gifford	Phillips
Boren	Gratger	Phillips
Bradley, Mich.	Green	Plum'ey
Brumbaugh	Hagen	Fowers
Buckley	Hale	Price
Burdick	Hall	Rabaut
Cannon, Fla.	Leonard W. Harless, Ariz.	Randolph
Capozzoli	Harness, Ind.	Richardson
Carter	Hartley	Sabath
Case	Heffernan	Scott
Celler	Kennedy	Shaffer
Cox	Keogh	Shepard
Curley	Kilberg	Smith, Ohio
Deaney	Klein	Stearns, N. H.
Dewey	Lambertson	Stewart
Dickstein	Lemke	Sullivan
Dies	Lewis	Taylor
Dirksen	McCord	Thomas, N. J.
Disney	McGehee	Torrens
Douglas	Madren	Treadway
Drewry	Magnuson	Wadsworth
Ellis	Mansfield, Tex.	West
Fay	Marcantonio	Welchel, Ga.
Fellows	Merrow	White
Fitzpatrick	Mills	Whitten
Fogarty	Morrison, N. C.	Woodruff, Mich.
Ford	Murdoch	Woodrum, Va.
Fulbright		Wright

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs:

Mr. Randolph with Mr. Wadsworth.  
 Mr. Keogh with Mr. Gifford.  
 Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Powers.  
 Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Arnold.  
 Mr. Harless of Arizona with Mr. Smith of Ohio.  
 Mr. Bloom with Mr. Taylor.  
 Mr. Whitten with Mr. Scott.  
 Mr. Torrens with Mr. Hale.  
 Mr. Fulbright with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.  
 Mr. Celler with Mr. Fuller.  
 Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Brumbaugh.  
 Mr. Kennedy with Mr. Woodruff of Michigan.  
 Mr. Mills with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.  
 Mr. Delaney with Mr. Shafer.  
 Mr. Klein with Mr. Hagen.  
 Mr. Dickstein with Mr. Douglas.  
 Mr. McCord with Mr. Merrow.



Mr. Buckley with Mr. Dirksen.  
Mr. Madden with Mr. Gallagher.  
Mr. Capozzoli with Mr. Blackney.  
Mr. Rabaut with Mr. Harness of Indiana.  
Mr. Fay with Mr. Plumley.  
Mr. Peterson of Georgia with Mr. Treadway.

Mr. Fitzpatrick with Mr. Hartley.  
Mr. Ford with Mr. Ellis.  
Mr. Philbin with Mr. Phillips.  
Mr. Cunley with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.  
Mr. Drewry with Mr. Lemke.  
Mr. Wright with Mr. Stearns of New Hampshire.

Mr. Disney with Mr. Burdick.  
Mr. Bell with Mr. Carter.  
Mr. Magnuson with Mr. Marcantonio.  
Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Lewis.  
Mr. Cox with Mr. Andrews of New York.  
Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Case.  
Mr. Patman with Mr. Lambertson.  
Mr. Sabath with Mr. Fellows.  
Mr. Gibson with Mr. Dewey.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include an analysis of the G. I. bill by the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(By unanimous consent, Mr. MILLER of Connecticut received permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. KILBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a resolution.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### CONTRACT SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1944

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself

into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 1718) to provide for the settlement of claims arising from terminated war contracts, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 1718) to provide for the settlement of claims arising from terminated war contracts, and for other purposes, with Mr. HART in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS] is recognized for 2 hours; the gentleman from New York [Mr. HANCOCK] is recognized for 2 hours.

[Mr. MAY addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

[Mr. SUMNERS of Texas addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs a moment ago stated that the legislation under consideration has been considered by his committee for a period of about 18 months. I believe this is correct. In addition to the consideration given this problem by the Committee on Military Affairs, the Committee on Naval Affairs also considered the problem, each committee, however, considering it as related to the agency that it was charged with legislating for. The Military Affairs Committee of the Senate, the special George committee of the Senate, the Post-war Planning Committee of the House, the Committee on the Judiciary of the House all considered this problem. The consideration given to the problem by all of the committees except the Committee on Naval Affairs and the Committee on Military Affairs, however, was as to the whole general problem.

At the very first session of the Post-war Planning Committee the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] said we should take up first things first. With that in mind the committee explored the whole problem of unwinding our economy and concluded that the first thing to consider was this question of contract termination.

It would be very difficult for me to explain to you how large this problem really is. Suffice to say, two-thirds of the people engaged in manufacture are now engaged in the war effort. Practically every manufacturer is engaged to some extent in producing those things that are necessary in the war effort. I believe the problem of terminating the contracts entered into by our Government with those people who provide jobs is the most important problem with which we are confronted today. The war is going to end quickly, we hope; no one knows when it will end. It is safe, however, to say that the war in Europe will end before the war in the Pacific, and we all

hope that the end of both wars will come very quickly. But what are we going to do when contracts are terminated suddenly? I subscribe to the old-fashioned idea that if there is to be employment for employables there must be employers.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield.

Mr. BULWINKLE. I wish to ask the distinguished author of the bill a few questions.

Am I correct in my understanding that this bill provides exactly the same treatment for cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts that it does for fixed-price contracts?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; the gentleman is correct in that understanding.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Then once a settlement has been reached under the bill, the General Accounting Office would have no further function to perform except, first, to determine that the payments called for by the settlement were properly made; and, second, to investigate for fraud.

Mr. WALTER. That is substantially correct.

Mr. BULWINKLE. And the third question: There would be no further audit of the contractor's costs?

Mr. WALTER. Of course not, because it is essential that the settlement be final so that the employer knows exactly where he stands when he starts making his plans for the post-war period.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a brief statement?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; for a very brief statement.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. The House Committee on Naval Affairs in the consideration of this important subject of contract terminations was guided largely by the excellent report of the Baruch committee. Can the gentleman tell the House whether or not that same guide was used by the House Committee on the Judiciary in reporting this bill?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; of course it was. Both the Senate committee and the Senate itself, if you please, enacted this bill by unanimous consent and followed the Baruch-Hancock report; and I may add in that connection that the House committee had the advantage of listening to the testimony of both these very distinguished gentlemen. They explained in great detail how they arrived at the conclusions they reached in this magnificent report.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. With reference to the remarks of the gentleman from California, the statement should also be made in this connection that 13 members of the Committee on Military Affairs in a statement of minority views on a similar bill from the Committee on Military Affairs were in general accord with the provisions of the Baruch report.

Mr. WALTER. I thank the gentleman.











at this point, as a part of my remarks, an article by the Associated Press entitled "Officials Challenge Charges of Strained United States-Latin Relations." The article deals with remarks which had been made by Dr. Hernane Tavares De Sa, which appeared recently in one of the local newspapers.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OFFICIALS CHALLENGE CHARGES OF STRAINED UNITED STATES-LATIN RELATIONS

Officials here today questioned the assertion of a Brazilian educator that United States relations with Latin America have been deteriorating for months because of political, economic, and personal relationships, but Senator BUTLER, Republican of Nebraska, who toured South America last summer and returned highly critical of the good-neighbor policy, said he indorsed the educator's statement 100 percent.

Speaking before the International Education Assembly at Frederick, Md., yesterday, Dr. Hernane Tavares De Sa, who is on leave from the University of São Paulo while employed in the adviser's office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, scored the succession of big and small blunders by the United States, and said that politically, Latin Americans do not know and they fear what will be done after the war with Brazilian bases now being used by this Government.

Officials here emphasized that the war has caused economic disruption in all countries, and they said it was doubtful if any one country could be blamed for the economic dislocation of another.

BUTLER MENTIONS HIS REPORT

The Brazilian Embassy said Dr. Tavares in no way presented the views of the Brazilian Government.

Senator BUTLER said that Dr. Tavares' statement "confirms the main point I attempted to make in my report to the Senate after a 20,000-mile trip through Latin America last summer."

Senator BUTLER also expressed agreement with Dr. Tavares' assertion that United States propaganda has "backfired."

Dr. Tavares said United States short-wave broadcasts were "addressed to 12-year-old morons, where, as a matter of fact short-wave sets are owned only by people of some means who rely more on the British Broadcasting Co. because of higher standards."

"I would like to repeat what I said in my report to the Senate," Senator BUTLER said in this connection, "that we are making a terrible mistake in not treating those people as our equals. They even excel us in many respects."

ROCKEFELLER OUT OF TOWN

Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, was out of town and his office would make no comment.

Other officials, who requested anonymity, were sharply critical of the Brazilian's statement that the situation he described had been "very carefully kept out of the press in this country." They pointed out that Senator BUTLER's attack on the administration's Latin-American policy had been widely published, as well as recent reports of unrest, such as the revolts in El Salvador, Ecuador, and Bolivia.

As for his personal-conduct criticism, Dr. Tavares said United States officials sent to Latin America were "not carefully selected," that they "spent too much money" and many became "rowdy and drunk in the best casinos."

"Really, it is a minor thing," Dr. Tavares commented, "but these few give an impres-

sion of the United States all out of proportion to their numbers. The pity of it all is that Brazil is one Latin-American country where there existed general good will and a sympathetic attitude toward the United States even before the good-neighbor policy."

WIDE EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS URGED

He recommended an exchange of students "by the thousands" and of teachers as a vital part of relations with Latin-American countries, saying that "those who have lived in the United States for a year are your friends, no matter what the rest of their country may think, because they know the Americans."

Although Dr. Tavares was unsuccessful in his attempt to obtain a commitment from the assembly to invite Argentine representation to the next session, the representatives of 32 Allied Nations attending recommended that the executive committee consider inviting all nations.

Of the Argentine people, he said that "90 percent are out of sympathy with the regime." Dr. Tavares indicated he planned to leave his post of special adviser shortly and planned a Nation-wide lecture tour in October in an effort to better relations.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, in order to carry out further the general idea, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks an article entitled "Plain Boys From United States Are Edisons of Air," appearing recently in the local press.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PLAIN BOYS FROM UNITED STATES ARE EDISONS OF AIR

(By Franklin Banker)

A United States Bomber Station in England—Young "Edisons" by the dozens—they've invented more than 50 percent of their equipment—make the service squadron of this American bomber base one of the best in any theater of war.

These G. I. mechanics, electricians, and welders had to be "Edisons," for when they shipped here from the United States a year ago the things they didn't have outnumbered the things they had. Yankee ingenuity filled the gap.

These Eighth Air Force repairmen perform "major operations" on bombers when they return riddled by enemy bullets and sometimes have to crash-land. A plane is hauled into their hangar when its damage is too severe for the regular ground crew to fix.

These young geniuses have utilized everything so thoroughly that in 12 long months of the aerial war only two of their many battle-wrecked bombers had to be junked.

Although those two were junked, not a bolt was wasted. All the usable parts went into repairs for other bombers.

TIN CANS FOR PATCHES

In the pioneer months they patched up bullet-perforated fuselage with sheet metal made from tin cans. It wasn't possible to ship all the supplies they needed across the sub-infested Atlantic.

Staff Sgt. Robert M. Kinsall, Omaha, Ill., rigged up his own still when one broke down. Bombers had to have distilled water for their batteries.

They built their own pit for testing propellers, and their own overhead track to haul the heavy "props" around.

Once there was no time to wait for certain vital plane parts, so Staff Sgt. Ferdinand Yontis, Alexandria, Pa., dug up his own apparatus, melted down old parts, and cast them into the ones needed. This trick has been passed along to boys at other stations.

THEY FIX ANYTHING

Of all the tens of thousands of parts to a bomber, there's nothing this squadron can't fix.

The boss, 32-year-old Capt. Charles R. Lewis, Chicago, was an aeronautical engineer in peacetime. He could tell you enough of the inventions of his boys to fill a book.

"These boys are the most competent in the world," he declared. "They'll work 72 consecutive hours and pass up meals and furloughs to get our bombers back into battle."

"They won't go home with medals on their chests, but they'll know they had a great part in winning the war."

"And look who they are." He pointed to a roll call—Prosynchak, Hogan, Lacroix, Kalkbrenner, Rodriguez, and just plain Jones.

"That's America," he said. "That's the stuff Hitler will never lick."

Mr. CHAVEZ. I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a short statement entitled "End of Intolerance for United States Minorities Demanded by Ickes," which appeared recently in the press.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

END OF INTOLERANCE FOR UNITED STATES MINORITIES DEMANDED BY ICKES

NEW YORK, June 6.—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes said last night the deliverance of the people of Europe must be accompanied by elimination of hate and intolerance for minorities at home.

"Here in the United States we cannot ignore the stark cold fact that we have a racial problem of significant proportions," he said at a testimonial dinner give Prof. Albert Einstein by the American Fund for Palestine Institutions.

"What good does it do," asked Mr. Ickes, "to send armies to Rome, Berlin, and Tokyo to 'liberate,' as we say, the inhabitants of those countries while denying people of those same extractions the liberation they have sought in this country?"

Declaring "we make certain our own eventual defeat so long as we tolerate intolerance," Mr. Ickes continued.

"The Soviet Union has apparently solved its racial and ethnic problems, after generations of conflict, but not on the basis of a mere negative idea of racial 'tolerance.' It has done the job simply and directly on the principle that a man is a man and that he must rise or fall on the basis of his own character and ability."

"To talk of 'tolerance' for a man like Professor Einstein, or for the thousands of other outstanding Jews, Catholics, Negroes, and other minority peoples of this country is to imply that we permit them to live and work and associate with us on sufferance; that they are a burden which we bear in as genteel and Christian a spirit as possible. That, of course, is arrant nonsense."

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I intend to support the request of the President, and the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget, for an appropriation of \$500,000 for the Committee on Fair Employment Practice. The President has created this Committee to insure that discrimination against the colored man shall not be practiced in employment in any industries connected with the war effort.

I believe sincerely and strongly that the appointment of this Committee, for the purposes named in the Executive order creating it, should be recognized and



legalized by the Congress through making the appropriation recommended. Therefore I must vote against the amendment to strike this appropriation from the pending House bill. I realize the technical arguments advanced in support of the motion to strike the appropriation from the bill, but it seems to me that the main issue involved here goes deeper than legal technicalities.

I have devoted a good deal of my efforts as a publisher, as Governor of Kansas, and as a United States Senator from Kansas, toward obtaining for the colored man the equality of opportunity and the equality of treatment that the people of the United States have tried to accord him through the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution.

I am supporting the appropriation for the F. E. P. C. for the same reason I supported the measure to abolish the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting, while admitting the force of some of the constitutional arguments made against that proposed legislation.

The fact remains that the poll-tax laws in several States were written and have been enforced to deprive the Negro of the right of suffrage supposedly guaranteed him by the Constitution.

It also is a fact that there exists an unjustified discrimination against the Negro in many sections of industry, when it comes to employment.

The Congress has not hesitated to force the responsibilities of citizenship upon the Negro. When the draft laws operate, they recognize the equality of races. When it comes to employing men and women in industries, in the war industries, and in occupations related thereto, I believe we should be consistent. A race of people subject to the draft on an equality with the white man should also be accorded equality in obtaining employment to help prosecute the war on the home front.

In all my time in the Senate, I always have supported recommendations of the President, no matter who the President was or to what party he belonged when I felt he was right. In this instance I believe the President is right in attempting to end discriminations in employment due to race or color, and accordingly, in order to be consistent, I must support this appropriation.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I will ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the message of the House of Representatives announcing its action on a certain amendment to House bill 4204.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WALSH of New Jersey in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on a certain amendment of the Senate to House bill 4204, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,  
June 16, 1944.

Resolved, That the House still further insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10 to the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the

Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate still further insist upon its amendment numbered 10, ask a further conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator indicate what the amendment is which is still in controversy?

Mr. McKELLAR. I will ask the clerk to read the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Census of Agriculture: For all expenses necessary for preparing for, taking, compiling, and publishing the quinquennial census of agriculture of the United States.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is all that is necessary.

Mr. WHITE. I merely wanted to know what the amendment was.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. WHITE, and Mr. REED conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House further insisted upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, and 9 to the bill (H. R. 4183) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes; agreed to the further conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. SNYDER, Mr. STARNES of Alabama, Mr. KERR, Mr. MAHON, Mr. POWERS, Mr. ENGEL of Michigan, and Mr. CASE were appointed managers on the part of the House at the further conference.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR AGENCIES

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4879) making appropriations for war agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I shall hurry along with my statement, and I hope I shall be able to point out that the F. E. P. C. is a very useful agency, that it was properly created, that its powers are wholly persuasive, that it has been fairly administered, and that it has a good performance record. I know there are those who are opposed to the task this agency is performing; they are opposed to the agency as it is now constituted, and they would be opposed to the agency if it were constituted by law. I know there are those who favor the work this agency is doing, but oppose the manner in which the agency was created. Then, there are those who favor the agency and its work and who are able consistently to go along with the agency as it has been set up by the President.

Mr. President, to realize the necessity that prompted the President to create this agency we would have to go back to the dawn of the manpower problem. It will be recalled that early in 1941 when we realized that an emergency was upon us it then became necessary for our own security to prepare to strengthen the military services of our country. It will be recalled that at that time there were drives by radio and in the press in an endeavor to spur productivity, industrial output, and the emergency program generally. It will be recalled that even before Pearl Harbor the President, under his emergency powers as Commander in Chief, took over a Los Angeles utility. Furthermore, he took over a large aviation plant, which indicated the approach of the acute manpower problem. Emergency methods were then adopted. Over-age men as well as thousands of women who never saw the inside of an industrial plant, even children in high school and grammar school, were employed in occupations in connection with the Nation's defense effort. But, Mr. President, all this failed to meet the requirements of industry and as a result the Nation was not sufficiently geared to meet the productivity which was required.

The Federal Government then addressed a questionnaire to the war goods manufacturers of the country, asking how many of them had new jobs open—open to Negroes. Fifty-one percent of all that were questioned had jobs both for skilled and unskilled labor, but they could not employ Negroes, and they gave as their answer, "employment policy."

Mr. President, Pearl Harbor came and with it congressional authorizations beyond the imagination of man for the production of war material and equipment, the like of which the world had never before visioned. Then and only then the President, in the acute emergency, the most serious crisis in all the history of our country, was called upon to take necessary action. He created the Fair Employment Practice Committee in order that every available man and woman and child who was eligible otherwise might become a part of the great war-producing machinery of the Nation. Millions of our citizens until that time could not make their full contribution. There were factories and industries and machines of all kinds; there were millions of workers and yet there was a discriminatory labor policy that kept them miles apart. So, Mr. President, this agency was created. It was created in one of the darkest periods of our country's history. It was organized at a time when we were contemplating going beyond the shores of America to import men and women from outside to help in the emergency at a time when we were denying some of our own people the opportunity to work for the war effort.

Mr. President, what is the record of the Fair Employment Practice Committee? I read the record, and I read the hearings and the debates in the House of Representatives. First of all, what does the Executive order cover? I now read from the last Executive order of the President the following:



Brown, Ohio	Hoeven	Peterson, Fla.
Buck	Hoffman	Phillips
Buffett	Holmes, Mass.	Pittenger
Busbey	Holmes, Wash.	Poulson
Butler	Hope	Powers
Canfield	Horan	Pratt,
Carlson, Kans.	Howell	Joseph M.
Carrier	Hull	Price
Carson, Ohio	Izac	Ramey
Carter	Jackson	Rankin
Case	Jeffrey	Reed, Ill.
Chapman	Jenkins	Rees, Kans.
Chenoweth	Jennings	Rivers
Church	Johnson.	Rizley
Clason	Anton J.	Robison, Ky.
Clevenger	Johnson, Ind.	Rockwell
Coffee	Johnson,	Rodgers, Pa.
Cole, Mo.	J. Leroy	Rogers, Mass.
Compton	Johnson, Ward	Rolph
Cunningham	Jonkman	Sauthoff
Curtis	Judd	Schiffler
Day	Kearney	Schwabe
Dewey	Keefe	Scott
Dilweg	King	Scrivner
Dingell	Kinzer	Short
Dirksen	Kirwan	Simpson, Ill.
Dworshak	Kleberg	Smith, Maine
Elliott	Knutson	Smith, Wis.
Ellis	LaFollette	Snyder
Ellison, Md.	Landis	Sparkman
Ellsworth	Larcade	Springer
Elston, Ohio	LeCompte	Stanley
Engel, Mich.	LeFevre	Starnes, Ala.
Engle, Calif.	Lesinski	Stefan
Fellows	McConnell	Stevenson
Fenton	McCowan	Stockman
Fish	McGregor	Summer, Ill.
Gale	McKenzie	Taber
Gallagher	McWilliams	Talbot
Gamble	Maas	Talle
Gavin	Mansfield,	Tibbott
Gearhart	Mont.	Troutman
Gerlach	Marcantonio	Vorys, Ohio
Gilchrist	Martin, Iowa	Vursell
Gillespie	Martin, Mass.	Wadsworth
Gillette	Michener	Wasieleski
Gillie	Miller, Nebr.	Welch, Ohio
Grant, Ind.	Miller, Pa.	West
Griffiths	Morrison, La.	White
Gross	Mott	Wickersham
Gwynne	Mruk	Wigglesworth
Hancock	Mundt	Willcy
Harness, Ind.	Murray, Wis.	Willson
Hart	Norman	Winter
Hendricks	O'Brien, Mich.	Wolfcott
Herter	O'Brien, N. Y.	Wolfenden, Pa.
Hess	O'Hara	Wolverton, N. J.
Hill	O'Konski	Woodruff, Mich.
Hinschaw	Patton	

## NAYS—132

Abernethy	Gathings	Newsome
Allen, La.	Gordon	Norrell
Anderson,	Gore	O'Brien, Ill.
N. Mex.	Gorski	O'Neal
Andrews, Ala.	Gossett	Outland
Baldwin, Md.	Graham	Philbin
Barden	Grant, Ala.	Ploeser
Barry	Green	Poage
Bates, Mass.	Gregory	Priest
Beckworth	Hare	Ramspeck
Bland	Harris, Ark.	Randolph
Bloom	Hays	Robertson
Bonner	Hébert	Rohrbough
Bradley, Pa.	Hobbs	Rowan
Brooks	Hoch	Russell
Brown, Ga.	Hollfield	Sadowski
Bryson	Jarman	Sasser
Bulwinkle	Johnson.	Satterfield
Burch, Va.	Lyndon B.	Scanlon
Burgin	Johnson, Okla.	Sheppard
Camp	Jones	Smith, Ohio
Cannon, Mo.	Kean	Smith, W. Va.
Celler	Kee	Spence
Clark	Kelley	Stigler
Cochran	Kerr	Sullivan
Colmer	Kilday	Summers, Tex.
Cooley	Kunkel	Sundstrom
Cooper	Lambertson	Tarver
Costello	Lanham	Thomas, Tex.
Courtney	Ludlow	Thomason
Cox	McCormack	Tolan
Cravens	McGehee	Vincent, Ky.
Crawford	McLean	Voorhis, Calif.
Curley	McMillan	Walter
D'Alesandro	Madden	Ward
Drewry	Mahon	Weaver
Durham	Maloney	Weiss
Eberhart	Manasco	Wene
Feighan	May	Whittington
Fernandez	Miller, Conn.	Winstead
Fisher	Monkiewicz	Woodrum, Va.
Fitzpatrick	Monrone	Worley
Flannagan	Murphy	Wright
Folger	Murray, Tenn.	Zimmerman
Forand	Myers	

## NOT VOTING—110

Andrews, N. Y.	Granger	Murdock
Arnold	Hagen	Norton
Bates, Ky.	Hale	O'Connor
Bell	Hall,	O'Toole
Blackney	Edwin Arthur	Pace
Boren	Hall,	Patman
Boykin	Leonard W.	Peterson, Ga.
Bradley, Mich.	Halleck	Pfeifer
Brumbaugh	Harless, Ariz.	Plumley
Buckley	Harris, Va.	Pracht,
Burchill, N. Y.	Hartley	C. Frederick
Burdick	Heffernan	Rabaut
Byrne	Heldinger	Reece, Tenn.
Cannon, Fla.	Jensen	Reed, N. Y.
Capozzoli	Johnson,	Richards
Chipperfield	Calvin D.	Robinson, Utah
Cole, N. Y.	Johnson,	Rooney
Crosser	Luther A.	Rowe
Davis	Kefauver	Sabath
Dawson	Kennedy	Shafer
Delaney	Keogh	Sheridan
Dickstein	Kilburn	Sikes
Dies	Klein	Simpson, Pa.
Disney	Lane	Slaughter
Dondero	Lea	Smith, Va.
Doughton	Lemke	Somers, N. Y.
Douglas	Lewis	Stearns, N. H.
Eaton	Luce	Stewart
Elmer	Lynch	Taylor
Fay	McCord	Thomas, N. J.
Fogarty	McMurray	Torrens
Ford	Magnuson	Towe
Fulbright	Mansfield, Tex.	Treadway
Fuller	Mason	Vinson, Ga.
Fulmer	Merritt	Welch
Furlong	Morrow	Whelchel, Ga.
Gibson	Miller, Mo.	Whitten
Gifford	Mills	
Goodwin	Morrison, N. C.	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Reed of New York for, with Mr. Peterson of Georgia against.  
 Mr. Fuller for, with Mr. Keogh against.  
 Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. McMurray against.  
 Mr. Burdick for, with Mr. Pfeifer against.  
 Mr. Douglas for, with Mr. Lane against.  
 Mr. Magnuson for, with Mr. Kennedy against.  
 Mr. Kilburn for, with Mr. Byrne against.  
 Mr. Calvin Johnson for, with Mr. Heffernan against.

Mr. Elmer for, with Mr. Buckley against.  
 Mr. Morrow for, with Mr. Capozzoli against.  
 Mr. Miller of Missouri for, with Mr. Dickstein against.  
 Mr. Hale for, with Mr. Rooney against.  
 Mr. Arnold for, with Mr. Fay against.  
 Mr. Rowe for, with Mr. Delaney against.  
 Mr. Halleck for, with Mr. Lynch against.

General pairs:

Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Dondero.  
 Mr. Vinson of Georgia with Mr. Eaton.  
 Mr. Robinson of Utah with Mr. Andrews of New York.  
 Mr. O'Connor with Mr. Goodwin.  
 Mr. Harless of Arizona with Mr. Blackney.  
 Mr. Fulbright with Mr. Heldinger.  
 Mr. McCord with Mr. Mason.  
 Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Welch.  
 Mr. Smith of Virginia with Mr. Plumley.  
 Mr. Doughton with Mr. Chipperfield.  
 Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. C. Frederick Pracht.  
 Mr. Crosser with Mr. Shafer.  
 Mr. Pace with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.  
 Mr. Boykin with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.  
 Mr. Fulmer with Mr. Hagen.

The doors were opened.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Military Affairs of the House may sit during the sessions of the House on tomorrow and the day following. In explanation of this request, may I say that

we have two or three small bills which the war Department is urging to be considered before recess. We are not quite through the hearings. It is my purpose to sit while the House is in session for just a few minutes.

The SPEAKER. Usually objection has been made to committees sitting while bills are being read for amendment or while conference reports are being considered by the House. But the Chair will put the gentleman's request. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY]?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, in view of the statement made by the Speaker, which represents the policy of the House, may I ask the gentleman if he will amend his request and ask that the committee may sit while general debate on any bill is going on in Committee of the Whole? That would be more agreeable and would conserve the practice that has been consistently adhered to.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I would be very happy to do that except for one thing. The committee is called to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and the House will meet at the same hour. I am hopeful that we can get through with General White's testimony in about 15 minutes. If I should agree that the committee would sit only during general debate that might not take place on a bill for an hour and a half after we met.

Mr. McCORMACK. There are reasons why we have this practice which has been strictly adhered to that no committee be given permission to sit while the House is considering a bill in the amendment stage or while a conference report is before the House. There are sound, practical reasons why that practice exists and has been strictly adhered to. Could not the committee meet at 9:30?

Mr. MAY. The members have been notified that the committee will meet at 10 o'clock, in the belief that we would have an hour before the House met. I may say to the gentleman that if my request is not granted, and even if it is, it may happen that the bills will have to go over until after the recess. One of them is vitally important in the respect that General White is urging it as a morale builder for the infantry forces on the battle front.

Mr. McCORMACK. I appreciate that the gentleman did not know that the House was going to meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock when he made arrangements for his committee meeting. We are hopeful, however, that we will be able to dispose of all business and take a recess the latter part of the week. I do not want to agree to anything which will constitute a precedent. I have no objection, if it is agreeable to the gentleman from Massachusetts, and it is not to be considered as a precedent. Would not the gentleman modify his unanimous consent request for the committee to sit between 10 and 11 o'clock tomorrow?

Mr. MAY. I will agree to that.

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not want that to be considered as a precedent for the future insofar as unanimous-consent



requests may be made for committees to sit while the House is considering a bill in its important stages, or a conference report.

Mr. MAY. Personally, I do not want to be captious or contentious. I will modify my request that the committee may sit between 10 and 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, has the gentleman consulted the ranking minority member of that committee?

Mr. MAY. No; I have not been able to find him.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The gentleman has not consulted any of the minority members of the committee?

Mr. MAY. No. There are several of them present. If any one of them objects, I shall withdraw the request.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I do not feel that I can permit the request to be made under the circumstances.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the request.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL—1945

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, further insist on disagreement to Senate amendment No. 10, and agree to a further conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR]?

There was no objection, and the Speaker appointed the following conferees on the part of the House: Messrs. RABAUT, KERR, HARE, O'BRIEN of Illinois, CARTER, STEFAN, and JONES.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL—1945

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 27: Page 42, line 15, strike out "at a total cost not to exceed \$15,000" and insert the following: "Provided, That the cost of erecting any one building shall not exceed \$7,500, and the cost of alterations to any one building in a fiscal year shall not exceed \$500 or 2 percent of the cost of the building as certified by the Secretary, whichever is greater."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TARVER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "Provided, That the cost of erecting any one building shall not exceed \$7,500, and the cost of alterations to any one building shall not exceed \$500 or 2 percent of the cost of the building as certified by the Secretary, whichever is greater."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 54, line 25, after the word "Columbia" insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That the Secretary may authorize expenditures not to exceed \$1,000,000 from this appropriation for preventing and suppressing forest fires on critical areas of national importance without requiring an equal expenditure by the State and private owners."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 40 with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TARVER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In the fourth line of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment before the word "critical" insert the word "extremely."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that consideration of Senate amendment 41 be postponed until tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 43: Page 59, line 18, after the figures "\$200,000; insert upon authorization or approval of the War Food Administrator, travel expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations not to exceed \$20,000, including travel in privately owned automobiles of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 43.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 48: Page 62, line 10, after the parentheses, insert "; and the method that is now used for the purposes of Commodity Credit Corporation loans for determining the parity price or its equivalent for  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch Middling cotton at the average location used in fixing the base loan rate for cotton shall also be used for determining the parity price for  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch Middling cotton at such average location for the purposes of this proviso: *Provided further.*"

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 48.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 52: Page 64, line 5, after the word "inclusive", insert ", and, in addition, \$12,500,000 for making additional

payments on an acreage and pound basis for harvesting seeds of grasses and legumes determined by the War Food Administrator to be necessary for an adequate supply of such seeds."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 52.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 53: Page 64, line 9, after the word "Provided" strike out down to and including the word "further" in line 17, as follows: "That no part of said appropriation or any other appropriation in this act shall be used for incentive or production adjustment payments, except for soil-conservation and water-conservation payments and payment of acreage allotment commitments on commodities as defined in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and as enumerated and set forth in the '1944 Agricultural Conservation Program' bulletin, dated February 9, 1944."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 53 with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Tarver moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

"Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"That, excepting the foregoing item of \$12,500,000, no part of said appropriation or any other appropriation in this act shall be used for incentive or production adjustment payments, except for soil-conservation and water-conservation payments and payment of acreage allotment commitments on commodities as defined in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and as enumerated and set forth in the "1944 Agricultural Conservation Program" bulletin, dated February 9, 1944: *Provided further.*"

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 59: Page 67, line 5, after the word "producers" insert "*Provided further, That the War Food Administrator is authorized and directed to make payments on Irish potatoes and commercial truck crops for fresh consumption under the 1943 agricultural conservation program with respect to any farm if the War Food Administration determines that the producer would have been eligible for such payments except for the failure of such producer, because of negligence of an officer or agent of the Federal Government, to file on or before June 30, 1943, Form ACP-140, and such payments shall be made out of funds appropriated for the purposes of section 32 of the act entitled 'An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes,' approved August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 774)."*

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 59.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that consideration of Senate amendment No. 60 be postponed until tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.











DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE  
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

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JUNE 20, 1944.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. KERR, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4204]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on amendment numbered 10 of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 10.

JOHN H. KERR,  
BURTON B. HARE,  
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,  
ALBERT E. CARTER,  
KARL STEFAN,  
ROBERT F. JONES,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
CLYDE M. REED,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.  
TOM CONNALLY,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*



## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the further conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

### AMENDMENT REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

Amendment No. 10: Relating to the next quinquennial census of agriculture, authorized by law, and under the Department of Commerce. The managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

JOHN H. KERR,  
BUTLER B. HARE,  
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,  
ALBERT E. CARTER,  
KARL STEFAN,  
ROBERT F. JONES,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

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merely permits the Committee on Labor to investigate the extent and character of aid that is now being given throughout the United States to the physically handicapped.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. WELCH].

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, we are properly giving a great deal of attention to the problems involved in the rehabilitation and reconversion of industry to peacetime production. This is taking the form of legislation already passed and under consideration by various congressional committees. House Resolution 203 now under consideration provides in some degree for similar problems as they relate to human interest. Specifically it deals with the human rights of physically handicapped individuals. Human rights are above property rights and we should give them fair consideration, as we are giving to property rights. This resolution carries that purpose into effect and should be passed today.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY].

Mr. KELLEY. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this resolution is to authorize a study by the Committee on Labor designed to explore the problem of unemployment of physically handicapped, of whom it is said there are 25,000,000 in the United States, and to provide a means whereby Congress itself may be possessed of the requisite knowledge to deal with that problem. One fact is very clear, in making the investigations, as far as I have gone, and that fact is this, that there is an astonishing lack of knowledge on this subject. There are something like 18 different governmental agencies that have something to do with the physically handicapped. Two-thirds of the information relating to the physically handicapped, and the various agencies that are active in this country, is now in the States or in the municipalities and it would be necessary to go outside the realm of the Federal Government to obtain this information. There is not, in the files of any Federal agency, the necessary information to enable Congress to deal with the problem, nor is there to be found a complete digest of all laws or regulations, Federal, State, or local, affecting the problem of the physically handicapped. Before Pearl Harbor it was estimated that 800,000 people became physically handicapped each year. The rehabilitation agencies could take care of 30,000 of them a year. That is, they were rebuilding and rehabilitating 30,000 a year, approximately. That is the best information we can get. So you see there were 770,000 individuals who were left to shift for themselves.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KELLEY. Yes; I will be glad to yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Did I understand the gentleman to say there were 25,000,000 physically handicapped people in the United States?

Mr. KELLEY. That is the nearest estimate we have; yes. That includes

amputees, cardiacs, victims of infantile paralysis, the deaf and the hard of hearing, the blind and all the categories of the physically handicapped.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I wonder if the gentleman could give us an estimate as to how many of that 25,000,000 are unable to work and support themselves.

Mr. KELLEY. It is only an estimate of what are termed "shut-ins" or those who are helpless, and the estimate is 3,000,000 people.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Pennsylvania be kind enough to yield?

Mr. KELLEY. Yes; I will be glad to yield.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I believe also that there are approximately 16,000,000 physically handicapped individuals who fall between the ages of 15 and 64. I believe also that we must, in the future, provide for the conservation of our manpower in the industrial establishments of the United States. Many of these men who will come back as deserving veterans after the conflict is over, can with proper training and with proper supervision be used in the labor market. If we allow them to shift for themselves they will be unable to fit themselves into our peacetime day-by-day economy. I think the gentleman's resolution will be helpful and productive of a better understanding of this group of persons who can be useful workers if they are assisted toward that end. For many years I have been especially interested in full opportunity for the blind. It is encouraging to know of the contribution of these people to our war effort.

Mr. KELLEY. The gentleman is correct and I thank him.

Now since Pearl Harbor the number of people who become physically handicapped each year has been tremendously increased over the 800,000 figure. It has been increased by casualties due to the war on the active battlefronts, and it has also been increased by the increased tempo of industries as a result of the war. There is no estimated figure now as to how many people are going to become physically handicapped annually. There are two aspects of the problem. One is that of humanity, and I do not think there is any dispute about that. The other is the aspect of utility. Here is a vast reservoir, as the gentleman from West Virginia so well stated, and today with the great manpower shortage, this enormous reservoir can be drawn upon by the Nation. I believe this resolution and the results of this investigation will be of great benefit to the physically handicapped and to the Nation.

The distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] is much interested in the welfare of the physically handicapped. It is a subject which is close to his heart. He has devoted his time and effort to the success of this resolution. I, as well as are the physically handicapped people, am grateful to him.

The distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] joined with the

majority leader in promoting the success of this resolution.

I am also informed that the resolution has the approval of the distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. KELLEY. Yes; I will be glad to yield.

Mr. WEISS. I want to say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that Mrs. Clements, representing 13,000 physically handicapped people in my district, heartily supports this resolution.

Mr. KELLEY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KELLEY. Yes; I will be glad to yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. The investigation, of course, will bring out a great deal of information. The letter I put into the Record recently from Mr. McNutt, went into details with reference to what the States were doing concerning those who are disabled and physically handicapped. I followed that up recently by placing in the Record a statement written by the president of the Mines Equipment Co., of St. Louis, which showed they had at least 6 blind persons working in their factory manufacturing articles for the Navy and the Army, and some of them were inspectors. I also placed in the Record another statement by a St. Louis corporation that had been employing the physically handicapped for 20 years.

If this committee could work out a way to induce industry throughout the country to do what those firms are already doing, it would be really beneficial. As I understand it, is this for the purpose of bringing in legislation extending Federal aid to the States or trying to work out a program of legislation for the benefit of industry in the United States to assist the physically handicapped?

Mr. KELLEY. The purpose will be to formulate a program to assist the physically handicapped to the end that they may be profitably employed.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. KELLEY received permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

#### STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATIONS—1945

Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, for printing in the Record:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on amendment numbered 10 of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend



and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 10.

JOHN H. KERR,  
BUTLER B. HARE,  
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,  
ALBERT E. CARTER,  
KARL STEFAN,  
ROBERT F. JONES,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
CLYDE M. REED,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,  
TOM CONNALLY,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the further conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

#### AMENDMENT REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

Amendment No. 10: Relating to the next quinquennial census of agriculture, authorized by law, and under the Department of Commerce. The managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

JOHN H. KERR,  
BUTLER B. HARE,  
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,  
ALBERT E. CARTER,  
KARL STEFAN,  
ROBERT F. JONES,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

#### AID TO THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this amendment is all right. I think there are a great many Federal agencies and State agencies investigating the physically handicapped. I think there is one difficulty, though, in defining what a physically handicapped individual might be, and what we should do for him. The author of the resolution speaks about 25,000,000 people in the United States being physically handicapped. I dare say that if the 435 Members of the House of Representatives were carefully screened you would find a great number of heart, kidney, liver, and glandular difficulties, and so forth, and even some amputees, as we have in the House. We might be physically handicapped but we do not want any sympathy or any particular attention from the Federal Government nosing into our business.

On the other hand we have in the United States quite a number of babies born every year that are physically handicapped. The Children's Bureau has a very careful record of those individuals who have physical handicaps, up to 21 years of age. The purpose of the resolution is good and the only difficulty I see is that there ought to be some definition, some circumscribing and outlining of just what a physically handicapped person might be, whether you are going to take in the cardiacs, kidneys, livers, and so forth. If you do,

you have an immense amount of work on your hands that you will never finish. I think it would be better for the committee that goes to work on this if they would keep their investigations limited to the visible physical handicaps, the hard of hearing, loss of eyes, loss of an arm, loss of a leg, or some deformity of a physical nature, and not go into the more intricate details of your heart, your kidney, your liver, or your glands.

Mr. HARE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield.

Mr. HARE. I think the gentleman has raised a very important point in connection with the resolution, which is commendable and with which I am in sympathy. But I can see the possibility of enlarging the activities we have already permitted. For instance, under the Social Security Act, we have provided grants to the States in aid of crippled children. That does not apply to those who might have some physical handicap, but those who are crippled and unable to perform any kind of work. The same is true of the vocational rehabilitation provision under the Social Security Act. I think it is quite important, if we are going to make an investigation, to make a survey and determine the physically handicapped throughout this country. It is an enormous problem.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] has expired.

[Mr. CARSON of Ohio addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I had always supposed there were Government agencies that were looking after this kind of work. Perhaps they are not. I do know that the Ford Motor Co. is carrying on this kind of a study and also taking care of many who are physically handicapped by providing work. Do I understand the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] has no objection to the appointment of another investigating committee? Apparently not.

Mr. COCHRAN. I will say to the gentleman I am not controlling the House.

Mr. HOFFMAN. All right. Usually the gentleman opposes the creation of new committees. There are two good things about this resolution. One is the purpose, and the other is that it is introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY] who will probably head it.

Now, let us take a look at it. I would like to offer an amendment later on if that was possible. Let me read: "The Committee on Labor, acting as a whole or by subcommittee or subcommittees." Not the words "or subcommittees." The Labor Committee and one subcommittee ought to be enough. We do not want

several committees traveling all over the country on this.

Then down in lines 14 and 15 you will notice that the committee is given the power; and these subcommittees are given the power—there may be a half dozen of them under the resolution—they are given the power to subpoena witnesses, hold hearings anywhere in the United States, call in the companies and business houses and have them produce their books. I assume the chairman of the committee will appoint one committee and not have a half dozen, but we ought to be sure about it.

I notice the chairman is nodding her head. I know the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] does not want a half-dozen committees running all over and calling in factory heads and asking them to produce their books while they are in war production.

Mr. COCHRAN. This is a resolution. The gentleman will not have an opportunity to offer an amendment unless the Committee on Rules will yield to him for that purpose.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the chairman of the Committee on Rules [Mr. SABATH] yield for the purpose of offering an amendment?

Mr. SABATH. I do not know yet. I will have to think it over.

Mr. HOFFMAN. It is going to be passed in a few minutes. All right; if you want to appoint a half-dozen committees, let the Labor Committee do it. I cannot prevent it, but one committee should be enough.

Mr. COCHRAN. You have appointed a whole lot of committees that are going around here, but this one might result in doing some good for some disabled people.

Mr. HOFFMAN. It might.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I will refrain from any comment on the colloquy that just ensued.

I think this resolution is a very important resolution. We read in the newspapers recently that in the invasion of France, around 3,200 were killed. Over 15,000 were wounded. There is no doubt in my mind that a great many of those 15,000 will come back physically handicapped. Many more have already come back, and the ensuing days will bring thousands of those people back who will be physically handicapped, with legs and arms shot off, blind, hard of hearing, and all different things.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. The bill we just passed takes care of all that.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. There is more to taking care of this situation than just appropriating money. There is a comparatively new science known as occupational therapy which has been developed in recent years. It started sometime after the last war. This science is developing very rapidly. These registered occupational therapists are coming out of these











of discharge as certified by him and the United States Military Academy: *Provided further*, That no travel allowance shall be payable under this section for travel performed outside the continental limits of the United States."

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator indicate generally what the House amendment is?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The bill has to do with transportation allowances to graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point. The House amendment affects the transportation of persons who are appointed to West Point from the Army. It would provide a mileage allowance of 5 cents a mile between the place of the discharge and the United States Military Academy.

The House amendment authorizes an allowance of 5 cents a mile to a soldier discharged to enter West Point, from the place of discharge to West Point.

There are two groups involved:

First. Soldiers appointed by Senators or Representatives, who are discharged at military stations before starting for West Point.

Second. Soldiers appointed from the Army, who are sent to West Point as soldiers, and furnished transportation, and who are then discharged at West Point. The House amendment would permit this group to pay their own way to West Point and then ask for reimbursement of 5 cents a mile.

The War Department approves the House amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] to concur in the House amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

#### AUTHORIZATION FOR SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE GASOLINE AND FUEL SHORTAGES TO FILE REPORT

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee to Investigate Gasoline and Fuel-Oil Shortages be authorized to submit a report during the recess of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Connecticut? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### NOMINATION OF FRANK P. DOUGLASS TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, earlier in the day there was reported from the Committee on Interstate Commerce the nomination of Frank P. Douglass, of Oklahoma, to be a member of the National Mediation Board, succeeding William M. Leiserson, who has resigned. One of the members of the Board is ill, and the Board cannot function effectively until a new member is appointed to form a quorum. For that reason I ask unanimous consent, as in executive session, for the present consideration of the nomination.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, from what committee does the nomination come?

Mr. WAGNER. From the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. WHITE. What is it for?

Mr. WAGNER. It is the nomination of Frank P. Douglass to be a member of the National Mediation Board. One of the members of the Board is now ill. The Board has a membership of three. Therefore, the Board will be unable to conduct business unless this nomination is confirmed. Mr. Douglass was nominated to succeed Mr. William M. Leiserson, who has just resigned.

Mr. WHITE. Was the nomination reported today?

Mr. WAGNER. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. Is there some special reason for speed?

Mr. WAGNER. I have stated the reason. The Board has a great deal of business to do, and it cannot transact business without a quorum.

Mr. WHITE. It is necessary that the nomination be confirmed in order that the Board may have a quorum.

Mr. WAGNER. Exactly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the nomination as in executive session? The Chair hears none, and the nomination will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Frank P. Douglass to be a member of the National Mediation Board.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, as in executive session, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. WAGNER. I ask that the President be immediately notified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on a certain amendment of the Senate to House bill 4204, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,  
June 21, 1944.

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 10 to the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment, after "1944" insert "*Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be expended for field work in connection with such census prior to January 1, 1945."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, does that complete legislative action on the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes legislative action on the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. And it will now go to the President?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will now go to the President.

#### TERM OF OFFICE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND MARSHAL FOR THE CANAL ZONE

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consider House bill 3646, Calendar No. 971, a bill to amend section 42 of title 7 of the Canal Zone Code, which was reported from the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals with an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3646) to amend section 42 of title 7 of the Canal Zone Code.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, this bill was reported with an amendment. The reason I am anxious to have it considered at this time is that it will be necessary that the amendment be considered in conference.

The bill would merely extend the term of office of the district attorney and the marshal for the Canal Zone from 4 to 8 years, to conform with the term of the United States Federal judge who is now appointed for 8 years.

The reason assigned by the Department officials and the Canal Zone authorities is that it is impossible to obtain anyone in the Panama Canal Zone itself to fill these offices, inasmuch as practically the entire population of the Panama Canal Zone consists of Government employees, and it is difficult to obtain the proper persons to go down there for so short a term as 4 years.

The committee amendment provides that the act shall take effect February 1, 1945.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Does the bill come before the Senate with the unanimous approval of the committee?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. I understand that the occasion for requesting its present consideration is because it will have to go to conference, for further consideration there?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Yes; we are adding an amendment, and it will be necessary for it to go to conference. At the present time vacancies are existing in the office of the United States marshal in the Canal Zone.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Missouri?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3646) to amend section 42 of title 7 of the Canal Zone Code, which had been reported from the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals, with an amendment, on page 1, after line 7, to insert:

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect February 1, 1945.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.



The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I ask that the Senate insist on its amendment, request a conference thereon with the House, and that the chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. STEWART, Mr. PEPPER, and Mr. BUSHFIELD conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### ESTABLISHMENT, MANAGEMENT, AND PERPETUATION OF KERMIT ROOSEVELT FUND

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, Senate Joint Resolution 134, Calendar No. 981, which has been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, provides for the establishment in the War Department of a board to be known as the Trustees of the Kermit Roosevelt Fund, and also provides for the management and perpetuation of that fund. The War Department desires that the joint resolution be enacted as soon as possible. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution, so that if it is passed, there may be opportunity for its passage by the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, as I understand the joint resolution, it imposes on the War Department no obligation or burden except that of management of the fund. Is that true?

Mr. BARKLEY. That is true. It provides for the creation within the War Department of a Kermit Roosevelt fund, and for its management and perpetuation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 134) to provide for the establishment, management, and perpetuation of the Kermit Roosevelt fund was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That there is hereby established in the War Department a board to be known as the Trustees of the Kermit Roosevelt Fund, whose duty it shall be properly to administer all money and property which hereafter may come under its control as part of the Kermit Roosevelt fund, created pursuant to section 2 hereof. The Board shall be composed of the Chief of Finance, United States Army, ex officio, and three general officers of the Army who shall be appointed to the Board and may be replaced thereon by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 2. The Board is hereby authorized to accept from Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt such money and property as she may tender, to receipt therefor on behalf of the United States, and to deposit the funds so received in the Treasury of the United States as the original corpus of a trust fund, to be known

as the Kermit Roosevelt fund, which shall be used for the purpose of fostering a better understanding and a closer relationship between the military forces of the United States and those of the United Kingdom by sponsoring lectures or courses of instruction to be delivered by officers of the British Army at the United States Military Academy and elsewhere in the United States and by officers of the United States Army at Sandhurst Royal Military College and elsewhere in the United Kingdom or, should such exchange lectures prove or become impracticable or unnecessary for any reason, by such other application of the funds as the Board, with the approval of the Secretary of War, may determine. The original corpus of the fund and the income therefrom may be disbursed at the discretion of the Board in furtherance of the stated purpose, and shall be subject to investment and reinvestment as provided in section 3 hereof.

SEC. 3. The Board is also authorized to accept, receive, hold, and administer gifts, bequests, and devises of money, securities, or other property, whether real or personal, from any source, for the benefit of the Kermit Roosevelt fund, but no such gift, bequest, or devise which entails any expenditure not to be met out of the gift, bequest, devise, or the income thereof shall be accepted without the consent of Congress. Such additional sums or property shall be receipted for by the Chief of Finance and may, at the discretion of the Board and unless otherwise restricted by the terms of the gift, bequest, or devise, be administered and disbursed in the same manner as the original corpus of the fund and the income therefrom. The Board may, in its discretion, sell or exchange securities or other property given, bequeathed, or devised to or for the benefit of the Kermit Roosevelt fund, and may invest and reinvest the proceeds thereof, together with any other moneys in the fund, in such investments as it may determine from time to time: *Provided, however,* That the Board is not authorized to engage in any business, nor shall it make any investments for the account of the fund which could not lawfully be made by a trust company in the District of Columbia, except that it may make any investment directly authorized by the instrument of gift, bequest, or devise under which the funds to be invested are derived, and may retain any investments accepted by it.

SEC. 4. The income from any property held or administered by the Board, as and when collected, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the trust fund established pursuant to section 2 hereof, and it shall be and remain subject to investment, reinvestment, and disbursement by the Board for the uses and purposes set forth herein.

SEC. 5. The Board shall have all the usual powers of a trustee in respect to all property administered by it, but the members of the Board shall not be personally liable, except for misfeasance, on account of any acts performed in their trust capacity. The members of the Board shall not be required to furnish bond, and no additional compensation shall accrue to any of them on account of their duties as trustees. Within the limits prescribed by sections 2, 3, and 4 hereof the administration, control, and expenditure of this fund and its application to the purposes intended shall be according to the sole discretion of the Board, and the exercise of its discretion and authority in regard thereto and its decisions thereon, including any payments made or authorized by it to be made from the Kermit Roosevelt fund, shall not be subject to review except by the Secretary of War to whom the Board shall, on the 1st day of January each year, render a full report of its activities during the preceding 12 months. The actions of the Board shall

not be subject to judicial review except in an action brought in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, which is hereby given jurisdiction of such suits, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of any trust accepted by the Board.

#### ADDITIONAL PAY FOR INFANTRYMEN AWARDED THE EXPERT INFANTRYMAN BADGE OR THE COMBAT INFANTRYMAN BADGE

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 1973, Calendar No. 982. The measure provides additional pay for enlisted men of the Army assigned to the Infantry who are awarded the expert infantryman badge or the combat infantryman badge.

Let me say to the distinguished senior Senator from Maine that the bill has been unanimously reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. General Marshall is very anxious to have the bill passed. It simply provides recognition for infantrymen, particularly those who today are out in the fox holes in the battle theaters overseas.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. The majority leader has already given indication that there is to be a call of the calendar tomorrow, I think we should postpone any further unanimous-consent requests for the consideration of measures at this time.

Nevertheless, inasmuch as the Senator from Alabama was kind enough to speak to me awhile ago about the bill, and inasmuch as there is another measure in which the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY] is interested, I shall not object to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Alabama, and I shall not object to a similar request which I understand will be made by the Senator from Rhode Island. However, thereafter I think we should wait until the call of the calendar tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Alabama?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1973) to provide additional pay for enlisted men of the Army assigned to the Infantry who are awarded the expert infantryman badge or the combat infantryman badge.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question about the bill. Why are infantrymen singled out? I do not quite understand the purpose.

Mr. HILL. The reason why infantrymen are singled out is that today the infantryman receives, on the average, less pay than is received by the personnel of any other branch of the service, and because General Marshall is very anxious to do something to raise the morale of the infantryman, to challenge him and to let him know that he is appreciated for the tremendously important part he is playing today in the winning of the war. We have done much for other branches of the service, but to date we have done practically nothing for the infantryman.



# House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1944

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou our everlasting portion, so dwell in our minds and hearts that there can be no ease other than that in the unalterable performance of duty. He who bears himself faithfully in the discharge of his obligations can truly claim to keep life's rendezvous. Lead us on, for there is no higher commission available to man than that of serving the forces of sobriety, justice, and godliness. As we must accept judgment in the places we alone are filling, may we as dauntless men and women stand at our posts without fear or vacillation.

As countless of our fellow creatures are moving through the flames of indescribable hardships, may they be armed with unfaltering trust, with vision clear, and unafraid. As terror and blind hate are overbrooding this tortured world, engage us in that faith and unyielding devotion that rise in triumph over all desolation in which civilization is rocking. O have mercy upon our poor, blundering, and pitiful humanity, blinded by its lust for power and the bludgeon of force; deliver it from such illusions and let the teachings of the Holy Bible blaze before the eyes of man: "Turn us again, O Lord of hosts; cause Thy face to shine, and we shall be saved; help us, O God of our salvation, for the glory of Thy name's sake." Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Shaner, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1232. An act to provide equitable compensation for useful suggestions or inventions by personnel of the Department of the Interior.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4443) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 27, 40, 53, 63, and 65 to the foregoing bill.

The message also announced that the Senate further insists on its amendment numbered 60 to said bill, agrees to the further conference requested by the

House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. SMITH, Mr. NYE, and Mr. CAPPER to be conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4679) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 89, 116, 127, 128, 133, 138, 155, 156, 166, 202, and 203 to the foregoing bill.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4183) entitled "An act making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes."

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address by my colleague the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. AUCHINCLOSS].

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

## LIQUOR PRODUCTION

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday as guests of the War Department, Members of Congress were permitted to witness the showing of the invasion of our troops on D-day in France as portrayed by an untouched moving picture. As we watched our men of great courage walk boldly into the very jaws of death we did not realize at that moment W. P. B. was releasing the restrictions from intoxicating liquors so that 50,000,000 gallons would be made available for beverage purposes. This action on the part of W. P. B. presents a strange paradox.

Yesterday we appropriated additional moneys for continuation of the guayule rubber program, evidently so that grain now being used for the manufacture of

alcohol could be used for needed human consumption. Lately we appropriated additional billions of dollars for the U. N. R. R. A. program, thus providing for the feeding of liberated people. Surely the use of necessary food materials for the manufacture of intoxicating liquors is tragic when there is such a great need for food to keep soul and body together.

What helpful contribution liquor has, is, and will make to the war program is difficult to see. In an English cocktail lounge a high-ranking Army officer, not there for prayer, is said to have divulged the vital secret of our invasion day. Our Military Affairs Committee has just revealed in an exhaustive report the reprehensible conduct on the part of a high-ranking Army officer and an erstwhile citizen of Germany as they indulged in the use of intoxicating liquors.

The people for whom I have the privilege of speaking regret and condemn the appropriation of essential substances so sorely needed to sustain life and necessary for the successful prosecution of the war to be used in the manufacture of liquor.

I urge that hearings be forthwith resumed on H. R. 2082, which is very similar in its terms to a bill that became a law during World War No. 1, providing for wartime prohibition. Congress should not recess until action is taken on this vital matter.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD on two different matters; first to include an editorial which appeared in the Lynn Telegram-News of Lynn, Mass., and, secondly, to include a radio address I delivered on Sunday last at Boston.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DEWEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a speech by Lord Keynes on the international monetary fund made in the House of Lords on May 23, 1944.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD



and to include therein a talk I gave in Cleveland on Father's Day.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the Record. On roll call No. 81, on June 7, at page 5555, I was recorded as being absent. I was present and answered the roll call on that day.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Record and Journal will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on two subjects and include newspaper articles.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matters referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record on the subject of the St. Lawrence waterway and to include certain short quotations; also unanimous consent to include certain short quotations with reference to veterans' legislation and railroad retirement, on which subjects I received permission to extend my remarks in the Record on yesterday.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include a report on juvenile delinquency.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4204) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 20, 1944.)

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 10:

"Census of agriculture: For all expenses necessary for preparing for, taking, compiling, and publishing the quinquennial Census of Agriculture of the United States, including the employment by the Director, at rates to be fixed by him, of personnel at the seat of government and elsewhere without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; construction of tabulating machines; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the collection of statistics, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary; printing and binding; \$7,250,000, to be available until December 31, 1946, and to be consolidated with the appropriation "Census of Agriculture" contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944."

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate, with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KERR moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

"At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment and before the period, insert "": Provided, That for a period of 1 year after the statistics collected by such census are made available no other bureau, agency, or independent establishment of the Federal Government shall collect agricultural information or statistics obtained by said census unless authorized by statute or in pursuance to Budget estimates submitted to and approved by the Congress."

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that this amendment is not germane.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman reserve the point of order?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Yes.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment is for the purpose of taking the quinquennial census of agriculture. In 1929 Congress passed the statute which provides for this amendment. It is as follows; and it is found in title 13 of the United States Code at section 216:

There shall be in the year 1935 and once every 10 years thereafter, a census of agriculture and livestock which shall show the acreage of farm lands, the acreage of the principal crops, and the number and value of domestic animals on farms and ranges of the country. The schedule employed in the census shall be prepared by the Director of the Census and such census shall be taken as of the first day of January and shall relate to the crop year. The Director of the Census shall appoint enumerators or such agents for the purpose of this census in accordance with the provisions of chapter I of this title.

That is the provision by which this important agricultural census is to be taken.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. KERR. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. I understand the law which the gentleman has referred to was passed by a Congress controlled at that time by our friends on the gentleman's left, and on my right, the Republican Party, and signed by the then President who was a Republican; is that right?

Mr. KERR. I think the gentleman is correct.

This appropriation was not put in the Department of Commerce appropriation bill at the time that other matters were considered by the House committee; it had not been budgeted.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. JONES. Was it not in 1935 that this census was authorized in the basic law?

Mr. KERR. I think probably the gentleman is right about that. It may have been in 1935.

Mr. JONES. And therefore it was not a Republican President who signed it?

Mr. KERR. That is correct.

Mr. HARE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. HARE. I think the act was passed in 1929 with the understanding that the first agricultural census should be taken in 1935.

Mr. KERR. I am not prepared to say that the statement made by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE] is not correct. I am rather inclined to think it is correct.

This agricultural census was first taken in 1935, 5 years after our regular 10-year census.

The amount for this census was not requested of our committee until after the committee had passed on this bill and brought it to the House for consideration. When the bill went to the Senate the Senate put this appropriation in the bill, \$7,250,000, for the purpose of taking this census, by the Census Department, pursuant to the act of Congress. So when the bill went to the Senate the Bureau of the Census came to the Senate and the Senate put this appropriation in the bill. It came back to the House, and several Members in the House got hold of some interrogatories that had been gotten out by some department or bureau and read them to the House. The questions were ridiculous, as a matter of fact, and in consequence of that I assume the House felt that the Department of Agriculture was going to engage in taking the same kind of a census and probably issue the same kind of questionnaires. Let me impress upon you that these questionnaires had nothing in the world to do with this agricultural census, and in no way connected with this proposed work.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has consumed 5 minutes.

Mr. KERR. I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

These questionnaires had nothing at all to do with the agricultural census. They referred to another bureau, another department of the Government. I assume they appeared so ridiculous that when



the House was called upon to vote in respect to this appropriation the House voted it down. We have been back to the Senate twice, and the Senate insists that this appropriation shall go in. The truth of the business is that both the committee of the Senate and the committee of the House have received hundreds of statements from various agricultural activities and various people who are interested in farming, insisting that this appropriation be made and that Congress should adopt this report.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. In order that the record may be correct, I wanted to be sure, in view of the inquiry made by my friend the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES]. I have here the United States Code, showing that section 16 of title XIII of the United States Code became a law on June 18, 1929. Chapter 28, section 16, 46 Statutes 25.

Mr. KERR. I thank the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. Speaker, this is an important matter to the agricultural interests of the country. They are very much aroused about it. It did not get in our first bill because of the fact that it had not been budgeted at that time. It went to the Senate and the Senate put it in and the Senate insists that it must remain in and that we have this census which has been provided for by law, which, as I said awhile ago, is most important. We must make this appropriation in order that this census may be taken.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, some time back House Resolution No. 38 was passed, directing that a study and investigation be made of the farm marketing situation. I was appointed by the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture as chairman of a special committee to set up the personnel of this investigation. There has been considerable delay in getting the matter worked out and I desire to submit to the House a full report of the work of the special committee.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have permission to revise and extend my remarks and insert at this point in the Record the statement I have prepared.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### HOUSE FARM MARKETING INVESTIGATION

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, on May 27, 1943, the House passed House Resolution 38, which reads as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Agriculture, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized and directed to make a study and investigation of the present system of marketing, transportation, and distribution of farm products from rural areas through the various marketing agencies to the ultimate consumer, as it affects farmers, the various types of middlemen, wholesalers, retailers, and consumers, with a view to ascertaining, among other things:

(a) The effectiveness of the present sys-

tem of marketing, and the adequacy of present marketing facilities, with particular regard to the protection of farmers and consumers.

(b) The effect of transactions on the futures grain and cotton exchanges upon such system and upon farmers and consumers.

(c) The existence of any practices in connection with the grading, storing, processing, transporting, distributing, or marketing of farm products, which adversely affect farmers and consumers.

(d) The present and prospective development of the types and methods of transportation for farm products, and the existence, if any, of discrimination in railway freight or in motor-carrier rates on farm products in the various areas.

(e) The feasibility of establishing an up-to-date marketing and distributing system from the rural areas through local, State, and National marketing agencies under a farm cooperative program that would provide facilities for proper grading and distribution, necessary storage, and for other essential activities of an orderly marketing program.

The committee shall make a report to the House as soon as practicable after its study and investigation has been concluded, and in its report the committee shall make such recommendations as it may deem proper, including recommendations with respect to any legislative action necessary to effectuate its recommendations.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to hold such hearings, to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to employ such experts and such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents by subpoena or otherwise, to take such testimony, to have such printing and binding done, and to make such expenditures as it deems necessary. Subpoenas shall be issued over the signature of the chairman of the committee, and may be served by any person designated by the chairman. Oaths or affirmations may be administered by the chairman or any member of the committee designated by him.

On June 15, 1943, under House Resolution 258, an allowance of \$50,000 was made to carry on the work authorized by House Resolution 38. On October 29, 1943, the chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture appointed a subcommittee, consisting of myself as chairman, and Congressmen PACE, of Georgia, and HOPE, of Kansas, to formulate plans and secure the necessary personnel to carry the resolution into effect.

As the delay in actually getting the investigation started has caused considerable comment, I think the subcommittee should make a full and frank report to the House.

To begin with, the subcommittee, realizing not only the importance but also the magnitude of the investigation, decided that before employing the necessary personnel to assist in making the study and investigation that a definite line of approach should be worked out in order to insure a complete and careful study and investigation along sane, sensible, and practical lines. While we have no idea of going off on a witch hunt, we do propose to make an honest, fearless effort to work out for the farmers of

America a sane, sensible, practical, and efficient marketing system that will bring the farmer and consumer closer together.

The great spread between the farm and table impoverishes the farmer and consumer alike, in that, while reducing farm prices it increases consumer prices. I think everyone will concede that every time a handling charge is added on to a farm product after it leaves the farm that the charge either comes off of the farm price or is added to the consumer price. The whole secret of an efficient farm marketing system hovers around bringing the farm and table—the farmer and consumer—closer together. If this can be done, and, in our opinion, it can, literally millions of dollars will be saved annually by the farmers and consumers of America. Most industries have worked out such marketing systems and the time is long overdue for such a system to be worked out for the farmers. My colleagues, I say it advisedly, no industry in America could stay in business if it had to operate under the same marketing system under which the farmer has been forced to operate.

Moreover, your subcommittee was aware of the fact that from time to time in the past study and investigation had been directed into this phase or the other of farm marketing, and in most cases the study and investigation resulted in just another report being filed. Your subcommittee hopes to lay the foundation for something more than just a report. Our aim is a remedy.

Then, too, your subcommittee was aware of the fact that House Resolution 38 is the first time the Congress ever directed a complete study and investigation of our entire farm marketing system with the end in view of really working out a sane, sensible, and efficient system. Such a system cannot be worked out overnight. It will take, your subcommittee estimates, from 1½ to 2 years to complete the work. Of course, certain phases of the system can be worked out in much less time, and it is imperative that they should be, because it is our thought that some of them, for instance, better terminal market facilities, might be included as post-war projects.

I doubt if a more important and far-reaching study and investigation was ever directed by the Congress. Surely your subcommittee acted wisely in giving time and thought to the initial problem of the correct line of approach in tackling such a stupendous task.

The approach or set-up, as worked out by the subcommittee, is substantially as follows:

#### I GENERAL SUPERVISOR

A general supervisor to head up and, under the supervision of the Committee on Agriculture, supervise the study and investigation. In order to facilitate the study and investigation, we decided that the work should also be broken down into divisions, and that at the head of each division there should be placed someone who, by training and experience, was capable of conducting the study and investigation of that particular phase of



the work. Of course, all of these division heads would be under the direct supervision of the general supervisor. It is also contemplated that further subcommittees of the Committee on Agriculture will be appointed to supervise and work in close cooperation with the division heads. We want to get the whole force of the Committee on Agriculture behind the work.

## II

## DIVISIONS

The divisions, and the nature of the work that would come under their immediate supervision, may be briefly stated as follows:

(a) Division of shipping-point organizations, facilities, and practices: The desire of the subcommittee is to start from the farm and follow the marketing of farm products until they reach the table of the consumer. We want to find out what happens all the way down the line. Personally, and I think I express the feeling of the subcommittee, if the respective handlers are rendering a useful, efficient, and necessary service, all well and good; if they are not, but are simply leeches sucking the lifeblood of the farmer and consumer, then, so far as I am concerned, they will have to go unless they can so put their house in order as to hereafter render a useful and necessary service in an efficient manner.

Well, if we are going to follow the product from the farm all the way through, we have got to start at the shipping point. This part of the study and investigation will cover the facilities, practices and organizations at shipping points, commercial and cooperative, as they relate to the movement of agricultural products. Such functions as receiving, grading, packaging, storage and handling should, of course, be fully gone into.

(b) Transportation organizations, facilities and practices for the movement of farm products: Having started the farm product on its way, the next thing for us to do is to take a ride with the product. This phase of the study and investigation will be centered upon the movement of agricultural products from shipping points to local and primary or terminal markets. The subject is now timely because of the possibilities of changing conditions for transportation following the war. Included in the study and investigation, of course, is the speeding up of transportation to avoid loss of perishable merchandise, proper routing so as to avoid glutting the markets, and so forth. A study of freight rates on agricultural products is also important.

(c) Terminal marketing organizations and facilities for distribution and handling of farm products: Having followed the farm product to the terminal market, the next thing for us to do is to find out what happens until it finally reaches the table. This study and investigation, in the opinion of the subcommittee, should be given priority in that it is believed that the facts, when revealed, will show a need for new facilities, and these facilities could be included in the post-war projects. It is impera-

tive that blueprints and plans for such facilities should be drawn up at the earliest possible moment so there may be a basis for legislating funds for use during the post-war period.

This study and investigation, of course, involves a review of existing organizations, facilities and practices on primary or terminal markets. This investigation, in my opinion, is going to open the eyes of many of us.

It should be kept in mind that the study and investigation should be well coordinated with State and local authorities.

(d) Wholesalers, jobbers, and retailers, and so forth, and commodity exchanges: This study and investigation involves inquiry into the margins and services of wholesalers, jobbers, commission merchants, brokers, retailers, and other middlemen engaged in the handling of farm products. Out of this study and investigation should come recommendations as to improved operations and methods, the goal being to not only decrease the cost of handling but bring about a more adequate distribution of farm products and an increase in the sales thereof. Maximum distribution will be required after the war.

Of course, the investigation, as specifically directed by House Resolution 38, will include a study and investigation of commodity exchanges. As we all knew, commodity exchanges now perform certain functions in the marketing of certain farm products. The purpose of this part of the study and investigation is to find out just what these functions are, whether they are essential or not, and what effect they have upon agricultural marketing.

In this phase of the study and investigation care should be taken to solicit the cooperation of the trade factors to the end that all of those who are performing efficient services will not be harmed but will be protected from malpractices.

(e) Disposal of surplus farm products: This is another phase of the study and investigation that should be given priority. It is the surplus that has heretofore, in most cases, fixed farm prices; and for farm prices to be determined by such a yardstick has been one of the most cruel and vicious practices ever tolerated by a free people. The surplus problem after the war, in all probability, will be the No. 1 problem that the farmer is faced with. While several agencies are now dealing with surplus disposal as it directly relates to the war activities, the study and investigation should be approached from the point of view of a long-range program, so that hereafter the value of farm products will be measured by cost of production plus a reasonable profit rather than the cruel and ruthless surplus value determination.

(f) Prices and pricing of farm products and farmers' marketing organizations: In this part of the study and investigation, the purpose will be to find out the forces and factors that determine prices for various farm commodities in different markets and whether or not there are practices that unduly depress prices to the farmers on the one hand,

and on the other unduly raise prices to the consumer.

This study and investigation should also cover cooperatives and other farmer-owned marketing organizations. Here is a great field that should be fully explored. Probably here is the solution to many of our marketing problems.

(g) Legal division: The services of a good lawyer familiar, in a general way, with the problems involved, and capable of interviewing witnesses before they testify in order to determine if the information they possess will be of aid to the committee in arriving at correct conclusions. It is the experience of the members of the subcommittee that too often witnesses appear before committees who have more zeal than knowledge.

Then, too, in making the study and investigation, we are going to need a lot of legal guidance.

## III

## ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Your subcommittee thought that it should have the benefit of the advice and counsel of the representatives of those who are directly or indirectly interested in, or affected by, the farm-marketing system. Hence, it invited these different organizations to select a representative on an advisory committee the subcommittee set up for the purpose of meeting with the Committee on Agriculture, from time to time, and making suggestions as to how the present system can be improved. All of the organizations invited to select a representative on the advisory committee have accepted and have designated their representatives. The organizations invited, and the representatives selected by them, are as follows:

United States Department of Agriculture: C. W. Kitchen, Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Administration, Washington, D. C.

Federal Trade Commission: R. E. Freer, Chairman, Washington, D. C.

Farm Credit Administration: Judge Harry D. Reed, General Counsel, Farm Credit Administration of Columbia, Columbia, S. C.

The National Grange: Albert S. Goss, president, Washington, D. C.

American Farm Bureau Federation: Edward A. O'Neal, president, Washington, D. C.

National Council of Farmer Cooperatives: Homer Brinkley, president, Lake Charles, La.

National Farmers Union: James G. Patton, president, Washington, D. C.

Southern States Cooperatives: W. G. Wysor, manager, Richmond, Va.

Cooperative League of the United States: John Carson, Washington, D. C.

National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation: Charles W. Holman, secretary, Washington, D. C.

Association of Land-Grant Colleges: H. R. Wellman, director, Giannini Foundation, Berkeley, Calif.

National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Directors of Agriculture: W. C. Sweinhart, president, Denver, Colo.

National Association of Marketing Officials: N. S. Nichols, president, Nashville, Tenn.



National Association of Retail Grocers: Francis Cole, of Magruder, Inc., Washington, D. C.

Wholesale Food Trade: Charles W. Irrgang, president, Fruit Auction Sales Co., Chicago, Ill.

Association of Chain Store Food Dealers: Dent Williamson, of American Stores Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Commodity Exchanges: Fred H. Clutton, secretary, Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.

Financial Institutions: R. M. Evans, member, board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, Washington, D. C.

#### FINANCING THE STUDY AND INVESTIGATION

Realizing that the \$50,000 already allowed is not sufficient to complete the study and investigation, your subcommittee, in order to guard against the study and investigation being crippled by lack of funds, held a conference with Speaker RAYBURN, Majority Leader McCORMACK, Minority Leader MARTIN of Massachusetts, and Chairman COCHRAN of the House Committee on Accounts, at which meeting a frank and open statement was made as to the scope and extent of the study and investigation, the time and personnel it would require, the objects sought to be accomplished, and so forth, and were assured that so far as they were concerned the study and investigation would not be crippled by lack of sufficient funds. It is comforting to know that the leaders on both sides are in full sympathy with the objects and purposes of House Resolution 38.

#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS THUS FAR

While your subcommittee, so far, has very little to show for its efforts, it has spent a great deal of time in conference, meeting with representatives of the Federal Trade Commission, Agricultural Marketing Administration, and so forth, interviewing prospective members of the investigation staff, and so forth; and, may I be permitted to call the attention of the House to the fact that the selection of the proper personnel is one of the most difficult tasks any committee ever encountered. We all realize that the success of the study and investigation will depend largely upon the character of the investigating staff. Securing the right men, especially during the emergency, is a most difficult undertaking. Many of the men whom we have interviewed simply did not measure up, others who did could not relinquish their post during the emergency, and still others could not make the financial sacrifice of giving up a job that paid much more than the subcommittee is authorized to pay. We have, in spite of the many handicaps, made considerable progress toward setting up our staff, and I hope by the end of the recess we will be going in full swing.

Before I close, I do want to acknowledge personally, and on behalf of the subcommittee, the outstanding service Mr. F. R. Wilcox has rendered the committee. Mr. Wilcox, as many of you know, was connected with the United States Department of Agriculture for some years, and is now, and has been for some time, the efficient assistant general manager of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, Los Angeles, Calif. Without cost, and

purely from patriotic motives and a deep desire to improve our agricultural marketing system, he has given freely of his time and talents. It is regretted that he is so tied up that it is impossible for him to head the investigating staff as general supervisor. I am thankful, however, that we shall continue to have the benefit of his counsel and advice.

We realize that there are many Members in the House deeply interested in the study and investigation. When we get going I know these Members will cooperate with us in every way. We want all of you to feel free to make suggestions at any time. And, of course, when we get going we shall expect you to appear before the committee and freely give your views. If those interested in agriculture will only stick together, and work together, I believe we will be able to render agriculture a great and lasting service.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. May I be heard on the point of order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman, although the Chair is ready to rule.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I hope that no one on either side will accuse me of being partisan or caring whether a Republican or Democrat brought this in or when or what year the legislation was passed. If it is not according to the law, it should not be in operation.

The facts are that a lot of water has gone under the bridge since either 1929 or 1935. There are many Farm Agency people on the pay roll more or less of the time, so that we can get this information not only every 5 years, but we get it every 30 days. We also have a special department in the United States Department of Agriculture that gets out this report every 30 days. The 9th day of every month you can call up and find out exactly how much milk was produced in the United States or any other agricultural information.

There is one point I want to make in connection with this. That is, that right at this time of the year, between now and the 1st of January, is a very inappropriate time to be sending around a new group of people to waste an hour or 2 hours or 3 or 4 hours of the farmer's time. This can just as well be done according to law, by allowing them to start on the 1st day of January. The farmers then have more time, and there is no reason in the world why there is any information that they will need before that time, that cannot be secured from the agencies already in operation.

Mr. KERR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. KERR. The preliminary appropriation setting up this census has already been made.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Yes; \$600,000.

Mr. KERR. That will be used to set up the machinery, but the taking of the census will not be until after the 1st of January.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Then no one should have any objection to my point of order if that is the case. The A. A. A. committeemen are in a position to obtain all needed agricultural information. They, with the crop-reporting service, have been furnishing us an up-to-the-minute picture of the agricultural situation. In the first place, most of this seven to eight million dollars could be saved the taxpayers if existing agencies that know the people and know the roads were used to secure the information. In the second place, if the Congress does decide to make this appropriation, the census should not be taken until the crop season is over. It should be postponed until January 1 anyway.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman insist on the point of order?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Yes; I do, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is ready to rule on the point of order.

On the 16th of June of this year, to the same matter contained in the Senate amendment, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] offered a motion to recede and concur in an amendment, which is practically the same language as the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina today.

The Chair held at that time as follows:

The Senate amendment provides for a specific amount of money for a specific purpose. The motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] is clearly not a limitation on the expenditure of money or on the action of the Department in taking a census. Therefore the Chair sustains the point of order in that the motion is not germane.

The Chair, of course, holds the same way today as the Chair did on the 16th of June.

The point of order is sustained.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 10 and concur therein.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KERR moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 10 and concur therein.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

#### [Roll No. 103]

Arnold	Cox	Green
Baldwin, Md.	Dies	Hagen
Barry	Dilweg	Hale
Beall	Dirksen	Hall
Bland	Disney	Edwin Arthur
Boren	Douglas	Harless, Ariz.
Boykin	Eberharter	Harris, Va.
Bradley, Mich.	Fay	Heidinger
Brumbaugh	Fellows	Johnson,
Buckley	Fish	Calvin D.
Bulwinkle	Ford	Johnson,
Burdick	Fulbright	Luther A.
Camp	Fuller	Kearney
Cannon, Fla.	Gale	Kennedy
Celler	Gavin	Kilburn
Chapfield	Gifford	King
Clason	Gillespie	Klein
Compton	Granger	Landis



Lemke	Murphy	Stearns, N. H.
Lesinski	O'Connor	Stewart
Lewis	Patman	Sumner, Ill.
Luce	Peterson, Ga.	Taylor
McCord	Pfeifer	Towe
McMurray	Phillips	Treadway
Magnuson	Plumley	Wadsworth
Mansfield, Tex.	Rabaut	Wasielewski
Merritt	Reece, Tenn.	Whelchel, Ga.
Morrow	Rooney	Whitten
Miller, Mo.	Sauthoff	Woodruff, Mich.
Mills	Scott	Worley
Monkiewicz	Shafer	Wright
Morrison, N. C.	Sheppard	
Murdock	Sheridan	

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and thirty-six Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Further proceedings, under the call, were dispensed with.

#### RESIGNATIONS FROM COMMITTEES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from committee:

JUNE 20, 1944.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,  
*House of Representatives,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I herewith submit my resignation as a member of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK L. SUNDSTROM,  
*Member of Congress.*

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from committee:

JUNE 20, 1944.

HON. SAMUEL RAYBURN,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives,*

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT W. KEAN.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from committee:

JUNE 21, 1944.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,  
*Speaker, House of Representatives,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: By this means I present my resignation as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

Respectfully submitted,

DONALD H. McLEAN.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

#### ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 606) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

*Resolved*, That ROBERT W. KEAN, of New Jersey, be, and he is hereby, elected to the Committee on Ways and Means; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That F. L. SUNDSTROM, of New Jersey, be, and he is hereby, elected to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The resolution was agreed to.

#### CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. LEFEVRE. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 99 on yesterday I am recorded as being absent. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my motion that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 10, and move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KERR moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 10 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

On page 59, line 18, after "1944" and before the period, insert the following: "Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be expended for field work in connection with such census prior to January 1, 1945."

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, the law provides that we take an agricultural census. This bill calls for the appropriation of \$7,250,000 for that purpose. It will require a very large number of people to go out into the country and visit all of our farms to ask farmers many questions in order to gather this information. We know how busy the farmers are at this time. They have been plagued with all kinds of questions and have been perplexed at the numerous questionnaires which they have been required to fill out. Their sons have left the farms for war. The labor question is one which disturbs them very much. Especially at this time when they are asked to raise the food which is as important as ammunition. They have done a remarkable job of production in spite of the many handicaps which include scarcity of labor and shortage of parts, machinery, and even work clothing. When the full story of the war is written our farmers, men and women, will be numbered among those who contributed largely toward victory. I doubt the wisdom at this time of sending onto our farms thousands of census takers who could do more essential work. Of course, the law requires the census to be taken, but I am quite sure that the farmers would not care to be bothered at this particular time. They are too busy answering the call for production. There is no reason why we cannot hold the matter over for some future time. The law will remain on the statute books and the money can remain in the Treasury and when the times are better; when the farmers are not so busy and when we can really get some manpower we can take the farm census.

Many agencies of our Government are making all kinds of statistics at this very

time. The O. P. A., the W. P. B., the W. M. C., and others are gathering information. Our Agriculture Department has all the information about agriculture we need right now. I can call up the Agriculture Department now and get official figures on how many people are on the farms; how many hogs, horses, and cattle we have; how many sheep, chickens, butter, cheese, corn, wheat, how much hay, and so forth. Of course, we know we do not have enough hired men and not enough machinery and parts and a lot of other things the farmer needs to continue his work to meet the demands made upon him. In my work of many, many months to get our farmers sufficient parts, repairs, batteries, overalls, work shoes, machinery, and many other things, I have found our departments pretty well equipped with statistics and figures and information which a new agriculture census would divulge. So I see no harm in holding over this gigantic task of gathering a farm census for some later date.

We have had this bill before you several times. Two times this House has voted to hold it over. We now come to you with an amendment which would not destroy the farm census act nor the gathering of the census itself. It would merely hold the work over until after January 1, 1945. This would preserve to the farmer the assurance that an agriculture census which is required by law will eventually be taken. But it would also assure him that during these busy times on the farm, he and his wife would not be bothered by a lot of people taking their valuable time to answer many questions and also it would safeguard to the Nation the use of this army of census takers in some more needy endeavor which could be directed toward the winning of the war. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I hope the House agrees with us on this amendment which would not only save the farm census act but also assure the farmers that when manpower is available a farm census will be taken.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE].

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, the item at issue has been in conference now for several days. First an effort was made to remove the possibility of certain Government agencies to collect information from farmers that did not appear to Members of the House to be worth while. Another objection has been that probably this census should be delayed until a more appropriate time.

It was found difficult in the first place to deal with other agencies without placing legislation in an appropriation bill, which would be subject to a point of order. On the contrary it is felt by many a situation may arise next year in agriculture, in business, and in other activities that such information may be indispensable.

The motion that has been offered would provide for the taking of an agricultural census after January 1. One reason for the limitation is that farmers after January 1 will be in a better position to give



an intelligent answer to inquiries with reference to yield and production, of various crops this year and give a better idea as to acreages for 1945. Too, they could better estimate the number of livestock on hand as of January 1, 1945.

In addition, the statute providing for this census stipulated that it should be in 1945 and not in 1944. Therefore, I think the amendment is wholly in line with the purpose and intention of the statute as originally enacted. The Government and the Congress of the United States are going to be in need of this information sometime this next year, we hope, when the Congress undertakes to prescribe formulas for action in the preparation of post-war programs.

The country will need this information, because there is not a program to be established either in industry, in business, commerce, or any other activity, unless it is predicated or based upon a knowledge of the agricultural situation. We are going to want to know what the production was this year. We are going to want to know what the contemplated production is the next year. We are going to want to know the available supply of farm machinery. We will want to know the available supply of farm labor. We will want to know the available supply of every agency that enters into the production of the next year's crop and in order to do that, the information gathered from the proposed census will be indispensable. I think, therefore, the amendment should be accepted and the recommendation of the conferees approved, and the census be taken next year as contemplated by the Congress.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I expect to vote for this amendment to the amendment No. 10 in disagreement. I would like to have seen adopted the amendment which I proposed last Friday afternoon in the House, to which amendment a point of order was sustained by the Chair. I intend to file a bill embodying my amendment to stop special war agencies from taking repeated censuses without permission of Congress. I hope it will become law before next January 1, 1945, when this census will be taken.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. JONES received permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on this subject.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix and include an editorial which appeared in Collier's magazine.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from North Carolina.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### COMMITTEE ON CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 551 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That a special committee of five be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives to investigate and report to the House not later than January 3, 1945, the campaign expenditures of the various candidates for the House of Representatives in both parties, or candidates of parties other than or independent of the Democratic or Republican Party, the names of persons, firms, associations, or corporations subscribing, the amount contributed, the methods of collection and expenditures of such sums, and all facts in relation thereto, not only as to subscriptions of money and expenditures thereof but as to the use of any other means or influences, including the promise or use of patronage, and all other facts in relation thereto that would not only be of public interest but would aid the Congress in necessary legislation or in deciding any contests which might be instituted involving the right to a seat in the House of Representatives.

The investigation hereby provided for in all the respects above enumerated shall apply to candidates and contests before primaries, conventions, and the contests and campaigns of the general election in 1944, or any special election held prior to January 3, 1945. Said committee is hereby authorized to act upon its own initiative and upon such information which in its judgment may be reasonable and reliable. Upon complaint being made before such committee, under oath, by any person, persons, candidates, or political committee setting forth allegations as to facts which, under this resolution, it would be the duty of said committee to investigate, said committee shall investigate such charges as fully as though it were acting upon its own motion, unless, after hearings on such complaints, the committee shall find that such allegations in said complaints are immaterial or untrue.

That said special committee or any subcommittee thereof is authorized to sit and act during the Seventy-eighth Congress, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or adjourned, and that said committee or any subcommittee thereof is hereby empowered to sit and act at such time and place as it may deem necessary; to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses, the production of books, papers, and documents; to employ stenographers at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words. The chairman of the committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses. Subpoenas for witnesses may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or subcommittee thereof. Every person who, having been summoned as a witness by authority of said committee or any subcom-

mittee thereof, willfully makes default, or who, having appeared, refuses to answer any question pertinent to the investigation heretofore authorized, shall be held to the penalties as prescribed by law.

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw that for the time being.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BATES] withdraws the resolution for the time being.

#### COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 592, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Education is authorized and directed—

(a) To make a study of the effect upon colleges and universities throughout the United States of (1) reduction in enrollment and in faculties as a result of service by students and faculty members in the armed forces of the United States or in other war activities, and (2) recent curtailment and prospective further curtailment of Army and Navy training programs in such colleges and universities; with a view to determining means by which such effects may be alleviated.

(b) To formulate, as soon as practicable, for consideration by the House, such legislation as the committee deems appropriate for the purpose of alleviating such effects.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee (a) may employ and fix the compensation of such experts and such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants as it finds necessary; (b) may, with the consent of the head of any department or agency of the United States, utilize the services, facilities, and personnel of such department or agency; and (c) may request such information and assistance as it deems desirable from individuals, organizations, and agencies, both within and outside of Government.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] and reserve my time.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I did not know that I was to be called upon to explain this resolution at this time. I am very happy, however, to do what I can to contribute to its early enactment.

The resolution was introduced by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], the majority leader of the House, on June 12, 1944. It directs the Committee on Education—

(a) To make a study of the effect upon colleges and universities throughout the United States of (1) reduction in enrollment and in faculties as a result of service by students and faculty members in the armed forces of the United States or in other war activities, and (2) recent curtailment and prospective further curtailment of Army and Navy training programs in such colleges and universities; with a view to determining means by which such effects may be alleviated.

(b) To formulate, as soon as practicable, for consideration by the House, such legislation as the committee deems appropriate for the purpose of alleviating such effects.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee (a) may employ and fix the compensation of such experts and such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants as it finds necessary; (b) may, with the consent of the head of any department or agency of



the United States, utilize the services, facilities, and personnel of such department or agency; and (c) may request such information and assistance as it deems desirable from individuals, organizations, and agencies, both within and outside of government.

In short, Mr. Speaker, the resolution explains itself. Its objectives are most laudable. The conditions of many of our colleges and educational institutions throughout the country have been vastly changed due entirely to the war. Fine, prosperous institutions of learning have had their student personnel so depleted, and their financial income so reduced, that it seems imperative that the Federal Government take cognizance of the predicament in which they find themselves. This investigation will cover the general subject and include all the schools and, as I understand, has the unanimous support of educational organizations and leaders throughout the entire country. This, of course, includes sectarian and religious schools as well as all the others. This is neither the time nor the place to enter into an academic discussion as to the benefit derived from and the necessity of proper education in a democracy. I shall therefore take no further time proclaiming truisms along that line.

I am especially pleased that this investigation is to be made by the Committee on Education which is a legislative committee familiar with the entire Federal problem, and is not a special committee selected because of some particular views its members might have concerning education. No harm can come from this investigation, while much good may result.

The Rules Committee had assurance that there was no thought of starting upon a crusade, the purpose of which might be to broaden Federal control and take away from the local communities and the States the privileges they now have concerning the local regulation of educational matters. This resolution should pass unanimously, and I hope without further argument.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

Mr. BATES of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I call up the resolution House Resolution 551, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk has already reported the resolution. The Clerk will report the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment. Strike out all after the word "Resolved" and insert:

"That a special committee of seven members be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives to investigate and report to the House not later than January 3, 1945, with respect to the following matters:

"1. The extent and nature of expenditures made by all candidates for the House of Representatives in connection with their campaign for nomination and election to such office.

"2. The amounts subscribed and contributed, and the value of services rendered, and facilities made available (including personal

services, use of advertising space, radio time, office space, moving-picture films, and automobile and other transportation facilities) by any individual, individuals, or group of individuals, committee, partnership, corporation, or labor union, to or on behalf of each such candidate in connection with any such campaign or for the purpose of influencing the votes cast or to be cast at any convention or election held in 1944 to which a candidate for the House of Representatives is to be nominated or elected.

"3. The use of any other means or influence (including the promise or use of patronage) for the purpose of aiding or influencing the nomination or election of any such candidates.

"4. The amounts, if any, raised, contributed, and expended by any corporation or labor organization, including any political committee thereof, in connection with any such election, and the amounts received by any political committee from any corporation or labor union.

"5. The violations, if any, of the following statutes of the United States:

"(a) The Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

"(b) Title 18, sections 61 to 61t, inclusive, United States Code, 1940 edition, relating to pernicious political activities, commonly referred to as the Hatch Act.

"(c) The provisions of section 9, Public Law 89, Seventy-eighth Congress, chapter 144, first session, referred to as the War Labor Disputes Act.

"(d) Any statute or legislative act of the United States, or of the State within which a candidate is seeking nomination or reelection to the House of Representatives, the violation of which Federal or State statute, or statutes, would affect the qualification of a Member of the House of Representatives within the meaning of article I, section 5, of the Constitution of the United States.

"6. Such other matters relating to the election of President, Vice President, and Members of the House of Representatives in 1944, and the campaigns of candidates in connection therewith, as the committee deems to be of public interest, and which in its opinion will aid the House of Representatives in enacting remedial legislation, or in deciding any contests that may be instituted involving the right to a seat in the House of Representatives.

"7. The committee is authorized to act upon its own motion and upon such information as in its judgment may be reasonable or reliable. Upon complaint being made to the committee under oath, by any person, candidate, or political committee, setting forth allegations as to facts which, under this resolution, it would be the duty of said committee to investigate, the committee shall investigate such charges as fully as though it were acting upon its own motion, unless, after a hearing upon such complaint, the committee shall find that the allegations in such complaint are immaterial or untrue. All hearings before the committee, and before any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, shall be public, and all orders and decisions of the committee, and of any such subcommittee, shall be public.

"For the purpose of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such public hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-eighth Congress, to employ such attorneys, experts, clerical, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred

words. The expenses of the committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee or the chairman of any duly authorized subcommittee thereof and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

"8. The committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, may authorize any one or more persons to conduct on behalf of the committee any part of the investigation herein provided for, and for such purpose any person so authorized may hold such public hearings, issue such subpoenas, and provide for the service thereof, require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, administer such oaths, and take such testimony, as the committee or any such duly authorized subcommittee, may from time to time authorize. Every person, who having been summoned as a witness by authority of said committee or any subcommittee thereof, willfully makes default; or who having appeared, refuses to answer any question pertinent to the investigation heretofore authorized, shall be held to the penalties prescribed by law.

"That said committee is authorized and directed to file interim reports whenever in the judgment of the majority of the committee, or of a subcommittee conducting portions of said investigation, the public interest will be best served by the filing of said interim reports, and in no event shall the final report of said committee be filed later than January 3, 1945, as hereinabove provided."

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order against the amendment on the ground that the Rules Committee has exceeded its authority, and I respectfully request to be heard on the point of order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I invite your special attention to the language on page 6, beginning in line 15.

The expenses of the committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee and the chairman of any duly authorized subcommittee thereof and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

Also to the words on page 6, lines 12 and 13, "and to make such expenditures."

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Accounts was set up by this House in 1803, long before the Rules Committee was ever heard of. This all-powerful Rules Committee takes it upon itself to assume jurisdiction over the contingent fund of the House. Not only do the rules of the House place that jurisdiction in the Committee on Accounts, but your Committee on Accounts is subject to several statutes, specifically referring to the activities of the Committee on Accounts, and the contingent fund.

I might say the Comptroller of the Treasury years ago ruled that when the Committee on Accounts by resolution would provide for expenses from the contingent fund, no official of the Government had a right to question that expenditure.

If this precedent that the Rules Committee seeks to establish is adopted by the House, the House will lose control over its contingent fund. The language that I have read places absolutely no limitation upon the amount this select











[PUBLIC LAW 365—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 294—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 4204]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of State, \$10,000; Counselor, \$10,000; and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including not to exceed \$6,500 for employees engaged on piece work at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of State; \$10,340,000, of which \$10,000 is hereby made available for salaries of members and other employees of the Visa Board of Appeals and salaries may be paid to the members of such Board at a rate not exceeding \$10,000 per annum each.

Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; purchase of uniforms; microfilming equipment, including rental and repair thereof; translating services and services for the analysis and tabulation of technical information and the preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase and exchange of books, maps, and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and, when authorized by the Secretary of State, dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only, or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls (not to exceed \$26,000); purchase (not to exceed two passenger-carrying vehicles), maintenance, and repair of motortrucks and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; streetcar fare; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Department of State when authorized by the Secretary of State; transportation and other necessary expenses in



accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, and not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence, of persons serving while away from their homes in an advisory capacity without other compensation from the United States, or at \$1 per annum; expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobiles (and per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports to persons who are exempted from the payment of such fee by section 1 of the Act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, approved June 4, 1920 (22 U. S. C. 214, 214a); the examination of estimates of appropriations in the fields; and other miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing, \$538,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930", approved June 12, 1934, as amended (54 Stat. 107), this sum to be available in addition to the other authorized purposes of this appropriation for stenographic reporting services by contract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and such other expenses as the President may deem necessary.

**Printing and binding:** For all printing and binding in the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services, located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$260,000.

**Passport agencies:** For salaries and expenses of maintenance, rent, cost of insurance covering shipments of money by messenger, registered mail, or otherwise, and traveling expenses not to exceed \$500, for not to exceed five passport agencies, \$68,000.

**Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States:** For the expenses of collecting, editing, copying, and arranging for publication the official papers of the Territories of the United States, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, and contingent and traveling expenses, as provided by the Act approved February 28, 1929, as amended by the Act approved June 28, 1937 (5 U. S. C. 168-168b), \$12,000.

**President's War Relief Control Board:** For all expenses necessary to enable the President's War Relief Control Board to continue to administer section 8 (b) of the Neutrality Act of 1939 and to perform the functions vested in it by Executive Order 9205 of July 25, 1942, including personal services in the District of Columbia; fees for professional or expert services at rates to be determined by the Secretary of State, but not in excess of \$25 per day; actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their homes in an advisory capacity, without other compensation from the United States, or at \$1 per annum; expenses of attendance at meetings and conferences concerned with the work of the Board; printing



and binding; purchase of books, newspapers, and periodicals; and stenographic reporting services by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, \$50,000.

#### FOREIGN SERVICE

**Salaries, ambassadors and ministers:** For salaries of ambassadors and ministers appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to such countries and at such salary rates, not exceeding \$10,000 per annum each for ministers (except one at not exceeding \$12,000 per annum) and not exceeding \$17,500 per annum each for ambassadors, as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, \$640,000, including also salaries as authorized by section 1740, Revised Statutes, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 3, 121): *Provided*, That no salary shall be paid to any official receiving any other salary from the United States Government: *Provided further*, That during the continuance of the present war and for six months after its termination, any ambassador or minister whose salary as such is payable from the appropriation "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers" and who, prior to appointment as ambassador or minister was legally appointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer or as a Foreign Service officer, and who, on account of emergent conditions abroad, is unable properly to serve the United States at his regular post of duty, or, on account of such emergent conditions abroad, it shall be or has been found necessary in the public interest to terminate his appointment as ambassador or minister at such post, may be appointed or assigned to serve in any capacity in which a Foreign Service officer is authorized by law to serve, and, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the payment from such appropriation for the fiscal year 1945 of the salary of such officer, while serving under such assignment, is hereby authorized: *Provided further*, That no person, while serving under such emergency appointment or assignment, shall receive compensation in excess of \$9,000 per annum while serving in the continental United States or in excess of \$10,000 per annum while serving elsewhere.

**Salaries, Foreign Service officers:** For salaries of Foreign Service officers as provided in the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 3, 3a), including salaries of such officers for the period actually and necessarily occupied in receiving instructions and in making transits to and from their posts, and while awaiting recognition and authority to act in pursuance with the provisions of section 1740 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 121); and salaries of Foreign Service officers or vice consuls while acting as *chargés d'affaires ad interim* or while in charge of a consulate general or consulate during the absence of the principal officer (22 U. S. C. 20); \$4,750,000.

**Transportation, Foreign Service:** To pay the traveling expenses of diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers, and other employees of the Foreign Service, including Foreign Service inspectors, and under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families and expenses of transportation of effects, in going to and returning from their posts, and in removing the family and effects of any such officer or employee from any foreign



post, and thereafter transporting such family and effects to his post of assignment, to whatever extent may be determined necessary by the Secretary of State by reason of emergency conditions in any country that in his opinion may endanger the life of such officer or employee or any member of his family, including automobiles as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 174), and storage of effects while such officers or employees are absent from their permanent posts of duty, including also not to exceed \$190,000 for expenses in connection with leaves of absence; attendance at trade and other conferences and congresses under orders of the Secretary of State as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 16, 17); preparation and transportation of the remains of those officers and employees of the Foreign Service, who have died or may die abroad or in transit while in the discharge of their official duties, to their former homes in this country or to a place not more distant for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment, and also for payment under the provisions of section 1749 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 130) of allowances to the widows or heirs at law of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers of the United States dying in foreign countries in the discharge of their duties, \$1,100,000, of which amount not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available until June 30, 1946, for disbursement for expenses of travel under orders issued by the Secretary of State during the fiscal year 1945: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available also for the authorized subsistence expenses of Consular and Foreign Service officers while on temporary detail under commission.

Foreign Service quarters: For rent, heat, fuel, and light for the Foreign Service for offices and grounds, and, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), for living quarters and for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, \$2,550,000: *Provided*, That payment for rent may be made in advance: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State may enter into leases for such offices, grounds, and living quarters for periods not exceeding ten years and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5): *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, in an amount exceeding \$4,000 for an ambassador, minister, or chargé d'affaires, and not exceeding \$2,000 for any other Foreign Service officer: *Provided further*, That under this appropriation and the appropriations herein for "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service", and "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service", not more than \$5,000 shall be expended for heat, fuel, and light for living quarters for each ambassador or minister occupying a Government-owned building for residence or residence and office purposes, and not more than \$1,700 for such purposes in the case of any other Foreign Service officer, and during the incumbency of a chargé d'affaires the limitation on such expenditures shall be the same as for the occupancy by the principal officer.

Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: To carry out the provisions of the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 12, 23c), relating to allowances and additional compensation to diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers, clerks, and other employees when such allowances and addi-



tional compensation are necessary to enable such officers, clerks, and other employees to carry on their work efficiently, \$1,250,000: *Provided*, That such allowances and additional compensation shall be granted only in the discretion of the President, and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For representation allowances as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 12), \$300,000.

Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For financing the liability of the United States, created by the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 21-21 (o)), \$910,500, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign Service retirement and disability fund".

Salaries and clerks, Foreign Service: For salaries of clerks in the Foreign Service, as provided in the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 23a), including salaries while under instruction in the United States and during transit to and from homes in the United States upon the beginning and after termination of services, \$3,754,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service: For salaries or compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans, porters, interpreters, prison keepers, translators, archive collators, Chinese writers, messengers, couriers, telephone operators, radio operators, supervisors of construction, and custodial and operating force for maintenance and operation of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including salaries while under instruction in the United States and during transit to and from their homes in the United States upon the beginning and after termination of service in foreign countries; compensation of agents and employees of dispatch agencies established by the Secretary of State; operation of motor-propelled and other passenger and non-passenger-carrying vehicles; for allowances to consular officers, who are paid in whole or in part by fees, for services necessarily rendered to American vessels and seamen, as provided in the Act of June 26, 1884 (22 U. S. C. 89; 46 U. S. C. 101); and such other miscellaneous personal services as the President may deem necessary, \$1,250,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for salaries or wages of persons not American citizens performing clerical services (except interpreters, translators, and messengers), whether officially designated as clerks or not, in any foreign mission: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, upon request by the Secretary of State, to assign enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps to serve as custodians, under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of State or the chief of mission, whichever the Secretary of State shall direct, at embassies, legations, or consulates of the United States located in foreign countries.

Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency): For all necessary expenses to enable the Department of State during the fiscal year 1945 to continue to perform functions or activities in connection with the Auxiliary Foreign Service for the performance of which, during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, the Department of State received allocations of funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, includ-



ing the objects for which and subject to the conditions under which such allocations were provided or expended during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, \$6,200,000: *Provided*, That cost of living and representation allowances, as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended, may be paid from this appropriation to American citizens employed hereunder.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery; blanks, record and other books; seals, presses, flags, signs; military equipment and supplies; repairs, alterations, preservation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including minor construction on Government-owned properties, water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs, and similar objects; purchase, rental, repair, and operation of microfilm equipment; newspapers (foreign and domestic); freight; postage; telegrams; advertising; ice and drinking water for office purposes; purchase, maintenance, and hire of motor-propelled, horse-drawn, or other passenger-carrying vehicles, including two automobiles for chiefs of missions at not to exceed \$3,000 each; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law of such countries; excise taxes on negotiable instruments; funds for establishment and maintenance of commissary service; uniforms; furniture; household furniture and furnishings, except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299), for Government-owned or rented buildings; maintenance and rental of launch for embassy in Turkey, not exceeding \$3,500, including personnel for operation; rent and other expenses for dispatch agencies established by the Secretary of State; traveling expenses, including the transportation of members of families and personal effects of diplomatic officers or Foreign Service officers acting as *chargés d'affaires* in traveling to seats of government at which they are accredited other than the city of usual residence and returning to the city of usual residence; loss by exchange; radio broadcasting; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and other similar services, including telephone service in residences as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 175); burial expenses and expenses in connection with last illness and death of certain native employees, as authorized by and in accordance with the Act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C. 118f); expenses of vice consulates and consular agencies for any of the foregoing objects; allowances for special instruction, education, and individual training of Foreign Service officers at home and abroad, not to exceed \$7,500; cost, not exceeding \$500 per annum each, of the tuition of Foreign Service officers assigned for the study of the languages of Asia and eastern Europe; for relief, protection, and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen as authorized by Public Law 17, approved March 24, 1943, in foreign countries and in Territories and insular possessions of the United States, and for expenses which may be incurred in the acknowledgment of the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American seamen or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe at sea; for expenses of maintaining in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for incarcerating American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court, rent of quarters for prisons, ice and drinking water for prison purposes, and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and transportation



of prisoners and persons declared insane by any consular court in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat; for every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 659); and such other miscellaneous expenses as the President may deem necessary; \$4,400,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy Department, in an amount not to exceed \$40,000 for materials, supplies, equipment, and services furnished by the Navy Department, including pay, subsistence, allowances, and transportation of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who may be assigned by the Secretary of the Navy, upon request of the Secretary of State, to embassies, legations, or consular offices of the United States located in foreign countries.

Not to exceed 10 per centum of any of the foregoing appropriations under the caption "Foreign Service" for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, may be transferred, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to any other foregoing appropriation or appropriations under such caption for such fiscal year, but no appropriation shall be increased more than 10 per centum thereby: *Provided*, That all such transfers and contemplated transfers shall be set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1946.

Foreign Service Buildings Fund: For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of May 25, 1938, entitled "An Act to provide additional funds for buildings for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States" (52 Stat. 441), including the initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under said Act, \$220,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures for furnishings made from appropriations granted pursuant to the Act of May 7, 1926, and subsequent Acts providing funds for buildings for the use of diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.

Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: To enable the President to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, and to extend the commercial and other interests of the United States and to meet the necessary expenses attendant upon the execution of the Neutrality Act, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107), \$1,500,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000 shall, in the discretion of the President, be available for personal services in the District of Columbia; and of which (without in any way restricting the use of other moneys herein appropriated) \$500,000 shall be available for the protection of American citizens in any foreign country whenever the President shall find that a state of emergency exists endangering the lives of such citizens; and reimbursements by American citizens to whom relief has been extended hereunder shall be credited to this appropriation.

During the continuance of the present war and for six months after its termination, American citizens holding positions in the Foreign Service of the United States and who on account of emergent conditions abroad are unable properly to serve the United States at their regular posts of duty may be assigned to the Department of State to perform temporary services in that Department or to be detailed



for temporary services of comparable importance, difficulty, responsibility, and value in any other department or agency of the United States, in cases where there is found to be a need of services for the performance of which such persons have the requisite qualifications. The salaries of such persons shall, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, continue to be paid during the periods of such assignments from the appropriations under the caption "Foreign Service" in the Department of State Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945.

Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations under the caption "Foreign Service" shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

#### INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus: For payment of the annual contributions, quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange in discharge of the obligations of the United States in connection with international commissions, congresses, bureaus, and other objects, in not to exceed the respective amounts as follows: Pan American Union, \$297,985.74, including not to exceed \$20,000 for printing and binding; Bureau of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of International Arbitration, \$10,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau, \$61,774.61; Bureau of International Telecommunication Union, Radio Section, \$8,215; Inter-American Radio Office, \$5,682; Government of Panama, \$430,000; International Hydrographic Bureau, \$2,286.90; Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau, \$14,330.20; International Bureau for Protection of Industrial Property, \$2,490.08; Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, \$50,000: *Provided*, That hereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of the Act of May 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 491), the report of the operation and work of the laboratory, including the statement of the receipts and expenditures, shall be made to Congress during the first week of each regular session thereof, such a report to cover a fiscal year period ending on June 30 of the calendar year immediately preceding the convening of each such session; American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, \$3,200, including not to exceed \$1,200 for traveling expenses of the United States member of the Council of the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood in attending the annual meeting of the Council; International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, \$50; International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, \$3,260.87, including not to exceed \$800 for the necessary expenses of the Commissioner to represent the United States on the Commission at its annual meetings, personal services without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, printing and binding, traveling expenses, and such other expenses as the Secretary of State may deem necessary; International Labor Organization, \$256,041, including not to exceed \$6,000 for the expenses of participation by the United States in the meetings of the General Conference and of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office and in such regional, industrial, or other special meetings, as may be duly called by such Governing Body, including personal services, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, rent, traveling expenses, purchase of books, documents,



newspapers, periodicals, and charts, stationery, official cards, printing and binding, entertainment, hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State; Implementing the Narcotics Convention of 1931, \$15,681.60; International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions, as follows: International Council of Scientific Unions, \$32.67; International Astronomical Union, \$1,045.44; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, \$3,920.40; International Scientific Radio Union, \$392.04; in all, \$5,390.55; Pan American Institute of Geography and History, \$10,000; Inter-American Coffee Board, \$8,000; Inter-American Indian Institute, \$4,800; Inter-American Statistical Institute, \$29,300; Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, \$22,808.45; and participation by the United States in the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, as authorized by Public Law 80, approved June 19, 1943, \$99,703; in all, \$1,341,000, together with such additional sums, due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State may determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the quotas and contributions required by the several treaties, conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obligation.

International conferences (emergency): For all necessary expenses of participation by the United States, upon approval by the President, in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere without regard to civil service and classification laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; transportation of families and effects under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe; stenographic and other services and rent of quarters by contract or otherwise, purchase or rental of equipment, purchase of supplies, books, maps, periodicals and newspapers, and transportation of things, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; contributions for the share of the United States in expenses of international organizations; printing and binding; entertainment; allowances for living quarters as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a); and cost of living and representation allowances as authorized by the Act of February 23, 1931, as amended (22 U. S. C. 12, 23c); \$1,500,000.

Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico: For expenses of meeting the obligations of the United States under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, and 1933 between the United States and Mexico, and of compliance with the Act approved August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization, flood control, and western land boundary fence projects; construction and operation of gaging stations where necessary and their equipment; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; rent; fees for professional or expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by the Secretary of State; expenses of



attendance at meetings which, in the discretion of the Commissioner, may be necessary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the Commission (not to exceed \$500); traveling expenses; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; subscriptions to foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger- and freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equipment and parts thereof, and map-reproduction machines; hire with or without personal services, of work animals, and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; reimbursement to other agencies of the Government for expenses incurred by them in connection with the making of maps or making of photographs by airplane; purchase of rubber boots and waders, asbestos gloves and welders' goggles, for official use of employees; purchase of ice and drinking water; inspection of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in newspapers and technical publications without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, purchase in the field of planographs and lithographs, and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); equipment and such other miscellaneous expenses as the Secretary of State may deem proper, \$348,000.

**Rio Grande emergency flood protection:** For emergency flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, threatened or damaged by flood waters of the Rio Grande, which have heretofore been authorized and erected under the provisions of treaties between the United States and Mexico, or in pursuance of Federal laws authorizing improvements on the Rio Grande, including the objects specified in this Act under the head "Construction, operation, and maintenance, public works projects", to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, \$100,000.

**American Mexican Claims Commission:** For all expenses necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of December 18, 1942 (Public Law 814), including personal services and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference: \$110,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State.

**Construction, operation, and maintenance, Public Works projects:** For the construction (including surveys and operation and maintenance and protection during construction) of the following projects under the supervision of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, United States section, including salaries and wages of employees, laborers, and mechanics; fees for professional or expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by the Secretary of State; traveling expenses; rents; construction and operation of gaging stations; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger- and freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equipment and parts thereof, and map reproduction machines; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, and purchase in the field of planographs



and lithographs and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); hire, with or without personal services; of work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or condemnation, of real and personal property, including expenses of abstracts and certificates of title; inspection of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in newspapers and technical publications without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; communication services; equipment; purchase of ice, drinking water where suitable drinking water is otherwise unobtainable, rubber boots, waders, asbestos gloves and welders' goggles, for official use of employees, and such other miscellaneous expenses as the Secretary of State may deem necessary.

Lower Rio Grande flood-control project: For the United States portion of the project for flood control on the Lower Rio Grande, as authorized by the Act approved August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), including obligations chargeable against the appropriations for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944, the funds made available under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, are continued available until June 30, 1945.

International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada: To enable the President to perform the obligations of the United States under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain in respect to Canada, signed February 24, 1925; for salaries and expenses, including the salary of the Commissioner and salaries of the necessary engineers, clerks, and other employees for duty at the seat of government and in the field; necessary traveling expenses; commutation of subsistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$4 per day each, but not to exceed \$1.75 per day each when a member of a field party and subsisting in camp; for payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear, not to exceed \$500; for purchase of books of reference; and for all other necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by the United States in maintaining an effective demarcation of the international boundary line between the United States and Canada, and Alaska and Canada under the terms of the treaty aforesaid, including the completion of such remaining work as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and existing treaties between the United States and Great Britain, and including the hire of freight- and passenger-carrying vehicles from temporary field employees, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, \$45,000.

Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain: For salaries and expenses, including not to exceed \$7,500 for the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the United States, who shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor), and salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the United States, with the approval solely of the Secretary of State; for necessary traveling expenses, and for expenses incident to holding hearings and conferences at such places in Canada and the United States as shall be



determined by the Commission or by the American Commissioners to be necessary, including traveling expense and compensation of necessary witnesses, making necessary transcript of testimony and proceedings; for cost of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals; and for one-half of all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the International Joint Commission incurred under the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning the use of boundary waters between the United States and Canada, and for other purposes, signed January 11, 1909, \$32,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State.

Special and technical investigations, International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain: For an additional amount for necessary special or technical investigations in connection with matters which fall within the scope of the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, traveling expenses, procurement of technical and scientific equipment, and the purchase, hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, \$55,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, who is authorized to transfer to any department or independent establishment of the Government, with the consent of the head thereof, any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or establishment for the purposes of this appropriation.

International Fisheries Commission: For the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded January 29, 1937, including personal services, traveling expenses, charter of vessels, purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instruments, contingent expenses, rent, and such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State may deem proper, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, \$25,000, to be available immediately: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$750 may be expended by the Commissioners in attending meetings of the Commission.

International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission: For the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded May 26, 1930, including personal services; traveling expenses; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of not to exceed four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; charter of vessels; purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instruments; contingent expenses; rent; and such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State may deem proper, including the reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, \$40,000, to be available immediately.

Cooperation with the American Republics: For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet the obligations of the United States under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations between the United States and the other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and



to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American Republics", approved August 9, 1939, and to supplement appropriations available for carrying out other provisions of law authorizing related activities, including the establishment and operation of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration stations in other American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the duration of the experiments and demonstrations, and construction of necessary buildings thereon; such expenses to include personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$125,000 for printing and binding; stenographic reporting, translating and other services by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); expenses of attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and associations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and, under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, tuition, compensation, monthly allowances and enrollment, laboratory, insurance, and other fees incident to training, including traveling expenses in the United States and abroad in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational, professional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students, internes, and persons possessing special scientific or other technical qualifications, who are citizens of the United States or the other American republics, and the expenses of transportation and subsistence of employees, including the cost of transportation of their immediate families and household goods and effects in going to and returning from posts of assignment in foreign countries, and living quarters allowances, including heat, fuel, and light, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a): *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is authorized under such regulations as he may adopt, to pay the actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other American republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; traveling expenses of members of advisory committees in accordance with section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 249a); purchase (not to exceed \$15,000), hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of books and periodicals; rental of halls and boats; and purchase, rental, and repair of microfilming equipment and supplies, and colored photographic enlargements, \$3,450,000; and the Secretary of State is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to make contracts with, and grants of money or property to, governmental and public or private nonprofit institutions and facilities in the United States and the other American republics, including the free distribution, donation, or loan of publications, phonograph records, radio transcriptions, art works, motion-picture films, educational material, and such other material and equipment as the Secretary may deem necessary and appropriate, and such other gratuitous assistance as the Secretary deems advisable in the fields of the arts and sciences, education and travel, publications, the radio, the press, and the cinema; all without regard to the



provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; and, subject to the approval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the other American republics any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, or independent establishment to which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That any funds herein appropriated which may be transferred to the Federal Security Agency for the Public Health Service shall be available for the salaries and expenses of not to exceed four additional regular active commissioned officers: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$100,000 of this appropriation shall be available until June 30, 1946: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$400,000 of the amount appropriated in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be available until June 30, 1945.

Upon request of the Secretary of State and with the approval of the heads of the departments concerned, personnel of the Army, Navy, Treasury Department, or Federal Works Agency may be assigned for duty as inspectors of buildings owned or occupied by the United States in foreign countries, or as inspectors or supervisors of buildings under construction or repair by or for the United States in foreign countries, under the jurisdiction of the Department of State, or for duty as couriers of the Department of State, and when so assigned they may receive the same traveling expenses as are authorized for officers of the Foreign Service, payable from the applicable appropriations of the Department of State.

This title may be cited as the "Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945".

## TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For personal services in the District of Columbia and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney General in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as follows:

For the Office of the Attorney General, \$97,500.

For the Office of the Solicitor General, \$107,500.

For the Office of the Assistant Solicitor General, \$128,300.

For the Office of Assistant to the Attorney General, \$180,000.

For the Administrative Division, \$1,240,000.

For the Tax Division, \$665,000.

For the Criminal Division, \$1,250,000.

For the Claims Division, \$710,000.

For the Office of Pardon Attorney, \$32,400.

For the Board of Immigration Appeals, \$140,000.

Not to exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing appropriations for personal services shall be available interchangeably, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, for expenditures in the various offices and divisions named, but not more than 5 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one



of said offices or divisions and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget, and not to exceed \$250,000 of said appropriations shall be available for the employment, on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations, of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Contingent expenses: For stationery, furniture and repairs, floor coverings, file holders and cases; miscellaneous expenditures, including telegraphing and telephones, and teletype, rentals and tolls, postage, labor, newspapers not exceeding \$350, stenographic reporting services by contract, repair, maintenance, and operation of five motor-driven passenger cars; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof; examination of estimates of appropriation in the field; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant, \$235,000.

Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses, Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, \$187,500.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Department of Justice, \$500,000.

Conduct of customs cases: Assistant Attorney General, special attorneys and counselors at law in the conduct of customs cases, to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attorney General; necessary clerical assistance and other employees at the seat of government and elsewhere, to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attorney General, including experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General; expenses of procuring evidence, supplies, Supreme Court Reports and Digests, and Federal Reporter and Digests, travel, and other miscellaneous and incidental expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General; in all, \$154,000.

Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws: For the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, including traveling expenses, and experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, except that the compensation paid to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,390,000: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys, clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts, probation officers, and United States commissioners, for which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees of such courts; travel expenses; in all, \$70,000, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General.



Salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation: For salaries and expenses incident to the defense of suits against the United States under section 19, of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, approved June 7, 1924, as amended and supplemented, or the compromise of the same under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1934, approved June 16, 1933, including travel and office expenses, lawbooks, supplies, equipment, stenographic reporting services by contract, including notarial fees or like services and stenographic work in taking depositions at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, printing and binding, the employment of experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, and personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$150,000.

Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and for other necessary expenses, including travel expenses, employment of experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, stenographic reporting services by contract, and notarial fees or like services, \$4,275,000.

Salaries and expenses, War Division: For all salaries and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary for the enforcement of Acts relating to the national security and war effort and in connection with the registration and control of alien enemies, including the employment of experts; supplies and equipment: printing and binding; travel expenses, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation: stenographic reporting services by contract; books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers (not exceeding \$4,000), \$460,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries not otherwise specifically provided for (not to exceed \$160,000), and for such other expenses for the field service, Department of Justice, including travel expenses, experts, and notarial fees or like services and stenographic work in taking depositions, at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, or his Administrative Assistant, so much as may be necessary in the discretion of the Attorney General for such expenses in the District of Alaska, and in courts other than Federal courts; patent applications and contested proceedings involving inventions; firearms and ammunition therefor; purchase of lawbooks, including exchange thereof, and the Federal Reporter and continuations thereto as issued, \$440,000.

Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth: For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States district attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other employees, including the office expenses of United States district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for services rendered during vacancy in the office of the United States district attorney, \$4,275,000.

Salaries and expenses of special attorneys, and so forth: For compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General and to United States district attorneys not otherwise provided for employed by the Attorney General to aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign counsel employed by the Attorney



General in special cases, \$200,000, no part of which, except for payment of foreign counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum: *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the Congress on the 1st day of July and January showing the names of the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate of compensation or amount of any fee paid to each together with a description of their duties: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more and paid from this appropriation unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifically directed by the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals to narcotic farms without regard to the provisions of the Act approved January 19, 1929 (21 U. S. C. 227); purchase, when authorized by the Attorney General, of four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vans at not to exceed \$2,000 each; and maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$4,370,000: *Provided*, That United States marshals and their deputies may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles when traveling on official business within the limits of their official station.

Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$800,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this amount shall be available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses or informants as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant, which approval shall be conclusive: *Provided further*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day, which fee shall not exceed \$1.50 except in the District of Alaska: *Provided further*, That whenever an employee of the United States performs travel in order to appear as a witness on behalf of the United States in any case involving the activity in connection with which such person is employed, his travel expenses in connection therewith shall be payable from the appropriation otherwise available for the travel expenses of such employee.

Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not exceeding three bailiffs in each court, except in the southern district of New York and the northern district of Illinois; and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals in attendance upon juries in United States cases, when ordered by the court, \$340,000: *Provided*, That,



except in the case of bailiffs in charge of juries over Sundays and holidays, no per diem shall be paid to any bailiff unless the judge is present and presiding in court or present in chambers: *Provided further*, That none of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when deputy marshals or marshals are available for the duties ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to be determined by the certificate of the marshal.

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase (for replacement only), hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$7,000 of one, and maintenance and operation of not more than four armored automobiles; firearms and ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including expenses in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of such Bureau when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to exceed \$1,500 for membership in the International Criminal Police Commission; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice, including not to exceed \$20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended, \$9,000,000.

Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the purposes and under the conditions specified in the preceding paragraph, \$100,000, to be held as a reserve for emergencies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes (emergency): For salaries and expenses, during the national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters



under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase (for replacement only), hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; firearms and ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed \$3,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice, including not to exceed \$150,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended. \$40,750,000.

None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any civil-service employee.

#### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration; including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclusion of aliens in the United States and to, through, or in foreign countries; payment of rewards; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone services; traveling expenses, including attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase, hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, boats, and aircraft; firearms and ammunition; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable; mileage and fees of witnesses subpoenaed on behalf of the United States; stenographic reporting services by contract; and operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; \$28,300,000: *Provided*, That the Attorney General may transfer to, or reimburse, any other department, agency, or office of Federal, State, or local governments, funds in such amounts as may be necessary for salaries and expenses incurred by them in rendering authorized assistance to the Department of Justice in connection with the administration and enforcement of said laws: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), when authorized or approved by the Attorney General, for the acquisition of or alterations, improvements, and repairs to premises for detention of alien enemies, including the construction of temporary buildings, and for all necessary expenses, including house-



hold equipment, incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, including transportation and other expenses in the return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General, advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route, and for the payment of wages to alien enemy detainees for work performed under conditions prescribed by the Geneva Convention: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$100,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the employment of personnel, exclusive of attorneys, without regard to the Civil Service Act and regulations or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and not to exceed \$25,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of any such expenditure the purpose of which he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization may contract with officers and employees for the use, on official business, of privately owned horses: *Provided further*, That provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens in the Government service shall not apply to the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten permanent and such temporary employees as are required from time to time) where competent citizen interpreters are not available.

#### FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in connection with the supervision of the maintenance and care of United States prisoners, \$400,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written authorization of the Attorney General.

Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institutions: For salaries and expenses for the support of prisoners, and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and correctional institutions and the construction of buildings at prison camps; expenses of interment or transporting remains of deceased inmates to their relatives or friends in the United States; expenses of transporting persons released from custody of the United States to place of conviction or arrest or place of bona fide residence within the United States or to such place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General, and the furnishing of suitable clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence; purchase of not to exceed fourteen passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase of one bus at not to exceed \$2,000; maintenance and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Federal Prison System when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including traveling expenses of members of advisory boards authorized by law incurred in the



discharge of their official duties; furnishing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of their official duties; newspapers, books, and periodicals; fire-arms and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock, \$12,800,000: *Provided*, That any part of the appropriations under this heading used for payment of salaries of personnel employed in the operation of prison commissaries shall be reimbursed from commissary earnings, and such reimbursement shall be in addition to the amounts appropriated herein: *Provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$35,000 of this appropriation shall be available for the acquisition of land adjacent to any Federal penal or correctional institution when, in the opinion of the Attorney General, the additional land is essential to the protection of the health or safety of the institution.

Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for inmates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances necessary for patients including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and furnishing and laundering of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for the employees in the performance of their official duties, \$1,035,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred without limitation accounts to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service", such amount as may be necessary for the pay of not to exceed thirty officers assigned to the Federal Prison System, and to other appropriations of the Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for the other objects mentioned above.

Support of United States prisoners: For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and medical aid; expenses of transporting persons released from custody of the United States to place of conviction or place of bona fide residence in the United States, or such other place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General, and the furnishing to them of suitable clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence; and including rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d); support of prisoners becoming insane during imprisonment and who continue insane after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends in the United States and interment of deceased prisoners whose remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing, and returning escaped prisoners and for rewards for their recapture; and for repairs, betterments, and improvements of United States jails, including sidewalks, \$1,695,000.

None of the money appropriated by this title shall be used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem for any one day's



service, even though he serves in more than one of such capacities on the same day.

None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of the United States District Attorney and the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1945".

### TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, including the Chief Clerk and Superintendent, who shall be chief executive officer of the Department and who may be designated by the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary) to sign minor routine official papers and documents during the temporary absence of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary of the Department, \$620,000.

Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous expenses of the offices and bureaus of the Department, except the Patent Office, the Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Loan Agencies, including those for which appropriations for miscellaneous expenses are specifically made, including law-books, books of reference, periodicals, blank books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers (not exceeding \$1,500); contract stenographic reporting services; purchase of atlases or maps, stationery, furniture and repairs to same; carpets, matting, oilcloth, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges; fuel, lighting and heating; purchase of motortrucks and bicycles; maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles (not exceeding three) and motortrucks and bicycles; freight and express charges; postage to foreign countries; telegraph and telephone service; teletype service and tolls (not to exceed \$1,000); travel and not exceeding \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office of the Secretary; first-aid outfits for use in the buildings occupied by employees of this Department; \$69,000.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Department of Commerce, except the Patent Office, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Loan Agencies, the war training service and the development of landing-areas program of the Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, and work done at the field printing plants of the Weather Bureau authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220), \$140,000.

Salaries and expenses, National Inventors Council Service Staff: For all necessary expenses of the servicing staff of the National



Inventors Council, including personal services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding and traveling expenses, \$125,000.

Working capital fund, Department of Commerce: For the establishment of a working capital fund, \$100,000, without fiscal year limitation, for the payment of salaries and other expenses necessary to the maintenance and operation of (1) central duplicating, photographic, drafting, and photostating services and (2) such other services as the Secretary, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, determines may be performed more advantageously as central services; said fund to be reimbursed from applicable funds of bureaus, offices, and agencies for which services are performed on the basis of rates which shall include estimated or actual charges for personal services, materials, equipment (including maintenance, repairs, and depreciation) and other expenses: *Provided*, That such central services shall, to the fullest extent practicable, be used to make unnecessary the maintenance of separate like services in the bureaus, offices, and agencies of the Department: *Provided further*, That a separate schedule of expenditures and reimbursements, and a statement of the current assets and liabilities of the working capital fund as of the close of the last completed fiscal year, shall be included in the annual Budget.

#### LOAN AGENCIES (COMMERCE)

Administrative expenses: Of the funds available for administrative expenses to the agencies placed under the supervision of the Secretary of Commerce by section 402 of Reorganization Plan Numbered I under authority of the Reorganization Act of 1939 and Executive Order Numbered 9071 of February 24, 1942, \$120,000 is hereby made available to the Secretary for expenses in accordance therewith, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding (\$2,500); lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals; not to exceed \$10,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations for special services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil service and classification laws; payment when specifically authorized by the Secretary of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving while away from their home, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Secretary: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available by this Act for administrative expenses of said agencies shall be obligated or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as amended.

#### RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Not to exceed \$11,500,000 of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, established by the Act of January 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5), shall be available during the fiscal year 1945 for administrative expenses of the Corporation and of The RFC Mortgage Company, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;



travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$500 for periodicals and newspapers; rent in the District of Columbia; use of the services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks; and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or The RFC Mortgage Company or in which they have an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act of January 22, 1932, as amended.

#### BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification: For salaries and expenses necessary for searching census records and supplying information incident to carrying out the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory requirements with respect to citizenship, including personal services at the seat of government, travel, and binding records, \$165,000: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the furnishing from census records of evidence for the establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations approved jointly by the Secretary and the Social Security Board.

Foreign trade statistics: For all salaries and expenses necessary for the collection, compilation, and periodic publication of statistics showing the United States exports and imports, including personal services at the seat of government, travel, and items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of Commerce," \$1,200,000.

Compiling census reports and so forth: For salaries and expenses necessary for securing information for and compiling the census reports provided for by law and for sample surveys throughout the United States for the purpose of estimating the size and characteristics of the Nation's labor force, including personal services at the seat of government; temporary employees at per diem or hourly rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the Classification Act; the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other records; preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work of specialized character by contract or otherwise; travel expenses, including not to exceed \$500 for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the collection of statistics, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of three motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; construction and repair of tabulating machines and other mechanical appliances, and the rental or purchase and exchange of necessary machinery, appliances, and supplies, \$4,300,000.

Census of agriculture: For all expenses necessary for preparing



for, taking, compiling, and publishing the quinquennial Census of Agriculture of the United States, including the employment by the Director, at rates to be fixed by him, of personnel at the seat of government and elsewhere without regard to the civil service and classification laws; books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; construction of tabulating machines; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the collection of statistics, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary; printing and binding; \$7,250,000, to be available until December 31, 1946, and to be consolidated with the appropriation "Census of Agriculture" contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be expended for field work in connection with such census prior to January 1, 1945.

#### OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

General administration, Office of the Administrator: For necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with aeronautics, when specifically authorized by the Administrator; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, instruments, equipment, and spare parts therefor; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; \$2,459,000.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acquisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, \$3,915,000: *Provided*, That the consolidated appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1944 is hereby continued available without warrant action until June 30, 1945, and is hereby merged with this appropriation, the total amount to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$150,000 of this amount shall be available for the establishment of landing areas.

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of air-navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase (not to exceed ten), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty,



of employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of remotely controlled air-navigation facilities; \$23,800,000.

Technical development: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such developmental work and service testing as tends to the creation of improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel, and operation methods, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; cleaning and repair of uniforms for guards; operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; and purchase of reports, documents, plans, and specifications, \$580,000.

Enforcement of safety regulations: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), and the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939, as amended (49 U. S. C. 751, 752), relating to safety regulations, except air-traffic control, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; employment of attorneys and examiners on a fee basis (not to exceed \$7,500); hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; \$3,050,000.

Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport: For salaries and expenses incident to the care, operation, maintenance, and protection of the Washington National Airport, including the operation, repair, and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to exceed \$1,500 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms, \$559,000.

Development of landing areas: The consolidated appropriation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943, shall remain available until June 30, 1945, without warrant action, and the portion thereof available for administrative expenses shall be available also for the operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft and passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to exceed \$3,000 for printing and binding: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$186,140 may be transferred to the appropriation "General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", for necessary expenses in connection with the general administration of the development of landing areas program.

The foregoing appropriations under the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics shall be available for the purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, atlases, maps, and periodicals; traveling expenses; salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or other agencies serving aviation; and the purchase, cleaning, and repair of special wearing apparel (including skis and snowshoes).

#### CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, including personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; temporary employment of attorneys, examiners, consultants, experts,



and guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; hire and operation of aircraft; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase and hire of special wearing apparel and equipment for aviation purposes (including rubber boots, snowshoes, and skis); \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available when specifically authorized by the Chairman of the Board, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with aeronautics (not to exceed \$4,000).

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$14,000.

#### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

For all necessary salaries and expenses of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, including purchase of not more than two motor-propelled station wagons and maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn vehicles, purchase of motorcycles with side car not to exceed \$500, surveying instruments, including their exchange, rubber boots, canvas and rubber gloves, goggles, and caps, coats, and aprons for stewards' departments on vessels, packing, crating, and transporting personal household effects of commissioned officers when transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty, and of commissioned officers who die while on active duty and funeral expenses of commissioned officers, as authorized by section 9 of the Act of January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402), extra compensation at not to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader, extra compensation at not to exceed \$1 per day for each station to employees of the Coast Guard and the Weather Bureau while observing tides or currents or tending seismographs; services of one tide observer in the District of Columbia at not to exceed \$1 per day, and compensation, not otherwise appropriated for, of persons employed in the field work, for operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane for photographic survey, and for travel, to be expended in accordance with the regulations relating to the Coast and Geodetic Survey subscribed by the Secretary, and under the following heads:

Field expense, coastal surveys: For surveys and necessary resurveys of coasts on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Gulf of Mexico under the jurisdiction of the United States; continuing researches in physical hydrography relating to harbors and bars, and for tidal and current observations on the coasts of the United States or other coasts under the jurisdiction of the United States; compilation of the Coast Pilot; the preparation or purchase of plans and specifications of vessels and the employment of hull draftsmen; the reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Secretary, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities and to shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by them, not to exceed a total of \$500 and actual neces-



sary expenses of officers of the field force temporarily ordered to the office in the District of Columbia for consultation with the director, \$510,000.

Magnetic and seismological work: For continuing magnetic and seismological observations and to establish meridian lines in connection therewith in all parts of the United States; making magnetic and seismological observations in other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States; purchase of additional magnetic and seismological instruments; and lease of sites where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic and seismological buildings, \$115,000.

Geodetic control surveys: For continuing lines of exact levels between the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts; determining geographic positions by triangulation and traverse to establish the control for a national mapping program, and for the control of Federal, State, boundary, county, city, and other surveys and engineering works in all parts of the United States; including printing and binding; special geodetic surveys of first-order triangulation and leveling in regions subject to earthquakes, not exceeding \$10,000; determining field astronomic positions and the variation of latitude, including the maintenance and operation of the latitude observatories at Ukiah, California, and Gaithersburg, Maryland; establishing lines of exact levels, determining geographic positions by triangulation and traverse, and making astronomic observations in Alaska; and continuing gravity observations in the United States and for making such observations in regions under the jurisdiction of the United States and also on islands and coasts adjacent thereto, \$400,000.

Vessels: For repair of vessels, and replacement of equipment thereon, exclusive of engineers' supplies and other ship chandlery, \$100,000.

Pay of officers and men on vessels: For all necessary employees to man and equip the vessels, including professional seamen serving as mates on vessels of the Survey, to execute the work of the Survey herein provided for and authorized by law, \$760,000.

Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers retired in accordance with existing law, including payment of six months' death gratuity as authorized by law, \$820,000.

Office force: For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,360,000.

Office expenses: For purchase of new instruments (except surveying instruments), including their exchange, materials, equipment, and supplies required in the instrument shop, carpenter shop, and chart division; motion-picture equipment; journals, books of reference, maps, charts, and subscriptions; copper plates, chart paper, printer's ink, copper, zinc, and chemicals for electrotyping and photographing; engraving, printing, photographing, rubber gloves, and electrotyping supplies; photolithographing and printing charts for immediate use; stationery for office and field parties; transportation of instruments and supplies when not charged to field expenses; telegrams; washing; office furniture, repairs; miscellaneous expenses, contingencies of all kinds, not exceeding \$90 for streetcar fares, \$410,000.

Aeronautical charts: For compilation and printing of aeronautical charts, including personal services in the District of Columbia (not



to exceed \$500,000), operation of airplane for check flights, and aerial photographs, execution of ground surveys at air terminals, and the purchase of drafting, photographic, photolithographic, and printing supplies and equipment, \$1,150,000.

Appropriations herein made for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall not be available for allowance to civilian or other officers for subsistence while on duty at Washington (except as hereinbefore provided for officers of the field force ordered to Washington for short periods for consultation with the director), except as now provided by law.

Not to exceed \$650 of the appropriations herein made for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary.

Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriations herein made for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for the payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such architects, engineers, scientists, and technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so employed.

#### BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal services (not to exceed \$1,421,000) and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government in performing the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law; travel: newspapers (not exceeding \$1,500), periodicals, and books of reference; fees and mileage of witnesses, and other contingent expenses in the District of Columbia; \$1,550,000: *Provided*, That expenses, except printing and binding, of field studies or surveys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated.

Field office service: For salaries (not to exceed \$314,000), travel and all other expenses necessary to operate and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices for the collection and dissemination of information useful in the development and improvement of commerce throughout the United States and its possessions, including foreign and domestic newspapers (not exceeding \$300), periodicals and books of reference, \$355,000.

The appropriations for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$6,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the promotion of foreign and domestic commerce, or either, and also expenses of illustrating the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by showing of maps, charts, and graphs at such meetings, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary.

#### PATENT OFFICE

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$4,000,000.

Photolithographing: For producing copies of weekly issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents, designs, trade-marks, and other



papers, such other papers when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost plus 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings; photo prints of pending application drawings; and photostat and photographic supplies and dry mounts, \$225,000: *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented cases may be multi-graphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography.

Miscellaneous expenses: For purchase and exchange of law, professional, and other reference books and publications and scientific books; expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments; directories, furniture, filing cases; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; for investigating the question of public use or sale of inventions for one year or more prior to filing applications for patents, and such other questions arising in connection with applications for patents and the prior art as may be deemed necessary by the Commissioner of Patents; for expense attending defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents; for travel, including not to exceed \$500 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Patent Office, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary; and for other contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Patent Office; \$17,000.

Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations; and for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official Gazette, including weekly and annual indices, \$690,000; for miscellaneous printing and binding, \$60,000; in all, \$750,000.

#### NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act establishing the National Bureau of Standards, approved March 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278), and of Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of the Bureau and specifically including the functions as set forth under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal services in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories in the field, building of temporary experimental structures, communication service, transportation service; travel, including not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with standardization or research in science, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary; streetcar fares not exceeding \$100, expenses of the visiting committee, compensation and expenses of medical officers of the Public Health Service detailed to the National Bureau of Standards for the purpose of maintaining a first-aid station and making clinical observations; compiling and disseminating scientific and technical data; demonstrating the results of the Bureau's work by exhibits or otherwise as may be deemed most effective; purchases of supplies, materials, stationery, electric power, fuel for heat, light, and power, and accessories of all kinds needed in the work of the Bureau, including supplies for office, laboratory, shop, and plant, and cleaning and toilet supplies, gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards; operation, maintenance, and repair of a passenger auto-



mobile; purchases of equipment of all kinds, including its repair and exchange; periodicals and reference books, including their exchange; and translation of technical articles:

Operation and administration: For the general operation and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of the grounds; plant equipment; necessary repairs and alterations to buildings; \$518,000.

Testing, inspection, and information service: For calibrating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms of the national standards; the preparation and distribution of standard materials; the broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency; the testing of equipment, materials, and supplies in connection with Government purchases; the improvement of methods of testing; advisory services to governmental agencies on scientific and technical matters; and supplying available information to the public, upon request, in the field of physics, chemistry, and engineering; \$1,235,000.

Research and development: For the maintenance and development of national standards of measurement; the development of improved methods of measurement; the determination of physical constants and the properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms and structures, including their economy, efficiency, and safety; the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and heat; the investigation of radiation, radioactive substances, and X-rays; the study of conditions affecting radio transmission; the development of methods of chemical analysis and synthesis, and the investigation of the properties of rare substances; investigations relating to the utilization of materials, including lubricants and liquid fuels; the study of new processes and methods of fabrication; and the solutions of problems arising in connection with standards, \$945,000.

Standards for commerce: For cooperation with Government purchasing agencies, industries, and national organizations in developing specifications and facilitating their use; for encouraging the application of the latest developments in the utilization and standardization of building materials; for the development of engineering and safety codes, simplified-practice recommendations, and commercial standards of quality and performance, \$226,000.

During the fiscal year 1915 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific investigations and requiring cooperative work by the National Bureau of Standards on scientific investigations within the scope of the functions of that Bureau, and which the National Bureau of Standards is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the National Bureau of Standards such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit of the National Bureau of Standards for performance of work for the department or establishment from which the transfer is made, including, where necessary, travel expenses and compensation for personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field.



Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the Bureau by appropriation and transfer shall be available for payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so employed.

Of the foregoing amounts for the National Bureau of Standards not to exceed \$2,500,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

#### WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carrying into effect in the United States and possessions, on ships at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary, the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved October 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the Act approved October 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), and section 803 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603), including investigations of atmospheric phenomena; cooperation with other public agencies and societies and institutions of learning; purchase of books of reference; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$1,500 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau when authorized by the Secretary; purchase (not to exceed five), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; repair, alterations, and improvements to existing buildings and care and preservation of grounds, including the construction of necessary outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets, abutting Weather Bureau grounds; the erection of temporary buildings for living quarters of observers; telephone rentals, and telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary by agreement with the companies performing the service; and establishment, equipment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and stations, \$12,700,000, of which not to exceed \$1,231,186 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$1,500 for the contribution of the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International Meteorological Committee; and not to exceed \$10,000 for the maintenance of a printing office in the city of Washington for the printing of weather maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publications: *Provided*, That no printing shall be done by the Weather Bureau that can be done at the Government Printing Office without impairing the service of said Bureau.

Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may be paid to employees of other Government agencies in Alaska and in other Territorial possessions for taking and transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather Bureau.

The appropriations "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities", Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bureau, shall be available, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, for furnishing to employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau in Alaska free emergency medical services by contract or otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase, transportation, and storage of food and other subsistence supplies for resale to such



employees, the proceeds from such resales to be credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for such supplies was made; and appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau, available for travel, shall be available for the travel expenses of appointees of said agencies from the point of engagement in the United States to their posts of duty at any point outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska.

During the fiscal year 1945 the Secretary of Commerce may delegate his authority to subordinate officials of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Weather Bureau, and the Civil Aeronautics Administration, to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of officers and employees on change of official station: *Provided*, That in no case shall such authority be delegated to any official below the level of the heads of regional or field offices.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945".

#### TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 402. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide temporary additional compensation for employees in the Postal Service", approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime compensation to Government employees, and for other purposes", approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent resolution of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30, 1945, the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease to be available on such earlier date for obligation for the purposes of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions of appropriations allocated for the purposes of such terminated Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of the appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

SEC. 403. This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945".

Approved June 28, 1944.



